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A History of Dedham, Massachusetts

By
Frank Smith

*Vice-President Dedham Historical Society
Former President Bay State Historical League*

DEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
THE TRANSCRIPT PRESS, INC.

1936

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THE FAIRBANKS HOUSE

xeroxed 1974

A History of Dedham, Massachusetts

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Smith, Frank, 1854-

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FOREWORD

This history is the author's contribution to the Tercentenary of Dedham. When the manuscript was placed in the hands of the publishers it was found to far exceed the limits of a single volume; so the process of elimination was applied which cut out many pages including anecdotes and tradition which had been given to enliven the work. It is a pleasure to record the hearty co-operation of the many who have assisted in various ways in the publication of this volume. The manuscript was read by Julius H. Tuttle, whose accurate historical knowledge has added to the value of its pages. Acknowledgment is also made to Earl W. Pilling, who reviewed the part relating to town affairs. To Miss Elizabeth Humphreys the author is indebted for many courtesies and much research work. For many pictures, from which illustrations have been made, acknowledgment is made to Ross W. Baker. The illustrations of the First Meeting-house and the First School-house are after paintings by Charles E. Mills and are a direct contribution to this volume.

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A History of Dedham, Massachusetts

By J. D. DEDHAM

A History of Dedham, Massachusetts

The history of Dedham, Massachusetts, is a story of growth and development. From its early days as a small settlement, it has grown into a thriving community. The town's history is marked by significant events and milestones that have shaped its identity. The early years were characterized by hard work and perseverance, as the settlers built their homes and established their lives. Over time, the town has evolved, embracing new technologies and industries while maintaining its rich heritage. The history of Dedham is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people, who have worked together to create a community that is both vibrant and enduring.

The town of Dedham, Massachusetts, was first settled in 1630 by a group of Puritan settlers. They came to the area in search of a place to build a new life, and they found it in Dedham. The settlers were faced with many challenges, including a harsh winter and a lack of resources. Despite these difficulties, they persevered and established a small community. Over the years, the town grew, and more settlers came to live there. The town's economy was based on agriculture, and the settlers worked hard to make their land productive. The town's history is a story of growth and development, and it is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people. The town has evolved over time, embracing new technologies and industries while maintaining its rich heritage. The history of Dedham is a story of a community that has grown and thrived, and it is a testament to the strength and determination of its people.

A HISTORY OF DEDHAM



CHAPTER I

THE BEGINNING OF THE PLANTATION

THE General Court of Massachusetts, September 3, 1635, ordered that a plantation be set up about two miles above the falls of Charles River. The following year a little company at Watertown eager to make the settlement sent the following petition to the General Court for the ratification and enlargement of their former grant:

THE PETITION

1 May it please this Honourd Court to Ratifie vnto your humble petitioners your grante formerly made of a Plantacion aboue the Falls that we may posesse all that Land which is left out of all former grants vpon that side of Charles Riuer. And vpon the other side five miles square. To haue and enjoye all those Lands Meadowes. Woodes and other grounds. together with all the Waters and other benifits what so euer now being or that may be within the Compasse of the afore said Limits to vs with our ascociats and our assignes for euer.

2 To be freed from all Countrey Charges for foure yeares. And millitarye excercises to be onely in our owne Towne except som extraordinary occasion Require it

3 That such distribution or Alottmts of Lands Meadowes woods &c within our said limits as ar done and pformed by the Grantees their successors or such as shall be deputed there vnto: Shall and may stand for good assureance vnto the seuerall posessors ther of and thier assignes for euer

4 That we may haue Countenance from this Honoured Courte for the well ordering of the Nonage of our scocietie according to the best rule. And to that purpose to assigne vnto vs a Constable that may regard peace and trueth.

5 To distinguish our Towne by the name of Contentment or otherwise what you shall please.

6 And lastly we intreate such other helps as your Wisdoms shall knowe best in favour to grante vnto vs for our well empveing of what we ar thus entrusted withall vnto our

pticular but especially vnto the genrall good of this whole weale publike in succeeding times.

Subscribed by all that haue vnder written in Covent at [prst]

1636 The 10th of ye 7 Moneth this Peticion was published in a full Genrall Court and granted as followeth: viz^t:

1 That this Plantacion shall haue 3 yeares Immunitie from publike charges

2 That our Towne shall beare the name of Dedham

3 All the rest of ye Peticion fully granted by genrall voate. freely and cheerefully with out any exception at all where vpon this short Order was drawn vp and Recorded by ye Secretary Mr Bradstreete

Ordered yt the Plantacion to be settled aboue Charles Riuer shall haue. 3 yeares. Immunitie from publike Charges. as Concord had. to be accounted from the first of Maye next. and the name of the said Plantacion is to be Dedham.

To inioye all that Land on the Easterly and southerly side of Charles Riuer. not formerly Granted. vnto any Towne or pticular pson. And allso to haue 5 miles square on ye other side of the River

This Draught: or Tract of our Plantation. being prsented vnto the Court Genrall. after publishing of our Peticion. It pleased the said Court. by a full consent. to grante our said Towne of Dedham to extend euery waye according to the same forme there in Delineated. without any contradiction at all made of. or concerning the same. being viewed by the whole Courte.

The number of signers to this petition, all of whom had previously signed the Covenant, has been stated, in one case as nineteen and in another as twenty-two, but in fact the petition bore the signature of twenty-five, all of whom took part in the deliberations of one or more of the first three meetings of the Society. The names of the signers are as follows:

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Edward Alleyn | Nicholas Philips | John Ellis |
| Abraham Shawe | John Kingsbury | Lambert Generye |
| Samuel Morse | John Gaye | Robert Feke |
| Philemon Dalton | John Rogers | Ezekiell Holleman |
| John Dwite | Francis Austen | Joseph Shaw |
| Richard Euered | Daniell Morse | William Bearstowe |
| Rafe Shepheard | Joseph Morse | John Haward |
| John Coolidge | John Huggen | Thomas Bartlett |
| Thomas Hastings | | |

The prayer of the petitioners was granted except in regard to the name of the town which was changed to Dedham and the years of immunity from taxes, to three instead of four. Of the twenty-

five founders of the town only a few of them were long identified with the plantation, a majority of whom either remained in Watertown, or settled in other places. The permanent Dedham settlers are believed to be:

Edward Alleyn
Lambert Generye
John Gaye
John Kingsbury

John Haward
Richard Evered
John Dwite
Joseph Morse

In 1637 the company received important accession in its principal men who came here directly from England. Among them were

John Allin
Anthony Fisher
Joshua Fisher
Eleazer Lusher*

John Luson
Michael Metcalf
Ralph Wheelock

The belief has been held that the name Dedham,** was given at the suggestion of John Rogers and John Dwight, signers of the petition to the Court, who are believed to have come to America from Dedham, England. No reason appears for including in this honor John Page of Watertown, who had no connection with the Dedham settlement. Oscar Fay Adams, who has made a careful study of the history of Dedham, England, says, "No positively conclusive evidence exists for the choice of Dedham, as a name for the Massachusetts locality, but it is taken for granted that among the first settlers John Dwight, John Page, and John Rogers came from the English town." The name may have been suggested by some member of the General Court, who had come to America from Dedham, England, and wished to perpetuate the name of his native town.

The grants of the General Court constituting the original territory of Dedham, broadly speaking extended from Watertown, Roxbury and Dorchester on the north to what is now Rhode Island on the south and to ungranted lands on the west. The easterly bounds of Dedham originally extended to the bounds of the Plymouth Colony, but after a century the Towns of Stoughton (formerly a part of new Dorchester) and Dedham, by mutual consent, carried the line to the Neponset River which has since remained the dividing line. The original territory before the new

* For biographical sketches of Major Lusher, Captain Daniel Fisher, and Captain Timothy Dwight, see Worthington's History, pages 49-52.

** As to the origin and meaning of the name Dedham we have it from the Canon Gerald H. Rendall who at this date is writing a history of Dedham, England, that the name appears first and in various early documents as Diddsham. It appears to have been named for a family called Did, or Didd. The only reference to the name Delham (hamlet in the dell) is in the Dooms-day book, and since it does not appear elsewhere is considered to be an error.

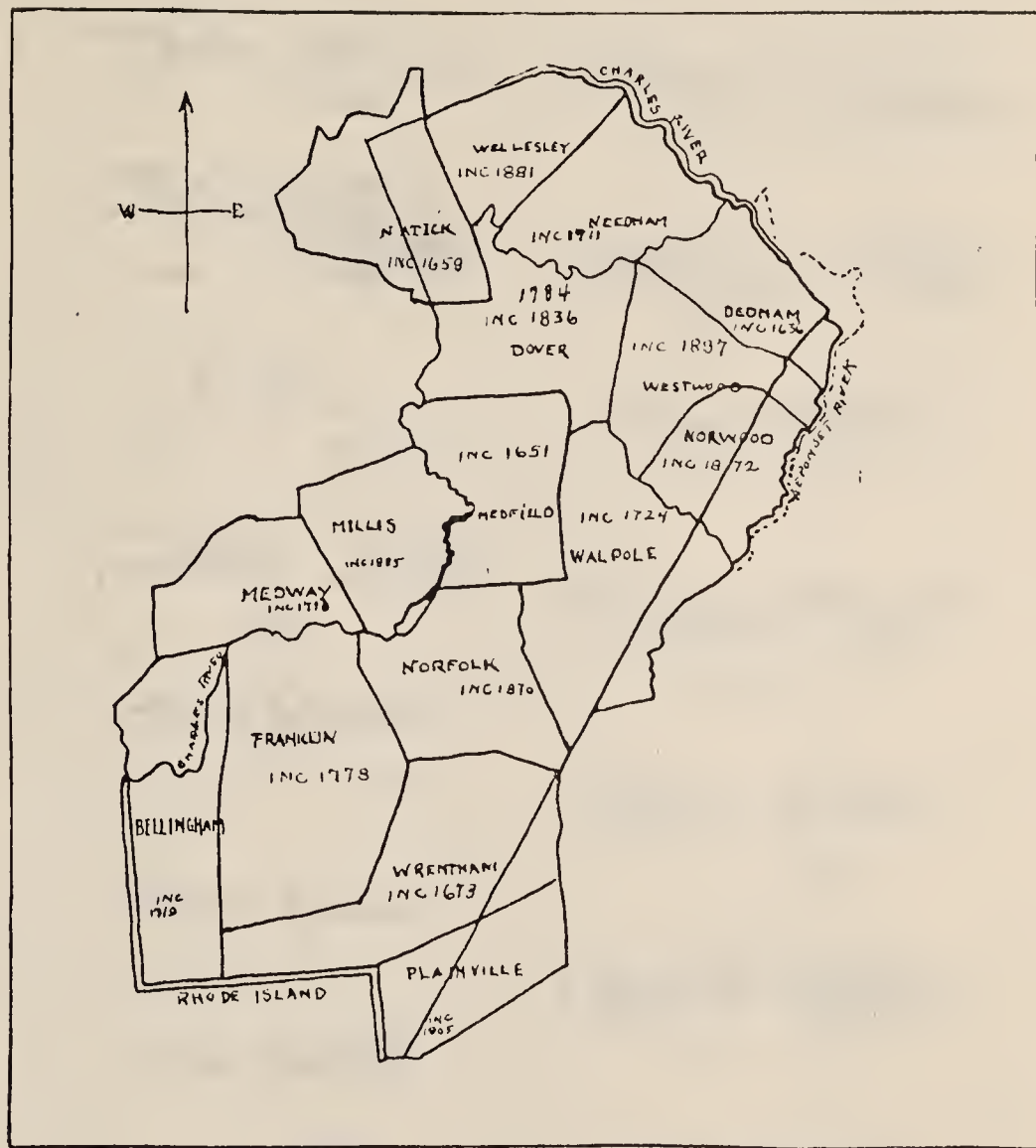
Dorchester grant of 1637 constitutes the following towns* of today: Bellingham, Dedham, Dover, Franklin, Medfield, Natick, Norfolk, Norwood, Plainville, Walpole, Wellesley, Westwood, Wrentham, and parts of West Roxbury, Hyde Park, Medway, Canton, Foxborough, Stoughton (later in 1637 in the new Dorchester grant) were within the original territory.** As far as records show the first white child born on Dedham soil was Ruth, daughter of John and Annis Morse born June 3, 1637.

The General Court having previously granted to Samuel Dudley three hundred acres of meadow and upland within the Dedham grant this land was purchased by the town in 1636-7. The grant included the extensive tract of meadow early called "Purchase Meadow" between Charles River and Washington Street, also a portion of the upland near Dwight's Brook which was early used as a cow pasture. The fact that Samuel Dudley sought and obtained this land before the Dedham grant shows the importance at that time, of meadow land in prospective settlements. On the vast territory of the Dedham grant, the plantation was set up here because of the meadows and uplands near the river for the sustenance of herds and for planting. Readville, part of Green Lodge, and Purgatory Plain were a part of the estate of Israel Stoughton and of his son, Lieut. Gov. William Stoughton, and with the incorporation of ancient Stoughton in 1726 became a part of that town. The inconvenience of being citizens of Stoughton was so great that on November 29, 1732 James Draper, Henry Crane, Robert Swan, Jeremiah Whiting, John Eaton, Ebenezer Draper, and Thomas Witherly petitioned the General Court "that they with their families and estates may be set off from Stoughton and annexed to Dedham." This request was granted and on May 14, 1733 the above territory became a part of Dedham.

Present Dedham has an area of 10.5 square miles, and is bounded on the north by Boston, (West Roxbury), on the south by Westwood, on the east by Boston, (Hyde Park), and Canton; and on the west by Needham. Dedham square is 112 feet above the level of the sea while the highest elevation in the town is 300 feet above sea level. Of the 6,906 acres which comprise the town, ap-

* The incorporated towns set off from Dedham are, Medfield 1651; Wrentham 1673; Needham 1711; Bellingham 1719; Walpole 1724; Dover 1784; Norwood 1872; Westwood 1897.

** Both Worthington and Mann refer to several thousand acres of the Dedham grant located in Sherborn. Extensive search, however, has failed to find any record of this land.



ORIGINAL DEDHAM TERRITORY

Thomas Alcock
about 1655

Frederick: Crissey
1655

John Adis
1676

Benny Chickering
1612

Edward Moryn
1638

Mathew Colbarn
1676

Jo: Allen
about 1690

James Grayson
1662.

William Avery
1658

Timothy Dought
1670

John Bacon:
1678

John Eaton
1649

George Barber
1670

Richard Allin
1672

Tho: Battell
1673

James Bales:
1662

Isaac Bullard
1676

proximately 1,470 acres, or 20% of its total area, is swamp land of which 184 acres are under water. At the point of the flag staff on the Court House, Dedham has a latitude of $42^{\circ} 14' 55.499''$ and a longitude of $71^{\circ} 10' 35.896''$. The population of Dedham is 15,371 by the census of 1935. The present assessed valuation of the town is \$25,202,000.

Prof. Irving B. Crosby writing of the geological foundation of Dedham in his geological study of Greater Boston says: Granite, diorite and felsite predominate here and many out-crops of these rocks may be found. Most of the area east of Washington Street is covered by an undulating sand plain with many kettle holes and eskers. Attention may be called to the very circuitous course of Charles River caused by its displacement from its original channel by the ice sheet. On East Street a little west of Canton Street, and just over the line in Westwood is the northern end of a large esker which extends southward across Everett Street in Norwood. Dedham Pink Granite is a handsome building stone from which many beautiful buildings have been built including Trinity Church in Boston, and St. Mary's Church in Dedham.

THE COVENANT *

1 We whose names ar here vnto subscribed doe in the feare and Reuerence of our Allmightie God, Mutually: and generally pmise amongst our selves and each to other to pffesse and practice one trueth according to that most pfect rule, foundation where of is Euerlasting Loue:

2 That we shall by all meanes Laboure to keepe of from vs all such as ar contrarye minded. And receaue onely such vnto vs as be such as may be pbably of one harte, with vs, as that we either knowe or may well and truely be informed to walke in a peaceable conuersation with all meekenes of spirit for the edification of each other in the knowledg and faith of the Lord Jesus: And the Mutuall encouragmt vnto all Temporall comforts in all things, seekeing the good of each other, out of all which may be deriued true Peace.

3 That if at any time difference shall arise betwene pties of our said Towne, that then such ptie and pties shall prsonlly Reserve all such difference vnto som one 2 or 3 others of our said Societie to be fully accorded and determined without any further delaye. if it possibly may bee:

4 That every man that now or at any time heareafter shall haue Lotts in our said Towne shall paye his share in all

* The Covenant is in the handwriting of Edward Alleyn who is believed to have been its author.

such Rates of money and charges as shall be imposed vpon him Rateably in pportion with other men. As allso become freely subject vnto all such orders and constitutions as shall be necessarily had or made now or at any time heere after from this daye fore warde as well for loveing and comfortable Societie in our said Towne as allso for the psperous and thriueing condition of our said fellowshipe, especially respecting the feare of God in which we desire to begine and continue. whatso euer we shall by his Loveing fauoure take in hand.

5 And for the better manefestation of our true resolution heere in euery man so receaued to subscribe heere vnto his name. thereby obligeing both him self and his successors after him for euer as we haue done.

Names subscribed to the Covenant as shown in the printed volume of Dedham records.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Robert: Feke | Robert: Hinsdell | Thomas: Jordan |
| Edward: Alleyn | John Luson | Joshua: Fisher |
| Samuell: Morse | John: Fisher | Christopher Smith |
| Philemon Dalton | Thomas: Fisher | John Thurston |
| John: Dwight | Joseph Kingsberye | Joseph Clarke |
| Lambert: Generye | John Batchelor | Thomas: Eames |
| Richard: Euered | Nathaniell Coaleburne | Peter Woodward |
| Ralph: Shepheard | John: Roper | Thwaits Strickland |
| John: Huggin | Martin Philips | John: Guild |
| Ralph: Wheelock | Henry Smyth | Samuell Bulleyne |
| Thomas Cakebread | John: Fraerye | Robert Gowen |
| Henry: Philips | Thomas Hastings | Hugh Stacey |
| Timothie Dalton | Francis Chickering | George: Barber |
| Thomas Carter | Thomas: Alcock | James Jordan |
| Abraham Shawe | William: Bullard | Nathaniell Whiteing |
| John Coolidge | Jonas Humphrey | Benjamin Smith |
| Nicholas Philips | Edward Kempe | Richard: Ellice |
| John: Gaye | John Hunting | Austen: Kalen |
| John Kingsbery | Tymothie Dwight | Robert: Ware |
| John Rogers | Henry: Deengaine | Thomzs: Fuller |
| Francis Austen | Henry Brocke | Thomas: Payne |
| Exekiell Holleman | James: Hering | John: Fayerbanke |
| Joseph Shawe | Nathan Aldus | Henry Glover |
| William: Bearstowe | Edward Richards | Thomas Hering |
| John: Howard | Michaell Powell | John Plimpton |
| Thomas: Bartlet | John Elderskin | George Fayerbanke |
| Ferdinandoe Adams | Michaell: Bacon | Tymoth Dwight |
| Daniell: Morse | Robert Onion | Andr: Duein |
| Joseph: Morse | Samuell Milles | Joseph Ellice |
| John Ellice | Edward Colver | Ralph Freeman |
| Jonathan Fayerbanke | Thomas Bayes | Joh: Rice |
| John: Eaton | George Bearstowe | Danll Ponde |
| Michaell Metcalfe | John: Bullard | John Hovghton |
| John Morse | Thomas: Leader | Jonathan Fayerbanke Jur: |
| John Allin | Joseph Moyes | James Vales |
| Anthony: Fisher | Jeffery Mingeye | Thomas Metcalfe |
| Thomas: Wight | James: Allin | Robert Crossman |
| Eleazer: Lusher | Richard Barber | William Avery |

John Aldus
John: Mason
Isaac Bullard
Cornelus Fisher

John Partridge
James Draper
James Thrope
Samuell Fisher

B Benjamin Bullard
Ellice W Woode
Thomas Fisher

At a Court of Assistants held in Boston, April 1, 1634, it was ordered that every man of or above the age of twenty years, who had been or might hereafter be a resident in the jurisdiction the space of six months, and not infranchised, should take the following oath, and upon refusal a second time to be banished.

THE RESIDENT'S OATH. I DOE heare sweare, and call God to witnes, that, being nowe an inhabitant within the lymitts of this jurisdiccon of the Massachusetts, I doe acknowledge myselfe lawfully subiect to the auctoritie and gouern^t there established, and doe accordingly submitt my pson, family, and estate, to be p^tected, ordered, & gouerned by the lawes & constitucons thereof, and doe faithfully pmise to be from time to time obedient and conformeable therevnto, and to the auctoritie of the Goun^r, & all other magistrates there, and their success^{rs}, and to all such lawes, orders, sentences, & decrees, as nowe are or hereafter shalbe lawfully made, decreed, & published by them or their success^{rs}. And I will alwayes indeav^r (as in duty I am bound) to advance the peace & wellfaire of this body pollitique, and I will (to my best power & meanes) seek to devert & prevent whatsoeuer may tende to the ruine or damage thereof, or of ye Goun^r, Deputy Goun^r, or Assistants, or any of them or their success^{rs}, and will giue speedy notice to them, or some of them, of any sedicon, violence, treacherie, or oth^r hurte or euill wch I shall knowe, heare, or vehemently suspect to be plotted or intended against them or any of them, or against the said Comon-wealth or goun^t established. Soe helpe mee God.

THE FREEMAN'S OATH. Being the first sheet of printed matter to issue from the press at Cambridge in 1639.

I, A, B., being, by Gods providence, an inhabitant & ffreeman within the jurisdiccon of this comonweale doe freely acknowledge my selfe to be subject to the government thereof & therefore doe heere sweare, by the greate & dreadfull name of the euerlyveing God, that I wilbe true & faithfull to the same, & will accordingly yeilde assistance & support therevnto, with my pson & estate, as in equity I am bound, & will also truely indeav^r to mainetaine & preserue all the libertyes & previlidges thereof, submitting my selfe to the wholesome lawes & orders made & established by the same; and furthr, that I will not plott nor practise any evill against it, nor consent to any that shall soe doe, but will timely discover & reveale the same to lawfull

authority nowe here established, for the speedy preventing thereof. Moreouer, I doe solemnly bynde my myselfe, in the sight of God, that when I shalbe called to giue my voice touching any such matter of this state, wherein ffreemen are to deale, I will giue my vote & suffrage, as I shall iudge in myne owne conscience may best conduce & tend to the publique weale of the body, without respect of psoms, or favr of any man. Soe helpe mee God, in the Lord Jesus Christ.

The following signers of the Covenant took the Freeman's Oath:

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Robert: Feke 1631 | Anthony: Fisher 1645 | Joshua: Fisher 1640 |
| Edward: Alleyn 1638-9 | Eleazer: Lusher 1638-9 | John Thurston 1643 |
| Samuell: Morse 1640 | Robert: Hinsdell 1638-9 | Peter Woodward 1642 |
| Philemon Dalton 1635-6 | John Luson 1638-9 | John: Guild 1643 |
| John: Dwight 1638-9 | Thomas: Fisher 1634-5 | Samuell Bulleyne 1641 |
| Lambert: Generye 1645 | Joseph Kingsberye 1641 | Robert Gowen 1644 |
| Richard: Euered 1646 | John Batchelor 1635 or '40 | George: Barber 1644 or '47 |
| Ralph Wheelock 1638-9 | Nathaniell Coaleburne 1641 | Nathaniell Whiteing 1642 |
| Thomas Cakebread 1634 | John: Roper 1641 | Beniamine Smith 1641 |
| Henry: Philips 1638-9 | Henry Smyth 1638-9 or '40 | Austen: Kalem 1641 |
| Timothie Dalton 1637 | John: Fraerye 1638-9 | Robert: Ware 1647 |
| Abraham Shawe 1636-7 | Francis Chickering 1640 | Thomas: Fuller 1672 |
| John Coolidge 1636 | Thomas: Alcock 1635 | Thomas: Payne 1641 |
| Nicholas Philips 1640 | William: Bullard 1640 | John Plimpton 1643 |
| John: Gaye 1635 or 1644 | Edward Kempe 1638-9 | Tymoth Dwight 1655 |
| John Kingsbery 1635-6 | John Hunting 1638-9 | Andr: Duein 1646 |
| Joseph Shawe 1639 | Tymothie Dwight 1641 | Joseph Ellice 1663 |
| John: Haward 1634 | James: Hering 1654 | Danll Ponde 1690 |
| Ferdinandoe Adams 1640 | Nathan Aldus 1640 | James Vales 1673 |
| Daniell: Morse 1635 | Edward Richards 1641 | Thomas Metcalfe 1653 |
| Joseph: Morse 1635 | Michaell Powell 1641 | William Avery 1677 |
| John Ellice 1641 | Robert Onion 1646 | Cornelus Fisher 1649 |
| John: Eaton 1636 | John Bullard 1640 | James Draper 1690 0 |
| Michaell Metcalfe 1640 | Jeffrey Mingeye 1640 | James Thorpe 1690 |
| John Morse 1640 | James: Allen 1647 | Thomas Fisher 1678 |
| John Allin 1638-9 | Richard Barber 1640 | Jonathan Fayerbank Jun: 1690 |
| Thomas Bartlet 1634-5 | John Rogers 1638-9 | Thomas Wight 1640 |
| Thomas Hastings 1635 | Henry Chickering 1641 | Henry Brock 1638-9 |
| Thos. Carter 1636-7 or '38 | Jonas Humphrey 1640 | Joseph Clark 1634 |
| John Mason 1634 | | |

Having had their first recorded meeting in Watertown on August 18, 1636, and constructed houses and planted fields the pioneer settlers were ready, in March of 1637, to leave and take up their permanent residence here. The following is a copy of the record of the first meeting held in Dedham.

Dedham The 23th of ye first Month called March 1636-7 The First Assembly in Dedham by whose names are vnderwritten viz Edward Alleyn, Abraham Shawe, Samuell Morse, Phileman Dal-

ton, Joseph Shawe, Ezechiell Holliman, Lambert Genere, Nicholas Phillips, Raffe Shepeard, John Gaye, Francis Austen, Willm Berstowe, John Rogers, Daniell Morse, John Huggens.

Who were the Dedham settlers? They were a company of English Puritans who had come to the New World to work out their ideals in church and government. Among the Dedham settlers, there were doubtless some, as David Starr Jordan has said of other settlers, who could trace their lines back to nobility and thence to royalty. They had as much of the blood of William and Alfred as flowed in royal veins in Europe. But their ancestral lines passed through the working and fighting younger sons and not through him who was first born to the purple.

The Dedham settlers were strong believers in a town grouped about a meeting-house and a training field. The parent religious organization, as in England, was the Parish; and all persons had to attend the Parish Church service whether members of the Church or not. The late Senator George Frisbie Hoar has given a fine picture of the organization of a town in the following words:

"It is one of the simplest, yet one of the most important, and interesting organizations known on earth. In the beginning, the town and the parish were identical. Every freeman must be a Church member. Religion and public life were near akin. . . . Our ancestors, when they settled a new town, set apart a tract of land for a training field, close by the meeting house." "The Old Common, as we now call these training fields, is found at the center of every old town," and of course exists in Dedham. "But after all the real training field was the meeting house indoors. The meeting-houses, with their simple architecture (of which few towns have a more beautiful example than Dedham) were the great power houses from which went forth the spiritual and moral influence, which inspired and controlled the whole life of the people."

Of the signers of the Covenant only John Allen, Thomas Carter, Timothy Dalton, Samuel Morse and Ralph Wheelock were college graduates, yet there were other leaders among them in the church, town and Commonwealth, who labored to build up a peaceable civil society. Their worth was recognized by the Commonwealth as illustrated by the fact that in 1666 five hundred acres of land near

Sudbury was laid out to Eleazer Lusher of Dedham, by order of the General Court as a reward for his public services.

In the allotment of land each married man had a house lot of twelve acres with four acres of swamp land and each unmarried man eight acres with three acres of swamp land. The first assignment of twelve acre lots was made August 18, 1636 to Samuel Morse, Phileman Dalton, Daniel Morse, Joseph Morse, Ralph Shepard, Lambert Genere, and Nicholas Phillips. Abraham Shawe and Edward Alleyn, two efficient members of the company, were soon given more liberal grants of land. On these houselots it is presumed the settlers built houses of like dimensions, of boards, with stone fireplaces and chimneys and hip roofs covered with thatch. For the most part the houses consisted of two rooms, a living room and a kitchen with sleeping places in the garret, reached by a ladder. The household utensils were very limited and probably did not exceed the list furnished by Francis Higginson of the "needful things as every planter doth, or ought to provide to go to New England" namely, 1 iron pot, 1 kettle, 1 frying pan, 1 grid iron, 2 skillets, 1 spit, wooden platters dishes spoons and trenchers. So accurately were the lots defined that the accompanying plan, showing the lots first granted in Dedham Village, was made from the description given in the proprietors book of grants. Excepting the home lots, all the cultivated land was in common fields. In 1643 a common tillage field of two hundred acres was laid out as a common tillage field and each proprietor's share was assigned him. This common planting field was surrounded by a fence made at the common charge; each proprietor having had assigned to him the number of rods of fence which he was required to build. On this planting field they raised corn, beans, peas, pumpkins and later on larger areas, wheat, rye, barley, and oats. Common potatoes were not grown for many years and were first introduced into Europe and thence to the American Colonies. It is an interesting fact in view of the universal popularity of the potato today that very little attention was paid to this new vegetable for a long time. It was not until the beginning of the 19th century that the potato was generally grown in this vicinity. At first it was regarded as poisonous to cattle and every remnant left over in the spring was carefully buried. The early settlers found the bean growing in great variety under Indian cultivation.

Its extreme adaptability has endeared it to man in all places and in all ages. The bean will grow under conditions when little else would succeed as it has the ability to fertilize itself by taking nitrogen out of the air.

No reference is made to the clearing of this planting field which probably had been under Indian cultivation. Now we know that the Indians did not roam but had usually two places of residence, one for the winter on the south side of some hill and one for summer where they fished and raised their crops. Further away were the herd walks, as the common feeding lands for cattle, goats and swine were called. One of these herd walks was on Dedham Island and another on East Street. The early settlers also hired of Israel Stoughton, the meadow on the Neponset River for a pasture for their cattle. In 1637 the village lots had been entirely taken up and it became necessary to deny admittance to all new applicants until it could be ascertained what future accommodations could be given them.*

A survey of lands near at hand suitable for tillage was made and divided among the proprietors in 1643. The division was made on the following general rules.**

“1. The number of persons one considerable rule in division yet not the only rule; and it was considered.

2. That servants should be referred to men's estates and according to men's estates.

3. According to men's rank, quality, desert and usefulness, either in church or commonwealth.

4. That men of useful trades may have material to improve the same, be encouraged and have land as near home as may be convenient; and that husbandmen that have abilities to improve more than others be considered in this division.”

This grant of “upland ground fit for improvement with the plough” was made to the following persons.

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| John Kingsbury | Samuel Cook | Thomas Jordan |
| John Hayward | William Bullard | James Jordan |
| John Bachelor | John Bullard | James Allin |
| Michael Bacon | John Gay | John Newton |
| Thomas Alcocke | Anthony Fisher | Edward Alleyn |
| Robert Ware | Twait's Strickland | Edward Colver |
| Thomas Paine | Thomas Wight | Robert Mason |
| Austin Kalem | Henry Chickering | John Allin, pastor |
| John Ellis | John Thurston | Joseph Kingsbury |
| John Eaton | Elizabeth Fisher | Henry Brocke |
| Thomas Eames | Robert Gowen | Nathaniel Colburn |

* Colonial laws required that all houses should be located near each other.

** Mann's Annals of Dedham.

Henry Phillips
Nathan Aldis
Samuel Morse
John Morse
Joseph Morse
Richard Ellis
John Hunting, elder
John Roper
Henry Smith
Richard Barber
Lambert Genery
Thomas Leader

Timothy Dwight
John Dwight
Nathaniel Whiting
Edward Kempe
Thomas Bayes
Edward Richards
Francis Chickering
William Bearstow
George Bearstow
Jonathan Fairbanks
John Fairbanks
Michael Powell

Michael Metcalf
Henry Wilson
John Frary
Eleazer Lusher
Peter Woodward
Richard Everett
John Guild
Ferdinando Adams
James Herring
Samuel Bullen
Daniel Morse

The Dedham settlers did not look upon their efforts as simply the organization of a town, but rather as a society, as they fondly called their organization and from the start it was clearly understood what this social organization stood for. They were as careful in the admission of members as the most exclusive fraternal organizations of today. All those who had land assigned to them were required to build on it within a given time, and all were forbidden to sell their land to another without the permission of the town.

August 11, 1637 it was voted, "wheras Certeyne Lotts haue long lyne wast vpon the names of John Ellis & John Coolidge, (the ancestor of President Calvin Coolidge,) wth out any imploymt. It is ordered yt yf they doe not wth in 6 dayes set on to build & impve the sayd lotts as is Requesite. That then the sayd Lotts shalbe layd out for them whensoever they will set on to impve ye same as they ought to doe. And the very like for that lott wch John Dwite hath layd out for a friend in grateficacon.

With one accord they agreed "to keep of from us all such as are contraminded". Starting in this way there never was persecution of resident Quakers or Baptists, neither is there evidence of the existence of witchcraft which so demoralized some communities in Massachusetts. The Dedham settlers were required to administer the severe discipline of the age in which they lived by establishing the town stocks and the whipping post. In 1639 "the town of Dedham was fined 2s. 6d. for not having a pair of stocks". The stocks were set up at some convenient place and a whipping post, at one time, was set up in St. Paul's Square. After the location of the jail here this whipping post was sometimes used for the whipping of prisoners, who usually received thirty lashes for larceny. That the discipline was wholesome is established by the fact as stated by Worthington in 1827, that he had

John Lirington
1673

John Guild
1682

Jonathan Hayward
1658

John Harvard
1657

Anthony Fitz
1661

Edward Haws
1673

Cornelius Fisher
1662

Thomas Herring
1675

Daniel Fisher
1648

Robert Hensdell
1653

Samuel Fisher
1662

Isaac Jellyman
1639-59

John Fuller
1657

John Gristling
1658

John Gay
1660

Samuel Hudson
1657

Joseph Kingsbury
1658

Daniel Wondra
1687

Robert Mason
about 1655

Nathanell Starnes
1670

Michael Mottrill
Conor
about 1618

James Whipple
1662

Thomas Whitaker
1673

John Hurstman fen
1673

John Morse
1672

John partridge
1672

Robert Abare
1673

Thomas. Payne
1673

Edgar Mapplebeck
about 1655

Samuel Gillmer
1644

Honour Wight
1675

John Plympton
about 1655

Peter Woodward
1670

FACSIMILES OF SIGNATURES OF EARLY SETTLERS

examined the criminal dockets of the County for twenty years past, and failed to find any inhabitant of Dedham who had been convicted of crime.

A watchful care was taken of all residents for many years. January 11, 1680 "upon information that there is some inconveniency and disorder in the family of John Macintosh," the selectmen sent for him: and not giving them such satisfaction as they desired: "they deputed Ensign Fuller and Sergt Wight to goe to his house and take particular notice of the State of his family, and make return to them that so they might act accordingly."

In the settlement of the town, houses of necessity were built near together. Some were located on the south side of High Street on and near the meadows, others were built near where the Court House now stands, and on the north side of Dwight's brook. In imagination we can see these cabins built of boards with puncheon floors, thatched roofs and wooden pins and auger holes for nails, with batten wooden shutters. Within cranes swinging in big stone fire places and spinning wheels and looms were actually in use. The houses were so inflammable that every householder, by town ordinance was obliged to support a ladder of sufficient length to reach from the ground to the chimney for immediate use in case of fire. The meeting-house ladder was so convenient for the hitching of horses by those who had ridden in, that the privilege was denied them by a vote of the town on January 8, 1669 when it was ordered "that no person, after the publication of this order, shall in any way fasten any horse or mare to the meeting-house ladder." In the construction of early homes the use of clapboards was forbidden. In rude structures they housed the domestic animals they had known in the home land and upon which they depended for service or sustenance. Oxen were for sale as early as 1639 at £25 a head and continued to be used in all farm and highway work for many years. Horses were small and there is record of their early use here. They were offered for sale in 1645 at £10.* Provision was early made for the care of cows in herd walks. Their chief dependence for the winter feeding of stock was found in the low lands called meadows, which yielded bluejoint and other grasses. Butter sold in 1637 at seven shillings and cheese brought seven shillings a pound.

* All quoted prices are taken from Weeden's "Economic and Social History of New England." beginning with the year of Dedham's settlement.

In 1646 a cow was worth £4. Swine were kept from the start and pork formed no small part of the daily diet of the early settlers. The hog furnished ham, bacon, lard, pork for salting, and other parts for roasting and sausage meat. As early as 1638 a committee was "assigned to view scares (damage) done by swyne". Goats were first kept for milk and by 1641 they were so plentiful that they fell in price from £13 to 10 shillings. Thomas Paine requested liberty "to keep his stoke of goats upon the common land" which request was granted. Sheep were raised as early as possible not only for their flesh, but more especially for their wool which was sorely needed in the making of homespun demanded by the rigor of the New England climate. Owirg, however, to the absence of sheep houses for protection against wolves and the winter climate, they were not as early raised as other domestic animals. As late as 1669 wool sold for 3s. 6d. per pound.

The early settlers never went hungry when food could be had. To an abundance of fish caught in Charles River and Wigwam Pond they added of wild fowl, the duck, the pigeon, the wild goose, the wild turkey, the quail and the partridge. Of wild animals they killed the deer, the bear, and the rabbit. Of native fruits, strawberries were found in abundance in the spring, followed in succession by the low blueberry, the half-high blueberry, the high blueberry, the red raspberry, the black raspberry, blackberries of both low and high varieties, gooseberries, cranberries, and wild grapes. The housewives showed wonderful ingenuity in preserving foods, especially in drying them; a supply of dried raspberries, blueberries, blackberries, and pumpkin was at hand. In house-building, ovens were put beside the chimney and here the housewife baked her beans, brown bread, pies, and cake. Later a tin oven set before the fire was sometimes used. Frying and broiling was done in a skillet set on coals in front of the fire and boiling was done in a pot suspended over the fire by a crane.

As the plantation was remote from other towns, it was necessary for their safety, that there should be a goodly number of settlers and that their houses should be near together. This precaution probably saved the town from the ravages of the Indians as there are no records of any attempt on the part of the Indians to destroy the town. In 1637 what apparently was a false alarm was given, watches and wards were ordered to be set up, and an in-

visitation was sent to Captain Cakebread, a renowned soldier of Watertown, to come and be at the head of military affairs. He soon, however, returned to Watertown and we hear no more about the threatened attack of the Indians.

How did new settlers come in possession of their land? It was not obtained by any arbitrary rule, but in accordance with each man's estate, the size of his family, his means, rank, quality, deserts and usefulness in both Church and Commonwealth. Men with useful trades were given land as near home as possible. Husbandmen who had shown ability to cultivate more than others were given consideration in the division. In 1656 the proprietors resolved that they would make no more free grants of their land to strangers. It became necessary therefore to establish some permanent rule for dividing their common lands among the present proprietors and their heirs. They agreed upon this principle that each man's share should be proportioned to his assessed property. It was found that there were 532 acres in the herd walks, or cow commons. They also found that by adding one cow common for each eight pounds of valuation, the whole number of cow common rights or shares would be 477 and this would make the number of cow commons the nearest to their number of cattle. Five goat commons, or five sheep commons were counted as equal to one cow common. In the application of this rule, it was found to bear heavily on those whose estates were low in valuation and so the proprietors gave them twenty-five cow commons, making the total number 502 shares. This regulated each man's rights in the cow commons and established a rule for all future dividends of land. In 1659 a difficulty arose and the referers to whom the matter was referred, added twenty more "cow-commons" making the whole number 522. This division was accepted, and the Selectmen immediately assigned to the proprietors their due share. Some of these dividends of land can still be traced. Richard Walden Hale, Jr., in making a recent purchase of land (1933) in the Springfield Parish traced it back to the original dividend grant. In making grants portions of land were set apart for the promotion of education and the support of the church. Land so granted is still held by the First Church in Dedham.

In the general division of wood and waste lands, made in 1659,

the proprietors had various lots in different parts of the town assigned them. At that time, these outlands were of little value. A committee of the town appointed in 1650, to purchase some land adjoining Dedham, and owned by Roxbury people, were restricted from giving more than £60 for a thousand acres.

What was the government of the Dedham proprietors? The town records commence August 18, 1636 and continue an unbroken chain to the present time. It was many years before the Colony could make sufficient laws to fully regulate the plantations and Dedham legislated for herself in a great variety of ways, through her town covenant and by-laws. Laws and regulations were adopted similar to the Common Laws of England under which their ancestors had lived for centuries. Among other things the proprietors agreed, as previously shown, that by all means they would keep from their company all who were contraminded, and would receive into their society only such as with a meek and quiet spirit would promote its temporal and spiritual good. If differences arose, the parties were required to refer all differences unto one, two or three persons, to be fully considered by them. A condition of society far in advance of today. That every man who has lots in the town, shall pay all such sums for the public charge, as shall be imposed upon him rateably, and shall obey all such bylaws and constitutions as the inhabitants shall judge necessary for the management of their temporal affairs, for a religious and loving society. One hundred and twenty six persons signed this covenant, binding themselves and their successors forever to its true observance. These Dedham farmers were faithful to all civic duties, relating to this peaceable society. They had town meetings once a month and when they were pressed for time, they called a meeting for six o'clock in the morning. Fines were imposed on those who were tardy or altogether absented themselves from town meetings. One of the finest things that President Eliot said on the occasion of the celebration of his 90th birthday was said in his simple address to the undergraduates in the college yard: "Look for the means, the chance, the opportunity to serve democratic government. It is in democracy that the hope of the world lies. Commit to memory this definition of democracy. Democracy is that form of government or state of government, which leaves every citizen to do his best for the

public welfare." Let us emulate the example of our fathers and be faithful to the town meeting. Let us tarry long enough to understand this little school of government and politics, which has been held in Dedham for nearly 300 years, in which every one entitled to vote could take part in deciding what the town should do.* In setting up the town meeting the founders of Dedham established an institution of the greatest importance in a free state, an institution which never failed in efficiency before the introduction of representative government in 1927. Boards of officers have been annually elected which at first consisted of constables, selectmen, treasurer, cow herders, pound keepers, fence viewers and hogreeves. Appropriations to meet the necessary expenses of the town have been made rules established, regulating the conduct of citizens; laying out of roads; cutting of timber; maintaining ladders, all things affecting the well-being of the community. Here the men of New England learned to manage local affairs and in debate formed the habit of talking about questions of government, such as taxation and the election of officers. In 1639 the town chose seven men to look after the common affairs of the town selectmen as we call them today. At first the power of these seven men was as great as that of the town legally assembled, but later their powers were somewhat restricted.**

These seven men met monthly for many years, they made by-laws, relating to highways and fences; the keeping of cattle, swine and horses; recording titles, births, marriages and deaths; the support of schools, religion and bounties for the killing of wolves, wild cats, etc. In accordance with the laws of the Colony, they allowed no one to remain in their community who was not engaged in some regular occupation. As soon as a notice was given that a stranger had appeared in town, a committee was chosen to wait on him, not to perform the rights of hospitality, but to bid him depart. The application of the writer's ancestor, Joseph Smith, asking leave to have a journeyman to work with him bears the report "Not allowed". As Worthington has so well said in the History of Dedham. "They formed a civil society out of the

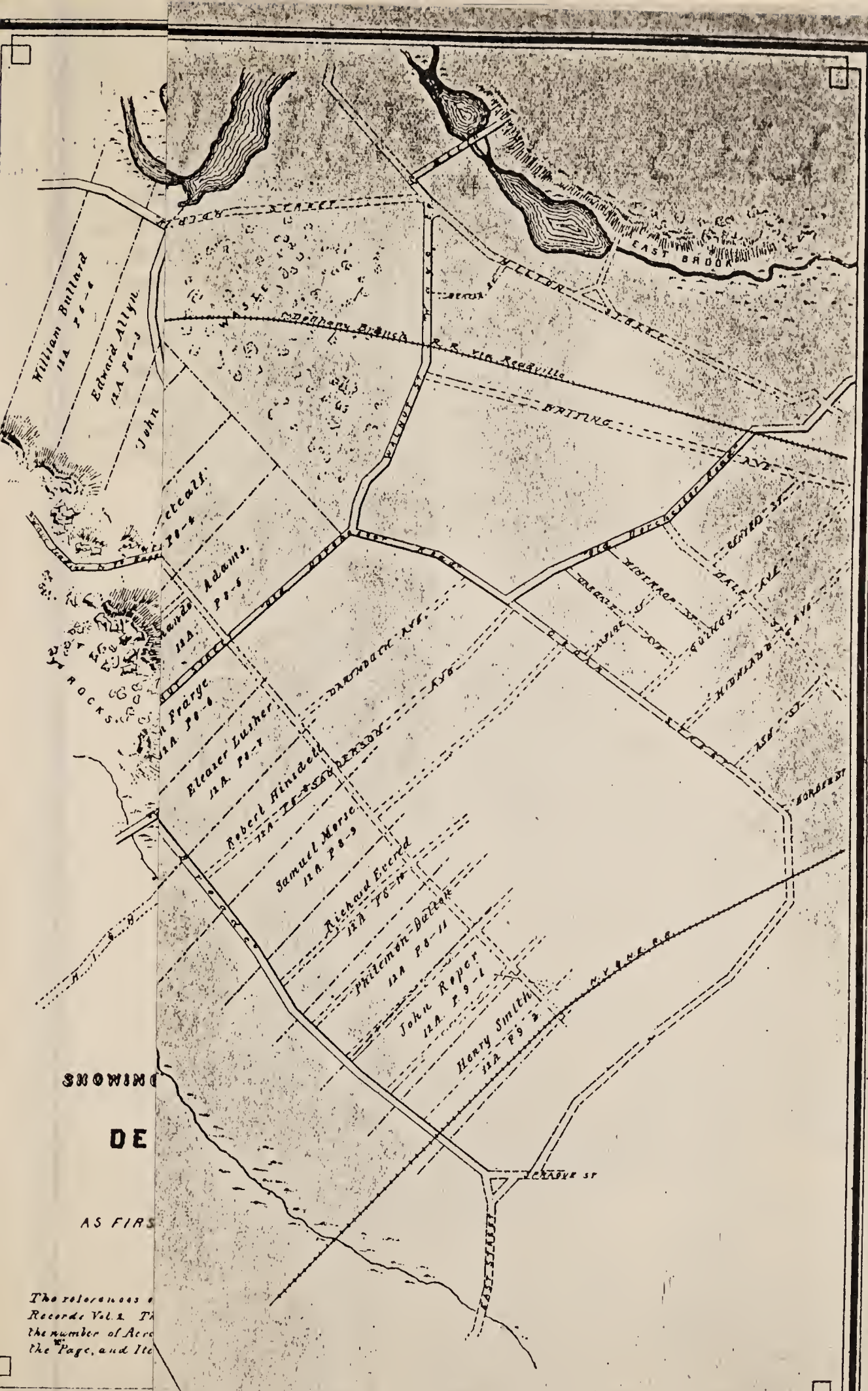
* In 1927 the town adopted the representative form of government. The town is now divided into five precincts with 207 town meeting members including 18 members at large. All voting is now done by the town meeting members.

** Previous to the settlement of the plantation towns had been vested with the control of local affairs. The Selectmen did the things necessary to be done promptly and efficiently. There were quarterly Courts to which cases were carried that were beyond the jurisdiction of the town.

first simple elements. They actually did what thousands have conjectured might be done in such a case, but of which they could never exhibit a well authenticated instance." The Dedham Society originated in a compact, their laws derived their force from the consent of the people. It was the beginning of the American system of government. "Of the people, by the people, for the people."

In the petition to the General Court, asking for the grant of this plantation, the petitioners asked that it be named "Contentment" but some one in the legislature, probably remembering with affection, his old English home, moved that the new town be named Dedham and this name was adopted, although "Contentment" was first written in the records of the town. They were content because they were to live together in a peaceable loving society. The late William Jennings Bryan ranked "contentment" as the greatest word in the English language. The late Don Gleason Hill, for many years the efficient Town Clerk of Dedham, thus sums up the formation and growth of the early Massachusetts towns. "They very closely resembled the Massachusetts Bay Colony. They received a grant from the Colony, as the Colony received its grant from the English Crown. The town enlarged itself by the admission of members by vote (corn and wheat being early used in Dedham) who became proprietors. At first the full body met for the transaction of business, then as the body became too large for convenience, much of its power was delegated, as in the case of the Colony to the General Court, so in case of the town to its seven men who were soon termed selectmen. The town made its laws, and parcelled out and granted its lands to individual members. It laid out its ways, provided for its burial grounds, its training fields and also for its public landing places."

Dedham has had a steady growth in population from its first settlement to the present time. The following data shows its growth for the period preceding the Revolution. 1637 number of families about 30; 1641 number of persons taxed 42; 1647 number of persons admitted to date 50; number of non-freemen who have become inhabitants of the town about the same number; 1657 number of families 166; 1664 number of houses in Dedham 95; 1666 number of legal voters 83; 1686 number of per-



SHOWING

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AS FIRST

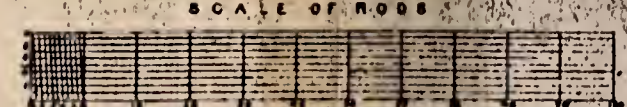
The references to
Records Vol. 2. The
the number of Acres
the Page, and the



PLAN
SHOWING APPROXIMATELY THE LOCATION
OF LOTS OF LAND IN
DEDHAM VILLAGE
AND
VICINITY.
AS FIRST GRANTED BY THE PROPRIETORS
TO INDIVIDUALS.

DRAWN OCTOBER 1893-79.
BY H.S. TALBOT.

The original Roads are shown by black lines.
Those of later date by dotted lines.



The references on the lots are to the Proprietors
Records Vol. 1. The figures before the letter A. denote
the number of Acres granted - Those after the letter P.
the Page, and Item, in the Record.

sons taxed 124; 1705 ministerial tax assessed on 156 persons; 1736 number of persons taxed 259; 1744 number of persons taxed 336. First Parish 129; Second Parish 62; Third Parish 62; Fourth or Springfield Parish 64; 1765 number of houses in the town 239, number of families 309.

The total number of inhabitants in 1765 was 1919 classified as follows: white people under 16 years, 858; white people over 16 years, 1015; negroes and mulattoes 36; Indians 6; French Neutrals 4. The population was divided among the Parishes as follows: First Parish 813; Second Parish 441; Third Parish 313; Fourth Parish 352.

CHAPTER II

TOWN OFFICERS

IT was the intention of the founders of Dedham to organize a peaceful settlement in which they covenanted with one another to keep off all persons not found fitting for membership in the society. In conducting their affairs the common good of all was kept constantly in mind. Moreover, it was intended that every man admitted to the plantation should be a free man or worthy of becoming a free man. Admission was denied to all in covenant bound to another person for service and refused the right to a house lot until their term of service was fully expired. Like town officers in the fatherland* the early selectmen, who were chosen "for the regulating of the planting and prudential affairs of the town" served without compensation; the town, however, in 1651, ordered "that the selectmen's dyet upon the Town meeting dayes shall be payed for by the Town from time to time hereafter" and this practise was continued for many years.

Voting today in state elections is quite in contrast with the practise of earlier times when a variety of ballots of different sizes and colors were in vogue. The adoption of the present form of ballot with the names of all candidates on the same sheet was introduced in 1888 and called the "Australian ballot." For many years the polls were open for only a few hours, while at present a voter may deposit his ballot any time from 6 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock in the evening on election days in the precinct in which he lives.

The first town officer to be chosen was a Constable who was appointed to handle the money of the town. The election of a collector in 1636 is recorded as follows:

Samuell Morse chosen Collector for money to be [] & payd out according to such seurall occasions as shall [arise] of & concrneing our sayd Towne; And to give account therof at what tyme or tymes soeur the same shall be requiered of him accordingly.

This officer was soon aided by the town Constable, a necessary

* In England today mayors of important municipalities still serve without compensation.

officer (at first appointed by the General Court,) who acted as collector for many years.

The board of Selectmen was created on May 17, 1639, by the following resolution:

Wheras it hath ben found [by long experience] yt ye genrall meeting of soe many men in one [] of ye comon affayres therof haue waested much tyme to noe smale damage & busines [is] therby nothing furthered. It is therfore nowe agreed by genrall consent, yt these 7 men heervndr named we doe make choice of & give them full power to contrive execute & pforme all ye business & affayres of this our wholl towne: to Continewe vnto ye First of ye tenth month next.

¹Edw: Alleyne
Elea: Lusher

John Kingsbery
John Dwite
John Bachelor

John Lusson
Robte Hinsdall

The power of these men was definitely defined at the time as follows:

Wheras ye question was ppounded in ye Full assembly (to avoyd all scruples heerafter) howe fare ye power of these men thus Chosen shold extend in ordering towne Affayers. It was answered & thervpon genrally concluded that what soeur power all ye business & affayres of this our wholl towne: to Continewe had before any such Choyce was nowe made:

The very same power is now put into the hands of the selectmen "to remayne in full Force for one wholl yeare from this prsent daye."

For a time, at their monthly meetings, the Selectmen "granted lands, made rules concerning the holding of lots and acted in every way exactly as the whole society had done before their election." But in 1650, the question concerning the power of the Selectmen was considered in a full assembly at the general town meeting. At which time they were given all the power of the town except (a) the admission of men as townsmen, (b) the granting of dividends of land, (c) the granting of farms, these matters the voters kept in their own hands. Regular meetings of the Selectmen were ordered in 1640 "upon every 2d and 4th day of every month" to order town affairs either at the meeting house or some place near where they might be met by all persons having business with them. It was early ordered that all votes for the acceptance of persons as townsmen should be taken by kernels of wheat and Indian corn, the wheat to be understood to be for the affirmative and the Inddian corn for the negative. As some of the inhabitants evidently failed to appreciate the self government of the Society the following action was taken in April, 1637:

Wheras meetings haue ben agreed vpon & tymes apoynted accordingly, it hath often happened y^t by y^e slacknes of many their comeing, others haue by long attendance waested much tyme to their greate damage. It is nowe for p^rvention therof agreed & ordered that whosoever shall haue Received notice of such a meeteing, & shall absent himselfe one halfe houer after y^e beateing of the drume shall forfeit twelve pence. And yf any shall wholly absent himselfe shall forfeit the sum of Three shillings & Fower pence. except ther be some greate occasions to the contrary & y^e same to be allowed of accordingly in eyther of y^e sayd cases.

At a later time the constable called the roll a half hour after the time set for the meeting. January 20, 1650, Eleazer Lusher (with the exception of the Reverend John Allin, the most prominent citizen of Dedham) was fined four pence for being late at a meeting and February 16, 1651, Francis Chickering was "fined one quart of sack for late coming this day." In 1663, the Selectmen, for the first time proposed that the town meeting be held on January 1. Six articles similar to those found in a town meeting warrant of today appeared and for nearly three centuries the town government has continued essentially the same. At the annual election, January 1, 1668-9, the first case of the doubtful election of a member of the Selectmen appeared. On January 4, the Selectmen assembled made the following record:

4:11:68. This daye being apointed for settling psons in the meeting house (which worke was so ordered to the Select men by the Towne in Generall meeteing) brother Woodward not being come vpon sending for he came; and it being then vnderstood that seuerall of the Inhabitants had declared their dissatisfaction in the late elections of the Select men especially to the nonelection of Lieft Fisher it apeereing by information that many more men did voate for him then the number published wherevpon it apeereing doubtfull that some men were wronged in thier libertie in election and brother Woodward refusing to engage in the worke of a Select man before elections were better cleered, it was agreed to enquire more fully into this case and in case it apeere as is rep^rsented: that the Towne be called againe together and be made acquainted heerewith, and be desired to declare thier resolution heerin that so the men they shall chuse may act with the more sattisfaction in the Townes seruice.

At a Generall meeteing of the Inhabitants 8:11:68: it being called for the cleereing of the Election of the Select men last past. the question concerned the Election of Lieft. Fisher: The Inhabitants now assembled did by paper voates declare Lieft Fisher to be elect for the worke of a Selectman for the ensuing yeare:

The General Court in December, 1641, established the office of a clerk of the writs for each town, whose principal duty was the issuing of writs of summons and attachment in civil actions and

appointed Edward Alleyn to hold the office in Dedham. Six months later the duties were extended to include keeping a record of births, marriages and deaths and until 1692 all vital records were kept by this officer. In 1672-3, the town voted not to choose a Recorder for the year ensuing but elected Daniel Fisher clerk of the writs. A general law was passed February 17, 1692-3, requiring all Town Clerks to register births, marriages and deaths. At the general town meeting in December, 1640, Eleazer Lusher was chosen to keep the books although the first mention of a Town Clerk by the title was not made until January 2, 1687-8. March 23, 1639, the Selectmen appointed Michael Metcalf, Francis Chickering and William Bullard woodreeves and defined their duties. August 7, 1639, Edward Alleyn, John Luson and Eleazer Lusher were appointed surveyors and in 1640, the office was deputed to view fences, highways and ladders.

For the first three years all business was transacted by the male inhabitants of the plantation with meetings frequently held in the homes of those who had built houses. August 29, 1636, it was ordered "That y^e next meeting shall be upon y^e second day of y^e next week at y^e 6^t hour in y^e morning at John Gaye's house." At these meetings each had equal authority and every question was referred to the whole company. But these frequent meetings took so much of the time of men engaged in developing a settlement that it was decided in 1639, to delegate their powers to seven men to be annually elected. Here is found the evolution of the New England town government by selected men who were first called "Selectmen" in the town records, February 8, 1647-8. The records of Dedham enable one to trace the development of the town through the years. Committees were early chosen for specific services, but their power did not extend beyond the one duty for which they were appointed. For instance, in February 1636-7, a committee was chosen to confer with Abraham Shawe in regard to a corn mill which he desired to build. At the Town Meeting held January 2, 1642-3, three highway surveyors were elected.

The office of auditor with the appointment of Michael Metcalf, Ensign Henry Phillips and Sergeant Daniel Fisher was established January 1, 1649-50, "to take in ye accounts of ye select men in such things as concerne the Towne for ye yeare last past." The duties of Town Treasurer, like those of collector, were for

many years assigned to the Constables. This office was not filled every year until 1694, when the General Court ordered the town to choose a Town Treasurer.

At the Generall meeting aforesaid, Asahel Smith was chosen The Towne Treasurer, for the year ensueing, to make demand, sue, & recouer the Townes debts according to law, as he shall be aduised by the select men ordinaryly, & he to receiue monyes from the inhabitants to cary on such sutes at law, or maters of trouble, in this Kind etc.

From the earliest time in the history of Dedham men had been occasionally appointed to lay rates, but for the most part this duty devolved upon the Selectmen. Assessors were so called for the first time on July 18, 1694, when Lieutenant Daniel Pond, Lieutenant Richard Ellis, Sergeant Thomas Metcalf, John Baker and Nathaniel Kingsbury were chosen assessors in accordance with an act of the General Court "granting to their Majesties a tax of twelve pence a poll and one penny on the pound."

Another case of doubtful election occurred on March 6, 1703-4, when Asahel Smith, Nathaniel Gay, Thomas Fuller, Amos Fisher and William Avery were declared elected selectmen. On the same date "The Selectmen did this day appoynt the Town and proprietors to meet upon Monday the 13th of March next."

At the General Meeting on the 13th, "severall of the Inhabitants declaring themselves dissatisfied with the Choyce of Selectmen and that the election of said Select men was elegall In Consideration whereof it was this day put to the Town and they by their vote declear that the election of Selectmen on March the 6th 1703-4 is not legall and so not to their sattisfaction it being declared by thirty six vots in the then assembly and fourteen then assembled did not vote.

On March 17, the old board of Selectmen chosen in 1702-3, held a meeting of which the following is the record:

Vpon Consideration that the Town meeting in the sixth day of this Instant March was not legaly warned neither according to the direction of the law nor according to the former useg of this Town of Dedham Therefore said selectmen doe give order to the Town Clark to wright warrants to the Constables to warne a meeting according to law of the freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town of Dedham qvaledied according to law to act in Town affaier to meet upon munday the twenty seventh day of this Instant march to choos selectmen and Town officers and to attend other Town business.

At the town meeting held on March 27, 1703-4 William Avery, Captain Samuel Guild, John Fuller, Thomas Fuller and Nathaniel Gay were chosen Selectmen. This might be expected to end the matter, but the friends of those first chosen felt that an injustice

had been done and carried the question by petition to the Court of General Session. The Court ordered another election to be held on April 1704. At this time the board of Selectmen chosen on March 6 were elected and thus the matter ended. All town business was transacted in broad daylight. In 1701 the town declared "That no act past half an hour after sunset shall stand good, or be valid." But at a meeting held in 1702-3 it was voted, "It being neer night the Town by their vot doe lengthin out their meeting two or three hours beyond the usill appoynted time."

Tithing-men were recognized town officers, (although not appointed in Dedham) who by a law passed in 1682 were required to return all idlers to the magistrates who were authorized to set them to work.

In the church service the tithing-man stood next to the minister, he was a sort of church policeman. It was his special province to look after the sleepers and the boys, and if necessary, to poke them vigorously with the tithing pole. On December 3, 1639 the town was fined 5 shillings "for want of weights and measures." The fine was paid but the town took no further action until 1650 when £3 4s was paid "For Sealers weight & measures, together wth the seizing sealing and Ironing of y⁴ measures." The first recorded sealer of weights and measures was Nathaniel Colburn who was chosen in 1665 and continued in the office for many years.

The charter of the Province of Massachusetts Bay called for a very strict surveillance of cattle, first to protect them from damaging crops, and second against loss as well, as cattle were of great value to the early settlers. The charter called for the institution of the pound in every town and precinct and created the offices of pound keeper, field driver and fence viewer, all old English offices. A pound was early set up in Dedham presumably the one on Williams Street which was remembered by the residents of a previous generation. The records say: John Kingsbury & Elaser Lusher vndertakeing to sett vp a pownd before y^e next quarter Courte: "we doe order y^t they shalbe fully payde for y^e same by the Towne wth as much as conveniently may be."

The pound was for the impounding and restraining of all swine, cattle, sheep and horses. It was the duty of the pound keeper to guard the pound against breach, to see that the cattle and other animals were properly fed, until such time as they should be re-

leased, and after collecting from the owners the fees and damages, to reimburse the field driver for his service.

Of domestic animals, swine for obvious reasons were raised from the start and were the first to give annoyance to the inhabitants. For protection, all swine after the age of two months, were required to be sufficiently "yoked and ringed" to prevent damage to land and crops.

For all swine not sufficiently ringed, the owner was required to forfeit for every such swine, six pence, one half to him who shall give information to some selectman, and the other half for the use of the town. Districts were established and Committees appointed to see that the order was enforced.

Two or more field drivers were elected each year. For impounding neat cattle or horses, the field drivers received one shilling a head, for sheep or swine, 3 pence. Every town had its fence viewer whose duty it was to inspect, from time to time, all fences enclosing grazing grounds. Persons found to have defective fences were notified to repair them within 6 days. Failing to do so meant increased expense as the fence viewer then caused the repairs to be made. The removal of rails or stones carried a minimum fine of 20 shillings and a maximum fine of 5 pounds. A person failing to pay was dealt with severely being often publicly whipped.

There are several pounds still in existence which stand on original Dedham territory; the one in Westwood being the most familiar. This pound was built about the year 1700 by Joseph Colburn for which he was paid 40 shillings.

The following early petitions were made to the General Court, both of which were granted by the magistrates.

That wheras our band of Trayned Souldiers haue bin yet: defectiue for want of Officers established: to exercise them: and as we humbly conceiue that we haue some amongst vs that may be fitt. to exercise our Company we haue with one consent made choyce of Eliazer Lusher to be our Captaine: and Joshua Fisher to be our Lieftenant and Henry Phillips to be our Ensigne humbly desyringe this Honor Court: that you would be pleased to Ratifie and confirme them in the said places if you shall thinke good:

There beinge two or three Couples intending to be maryed at Dedham to morrow & no magistrate being neere & the deputies not being willing to dismiss Capt Lusher from the Courts occasions, doe therefore thinke meet that Henry Chickering be hereby empowred, in the absence of Capt Lusher to Joyne the fore

sd psons inmaryage provided they be published according to law wth reference to the consent of or Honord magists hereto.

The following appointments recorded in the Massachusetts Colonial Records are of interest.

June 6, 1639. Edward Alleyn, John Kingsbury and John Luson appointed to end small causes at Dedham.

Dec. 10, 1641. Edward Alleyn, appointed for Dedham to be Clerk of the Writs, and duties defined.

Sept. 27, 1642. Sergeant Phillips appointed for Dedham to see to the "breeding of salt peeter."

Nov. 11, 1654. Capt. Eleazer Lusher appointed to sell wine and strong liquors to the Indians.

May 22, 1661. Capt. Eleazer Lusher appointed to try "vaga-bond Quakers."

May 19, 1669. Ensign Fisher appointed for Dedham Commissioner to prevent the exportation of money.

May 13, 1640. Francis Chickering, John Hayward, and Michael Metcalf appointed for Dedham to value certain domestic animals given in payment of a rate levied by the General Court upon the towns in the Colony.

CHAPTER III

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWN

THE founders of Dedham remained at Watertown for a time where the first entries were made in the town records. However those having families were perhaps in Dedham in the winter of 1636-7 engaged in building their future homes. At a meeting held on November 25, 1636 the following order was recorded. "Whereas our Towne of Dedham being far Remote from other Townes soe that it is Requesite we shold enjoye what number of people we may for our better saffety from danger: as also for other comforts depending thereupon." In carrying out this order all persons who had, or shall in future receive lots, shall before the first day of November next become inhabitants of the town to improve their lots and dwellings, except those who are covenanted with other congregations, who are ordered to come and settle within six months after a church with officers shall be gathered, provided that all such persons in the meantime shall make all necessary preparations for building. All previous grants of lots to persons failing to comply with this order become void "as if the same had never been". These lots reverted to the town to be disposed of to such as "shall become inhabitants."

Wood was very scarce in England so most of the buildings they had known at home, were built of stone or plaster. In New England wood was the cheapest building material available so they naturally built of wood with the added English custom, for a short period, of thatching the roof. In England they had lived in small villages so it was natural in the settlement of Dedham that their house lots should be assigned near together but in the development of farms they were located far apart. Land in England was laid out in long narrow strips hedged by hawthorn. In Dedham cleared lots were small and enclosed. They farmed to support their families. Sheep were kept as early as possible to clothe the family and goats to furnish milk. To the Indian's maize they added wheat and barley. To the Indian's vegetables they added turnips and cabbage. Those who had come from Norfolk,

England perhaps tried on their planting fields, the succession of crops which had been worked out over there, namely clover, wheat, turnips, barley.

Of their food supply fish was plentiful, so was wild game and fowl. Wigwam Pond and Charles River abounded with suckers, white and yellow perch, pickerel, sunfish, hornpouts, eels and dace. In the spring large numbers of salmon, shad, and herring went up the river to spawn and were taken in large numbers at places as far distant as the southerly bounds of Dedham. Turtles were found in great abundance especially snappers. Wild fowl inhabited the woods and ponds, and with the advent of Thanksgiving turkeys were found for the feast on "Turkey Island" where wild turkeys bred their young. Settlers who had come from southern England brought with them the seed of the apple which they early cultivated. The Rev. John Allin and others had flourishing orchards which they greatly prized. There are still standing on original Dedham territory, apple trees which were grown from seed brought from Devon in old England.

In the development of the town the average farm was in the neighborhood of a hundred acres a little over rather than below. The farmer did most of the work on the farm aided more and more by his growing sons.

A son's services for several years before his majority were no small part "of the working capital" of the farmer. The hired man who lived on the farm ate with the family; in the center of the dining table was a salt cellar and servants sat below the salt.

In planting time and harvest season a few extra workmen were hired. During the summer the work was hard and the hours long. In winter after doing the morning chores many Dedham farmers engaged in wood cutting, bark peeling, charcoal burning and the preparation of ship timber. Farmers handy with tools made some furniture and others accustomed to use the awl made harness which they sold. The women had plenty to do. They made from the first, candles, soap and yeast. From roots and herbs they made medicines; they dried fruit and vegetables; with an increase in stock they made cheese and butter and took care of the hens as well as attending to the endless round of cooking and washing. They spun wool into cloth and flax into linen. This was the life in Dedham previous to the 19th century.

The family went to "meeting" on Sunday but few trips were made to the village during the week as the farmer was not dependent upon the country store. If he hadn't his own maple sugar trees he had to lay in a supply of sugar. Tea and coffee and a few articles for household use were purchased at the store. The tin pedler and other salesmen made infrequent visits. The farmer's family had little reading and a book was a rare and highly prized possession. The farmer's pastime was visiting, hunting and fishing. The family recreation consisted in listening to the long sermon on Sunday.

The original settlers were the sole owners of the plantation until new members were admitted. In 1637 the town consisted of some thirty families having an estimated population of one hundred and twenty. Worthington who was a century nearer the settlement of the town than the present generation was of the opinion that the first structures were log houses of which thousands have been built by pioneer settlers in all parts of the country. Others of equal authority believe that the first houses were frame houses and covered with boards. It must be remembered however that in the first settlement of the town there was only the laborious sawpit for sawing boards, with no teams for transportation over Indian Trails. The fact that all the houses in Dedham, seventy-four in number, were of little value in 1648, just twelve years after the settlement of the town, when the first valuation was made, shows that the houses were small and inexpensive. Thirty-nine of the houses were valued at ten pounds or less and of this number sixteen were valued at five pounds or less. The house of Lieutenant Joshua Fisher, who ran the ordinary, had a valuation of forty pounds, while the house of Reverend John Allin—perhaps built by the parish as a law enacted in 1630 required that a house should be provided for the minister—was valued at forty five pounds. A second valuation of houses—seventy nine in number, made in 1651 shows for the most part a decline in valuation. The valuation made in 1655 shows a still further loss in appreciation, all of which indicates that the houses were going to decay.

It was ordered in June, 1639 that whosoever shall hereafter have a lot granted to him shall enter and build upon the same within two months after said grant so made whereby it may ap-

pear that he "Really prepareth & intendeth to inhabite ye same." otherwise the said grant to become "utterly voyde unto such as fayle in ye pformance thereof: Except for some weighty cause, there be special licence granted further to limit ye same." Whereas Thomas Hastings hath made sale of his lot contrary to an order made formerly "in ye behalfe wherby it is become forfeit unto the Towne", it is now ordered that the said lot shall be seized upon and remain in the hands of the town until the said Thomas Hastings be spoken with concerning the same and them disposed of as there shall be just cause. Thomas Hastings appeared before the Selectmen on November 1, 1639 and acknowledged his fault in selling his lot and agreed "to submit unto ye sensure of ye Towne to stand to what they shall determyne in ye same."

November 10, 1670 Peter Bent is not allowed to purchase land in Dedham on the motion of Peter Woodward, Senior.

It was early ordered that all land holders in Dedham, either by grant, or purchase, or inheritance, should proportionally share all charges with other men. All persons not subscribing to the town book of orders, and thereby declaring themselves subject to the government of the town, were denied the privilege of cutting firewood, or herding, or pasturing their cattle on the common lands of the town. It was ordered October 17, 1656 that all persons already admitted, or shall henceforth be admitted, and remove themselves and their families from the town, for the space of one year, shall thereby lose the privilege of being a townsman; and all rights and benefits arising therefrom. If a former resident returned and desired to renew his privileges it was held to be the right of the town to either accept or reject the request at its pleasure. In the division of land it was ordered in 1650 that it be divided by the rule of "persons and estates" each to receive as much as an eight pound estate. Each grantee was required to pay six pence to the keeper of the town books for the entry of his grant. That the town might keep in touch with all land sales an early order was passed that whosoever received a lot, or other parcel of land, shall within a month make the fact known to the proper authority and failing to do so a fine of one shilling a month was imposed for every month so neglected, the fine to be paid to the town. It was voted in 1718 that any inhabitant who shall either lease or sell house or land to a stranger without first ob-

taining leave of the Selectmen, or shall entertain them without leave, shall forfeit twenty shillings for every month the unlicensed stranger shall remain in town, and any person residing here contrary to this provision shall pay the like sum of twenty shillings. The town kept a close watch on all inhabitants. Single young men were from time to time summoned by the constable to appear before the Selectmen, as required by the law, and give an account of themselves. "Ephriam the Indian is allowed to sojourn with Sergeant Stearns who undertakes for him accordingly". April 25, 1667 Daniel Holbrook is called before the Selectmen who demand to know whether he has provided to move himself and family out of this town; he answered that he would remove within three weeks from this day. March 28, 1673 Henry Eliot is allowed to sojourn in this town for one month "provided he doth behave himself as he aught to do." March 28, 1685 notice is given to John Clarke that he is not allowed to be an inhabitant of this town. May 15, 1704 upon information that a stranger, Mary Loverin, is entertained by Samuel Aldridge at his house, the Selectmen gave notice to the said Samuel that they disallow him to entertain her and likewise to the said Mary that they do disallow her abiding in this town of Dedham as an inhabitant.

Bonds were required for servants. January 24, 1681 Joshua Fisher having a maid servant from out of town it is agreed that he shall give a ten pound bond for the town's security. On December 24, 1790, a large number of families and individuals (exceeding one hundred) who had lately come to live in Dedham were warned, by order of the Selectmen to depart within fifteen days, as they had not obtained the town's consent to reside here.

Dedham was one of the first twenty communities in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and has the proud distinction of being one of the founders of the town meeting, an institution unique in New England and which has drawn the attention of scholars all over the world. The town was early governed by selected men who attended to the common needs of the community and by the town meeting. When in 1689 the governor proclaimed that there was no such thing as a town and attempted to rule that it was unlawful for the inhabitants of any town to assemble in town meeting, except on the 3d Monday in May in each year, a convention was called with two delegates from each town to meet in Boston

in May and consider the matter. Dedham was represented in the convention. No better picture of the town meeting can be given than that in Gordon's History of the Rise, Progress and Establishment of the United States. The selectmen by their own authority, or upon the application of a certain number of townsmen, issue a warrant for the calling of a town meeting. The warrant mentions the business to be engaged in and no other business can be legally executed. The inhabitants are warned to attend, and they that are present, though not a quarter or tenth of the whole have a right to proceed. They choose a President by the name of a Moderator, who regulates the proceedings of the meeting. Each individual has an equal liberty of delivering his opinion, and is not liable to be silenced or brow beaten by a richer or greater townsman than himself. Every freeman, or freeholder, gives his vote for or against as he pleases; and each vote weighs equally whether that of the highest or lowest inhabitant.

Dedham was the first town in Massachusetts with a population under 15,000 to go back on the form of government founded by the fathers by taking up the limited form of government. We have departed from the form of government which Jefferson called the wisest invention ever devised by the wit of man for the perfect exercise of self government and for its preservation.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. An act approved, May 21, 1926, enacted by the Legislature providing for precinct voting, representative town meetings, and town meeting members in the town of Dedham was accepted by the town November 2, 1926. In accordance with the terms of the act, the selectmen and the board of assessors, constituting the districting board for future action, jointly divided the town into four compact contiguous voting precincts, none of which constituted less than four hundred registered voters.

At the annual meeting held March 7, 1927, one hundred and forty-seven town meeting members, qualified to participate in and vote in town meetings were elected; making with the seventeen members at large, as specified by the act, one hundred and sixty-four town meeting members. The qualified members of the town meeting met in Memorial Hall on Monday evening, April 4, 1927 and inaugurated this new form of Dedham government in the consideration of the articles in the town warrant.

CHAPTER IV

TOWN ORDINANCES

TOWN ORDINANCE. The plantation was a society of equality and from the start "all waters within the town were made free" for the benefit of all the inhabitants for fishing or otherwise as the occasion might arise. To prevent damage, or destruction, to their very necessary cornfields and growing crops fences were required to be built four feet high (if of stone three and a half feet) "good, sufficient and strong" to keep out horses and cattle. Fence viewers were required to carefully inspect all fences in the town between the 20th and 26th day of March in each year. When defects were found they were immediately reported to the owners who within four days, after due notice had been given, were required to sufficiently make or repair the same, or forfeit to the town six pence in current money for each defect. Later owners were required to pay five shillings for each defect and for every day's neglect, from the 20th day of March to the 12th day of October, two shillings and six pence in each year. Any one leaving a rail down, or a gate open, forfeited to the owner six pence for every such offense. Inhabitants of the town who allowed dry cattle (working oxen only excepted) to injure home herds were required to pay to the owner of the herd, five shillings for every beast allowed to roam. As great damage was done by unfettered horses in cornfields, meadows, and pastures it was ordered May 14, 1677 that whosoever shall take up an unfettered horse at liberty in fenced cornfields, meadows or pastures and bring him to the pound shall receive two shillings, sixpence of the owner and for any remote fields, meadows, or pastures, one shilling and three pence, to be gathered with the rates or warrant of the Selectmen. Horses and colts, by public notice were required to be viewed by the selectmen from time to time.

SWINE*. In the development of the plantation the breeding of swine was very important as they multiply rapidly and furnish an

*In 1667 a great black boar, eight feet in length, came into town and was shot thirteen times before he was killed. Almost the whole town was mastered before he could be mastered.

important food product. So early encouragement was made for the keeping of swine and precautions taken to prevent their injury to crops. October 28, 1637 provision was made for the building of a yard with a shelter called a "hog park" in which to keep swine, but by reason "of ye hard winter falling soe fast upon us" the work was delayed, but taken up again in November 1638, and carried to a completion. For any damage done by swine the owner was required to satisfy to the full value. For a second offence, done by the same swine, to pay twice the value to the owner, and for a third offence to pay three times the value. All swine were required to be "well and sufficiently ringed" all the year round, and yoked from the last day of March until the 12th day of October. After April 1, 1639 swine were required to be earmarked as well. All swine above two months old found to be unmarked were liable to seizure and forfeited to the town. It was ordered June 17, 1663 that if any person failed to yoke and ring his swine, according to the town orders, it is required of any inhabitant to yoke and ring said swine, or pigs above two months old, that shall be found within five miles of the meeting-house unyoked or unringed, for which service they shall receive twelve pence for each swine, to be paid by the owner. If the owner failed to pay the same it was collectable by the Constable on a warrant from the Selectmen. In regard to goats it was ordered in 1639 that they shall be in all cases and respects treated in like manner with swine. For the execution of the town's orders Richard Ellis and John Bacon were appointed to see that they were duly carried out in all parts of the town. The raising of swine was so important that by statute law every town was required to appoint hogreeves, whose duty it was to see that all swine were properly yoked and ringed—an office which for many years was assigned to men who had married during the preceding year "whether he be farmer, doctor, lawyer or minister".

SHEEP. Experience making it appear that lambs falling too early, that is before March, were subject to loss by reason of the hardness of the season, and want of fit food, and considering that it is necessary to prevent loss of lambs as far as possible, it was determined that no person should suffer any ram to "go abroad in the streets, highways or on Common land within the town", between the first day of August, or, before the twelfth

day of October, upon the penalty of forfeiting five shillings for every time such rams are found abroad, to be paid for the use of the town, besides a fine for particular personal damages.

BIRDS*. Blackbirds, crows, bluejays and cherry birds were so destructive to crops, especially to cornfields, that a bounty was offered of nine pence a dozen for black birds (crows) and a penny a head for other birds, provided they were delivered to an authorized member of the Selectmen.

WOLVES AND WILDCATS. The wolves living in the uncleared swamps of the town—Wigwam Swamp and Purgatory Swamp—were a great annoyance to the settlers not only because of their howl at night, but more especially because they killed their pigs, goats, and calves, so the town made it a condition of every grant of land that the grantee should clear away the wood standing on a certain quantity of swamp land, and any owner who failed to clear his land in “maner & form & cumpas” according to the town order was fined “ye price of one Ewe Kid”. The wolves were most ravenous in the early spring and autumn and were so destructive to native animals that few bear** or deer were found in Dedham woods. To subdue wolves the town offered a bounty in October 1639 as follows: “Whosoever of our Towne shall kill a wolfe within, or near our Towne, shall have payed unto him Ten Shillings to be rayased upon the heads of evry beast yt is kept within our sayd Towne.” We see the inequality of the white man in dealing with the Indians in that they were paid only half as much for killing a wolf as a white man. In 1648 the town raised £10 for paying “the huntsmen in killing wolves.” To encourage the keeping of dogs the General Court ordered in 1648 that the selectmen of every town shall have power given them to purchase for the town stock “as many hounds as they think meete & to impose the keeping of them on such as they thinke fittest that so all means may be improved for the destruction of wolves.” December 19, 1649 the Selectmen of Dedham took the following action “that care be taken that the young hound dogs be in time taught to hunt.” Later dogs accompanying their masters to

* In September 1820 an American Eagle was seen perched upon a tall elm, about a half mile from the village. He was shot, and measured five feet and six inches from wing to wing.

** Dr. Ames records in his diary September 10, 1759, A Bear seen; September 11, Bear killed; September 26, A Bear killed by Brall Bliss & others. For an account of the “Diary of Dr. Nathaniel Ames” see Dedham Historical Register Vol. 1, page 9, 1890.

meeting became so numerous that provisions were made for licking them out of the meeting house. In 1651 the Selectmen of Dorchester desired a conference with the Selectmen of Dedham "to consider a way to take wolves". At this time it was decided to pay ten shillings for each wolf killed, in addition to the Court bounty of ten shillings provided "that the said wolves appear to be killed within 3 miles of the meeting-house of Dorchester, Roxbury, Dedham and Braintree. Final action was taken in 1690 when ten shillings was added to the Court Bounty" for the "Encouragement of any Inhabitant of the Towne who killed a grown wolf".

In 1661 a vote was passed, that Sergeant Ellis and those who are engaged in killing wolves shall be paid for their time while so engaged, at the same rate as others are paid while employed in town work. In 1672 John Gay was paid 20s. for killing four wolves. In 1698 the town voted to give a bounty of 10 shillings in addition to the present bounty of 20 shillings to any person for each full grown wolf by him killed. A goodly number of bounties were paid.

The farmers of the town engaged in hunting wolves received for his service, by vote of the town, the same pay as those engaged in town work. In 1680 an unusual number of wolves were killed by hunters. These ferocious animals had been so far exterminated by 1716 that the long standing bounty on their heads was repealed.

Wild cats were numerous but not as dangerous as wolves. Henry Wilson of Dedham who built his house in 1640 recorded that he awoke the first morning he occupied his house to see a wild cat looking in through the window. The American wild cat is thus described. The wild cat is as big as a mongrel dog, this creature is by nature fierce and more dangerous to be met with than any other creature, not fearing eyther dog or man. In May 1734 the Town paid "nine pounds for nine wild cats killed."

In the development of the town, rattle snakes were a present danger. May 12, 1719 "it was proposed to the town if it be their mind to allow sixpence for every Rattle Snake that any person shall kill in this town and bring an Inch and a half of the end of the tail with the rattle to the towne treasurer. Answered in the affirmative." May 9, 1720 "This day ye towne did Lengthen out

ye act concerning snake Tails". The town paid a bounty on ninety-five rattle snake tails in 1719.

FORESTS. The following orders show the very strict measures taken to protect the forests which the settlers found free from under brush as it had been a custom of the Indians for many years to burn the ground over in the fall of the year. This practise was kept up by the town in the appointment of committees to burn certain districts over each year. December 31, 1636 Nicholas Phillips was fined six pence per tree for felling certain trees not on his own lot with out license of the town. Ezechiell Holliman was required to pay, in 1636, ten shillings "unto the Collector for ye use of ye Town for felling one great timber tree for clapboards contrary to a town order," and for all other trees so cut, he was fined six pence per tree. For the protection of trees it was voted December 31, 1636 that "if any man fell a tree of six inches thickness, within a mile of the meeting house, without licence he shall for every tree so felled, forfeit the sum of twenty shillings of English money to be paid to the Collector for the use and benefit of the whole town". On March 23, 1636—it was ordered that the above regulation apply to upland only and that all swamps are free so long as they are not "lotted out". Oak trees* were especially protected as oak timber so early entered it was voted December 31, 1636 that "if any man fell a tree given to Doctor Avery to fell timbers for sixty rods of two rail fences. Liberty was given to our Reverend Pastor to take timber from the common to repair his fence about the Church lot, provided he improve the old fence as much as possible. February 18, 1677 granted to John Dean timber for a "sider presse". John Dean, in 1677, desired to buy one ton of chestnut timber to be carried out of town, his request was granted by the payment of two shillings in money to the town. Doctor Avery was granted liberty to fell timber on the common for the frame of a house to be carried to Boston; his request was granted provided he pay the town two shillings per ton not exceeding seven tons.

In 1637 it was apparent that the swamp "next ye Towne" could not be sufficiently cleared on two acre grants and so it was ordered that if they chose so many as have twelve acre lots may

*Some sixteen forest trees are found indigenous to Dedham soil, of which several have different varieties, namely, oak, walnut, cedar, birch, pine, hemlock, beech, maple, butternut, wild cherry, buttonwood, hornbeam poplar, ash, chestnut, and elm.

have two additional lots, and those having eight acre lots may have three acres of swamp land, provided that a fourth part shall be cleared every year in manner and form in accordance with the town order. Whosoever is found defective, shall for every default so made, forfeit the price of a ewe kid to be valued and paid to the Collector for the benefit of the whole town.

FIRE WOOD. In reference to fire wood it was voted in 1651 that henceforth the right given inhabitants to "fell, take, and carry away" fire wood from the common lands for their own use shall be of such trees by reason of "rottenness, crookedness or other defects" as make them unfit for timber. As damage was done by peeling bark from trees it was enacted in 1675 "that whosoever peeled a tree or trees felled or standing upon the common land of Dedham, without an order from the Selectmen, shall forfeit five shillings per tree." If any man felled an oak tree he forfeited for every such tree two shillings and nine pence, one half of the fine to be paid to the informer and the other half to the town. It was further ordered that if any inhabitant felled pine wood and suffered it to lie uncut, after fourteen days any inhabitant was at liberty to carry it away for his own use. To prevent waste of timber persons having grants for their own use, who allowed the timber to lie unused, for more than six months after being felled forfeited the same wholly to the town, however, if the wood was corded no man had liberty to take it away without the owner's consent. As hoop poles for cooper's use were wasted and often transported out of town, it was ordered, in 1670, that without license from the Selectmen, no person shall export any hoop poles or hoops already made from wood taken from the common land, upon a penalty of five shillings per hundred. The person first informing the Selectmen of the offense to receive one shilling and six pence per hundred poles.

LADDERS. To prevent damage by fire every house holder was required to provide and maintain a good and sufficient ladder long enough to reach to the top of the chimney of his house, and failing after fourteen days notice, to do so was subject to a fine of five shillings. An annual inspection was made of all ladders. In view of the town's requirements each house holder was allowed to take wood from the common lands for the making of a ladder for his own use, but not allowed to take wood for making ladders

for sale. As the town ladder belonging to the meeting-house had been made "uncapable" by breaks, it was ordered that whosoever removed, or caused to be removed, the ladder, except in case of fire of some house, shall forfeit for every such offense five shillings.

CLAPBOARDS. The use of clapboards in building was at first denied from fear that Indians would set fire to their houses by putting fire brands under the clapboards. At a meeting of the proprietors held in Watertown, December 31, 1636, Ezechiell Holiman was fined fifteen shillings for covering his house with clapboards contrary to an order previously given. But "as certain of our company are going up to inhabit this winter at our Towne of Dedham" and other material hard to get for closing in their house, permission was granted for the use of clapboards in building "from the present day until the first daye of the third month next called May daye". In April 1637 Lambert Genery having provided clapboards for his house but prevented from laying them by sickness and "Some employment for the general good" was granted liberty to use them until the first of June next. November 28, 1637 it was ordered that any inhabitant lacking pine clapboard trees, or other suitable timber might have such trees assigned him to meet his apparent want, by a committee of the town. July 6, 1638 it was ordered that the clapboarding of houses "set at liberty unto all men from this tyme forward". The taking of timber for clapboards became such an industry in the westerly part of Dedham, that it was later called the Clapboard Tree Parish, (Westwood).

Roofs were at first thatched but shingles came into use in building the school house in 1651. The shaving of shingles was an industry in the great cedar swamp, near the saw mill* which was located in what is now Walpole. No compensation was allowed for trees "split by default of the feller". Samuel Morse, Philemon Dalton, Ferdinando Adams and Ralph Shepard were authorized to establish a price for getting "ye timber to ye pits". John Ropes in 1641 being destitute of corn craved license of the Town to sell some boards which he had sawed. His request was granted and

* There was an early saw mill on Mother Brook and another in the South Parish, near the Ellis Station, yet the late Judge Charles F. Jenny held that this was the first saw mill in Dedham as established by Court records.

he was allowed to take more timber "to ye quantity of a 1000" for the same purpose.

SAW PITS. Previous to the erection of a saw mill in 1658 all boards were cut in the laborous saw pits of the town. As late as a century ago numerous saw pits could still be seen in Dedham woods. The Town allowed in 1637 for digging pits twelve feet long, four and a half feet wide and five feet deep 2s. 6d. and carpenters were given 12d. for making pitholes. The price established for sawing pine boards was five shillings and for splitting boards six shillings per hundred, and for "ye breaking carfe of 2 foot deep" 3s. per foot running measure. In building the meeting-house in 1637 Thomas Wight, John Dwight, Nicholas Phillips and John Eaton undertook to fell the necessary timber at the following price "pyne of 2 foote over at ye carfe sixe pence and for oake of the same dimensions eight pence", and all trees of a greater or smaller size at the same rate. For cross cutting "every 2 foote over" 6d.

TILLAGE FIELD. In 1643 the proprietors agreed that two hudrned acres of land should be made a common planting field where each man's share should be marked out and assigned to him by a Committee. In the assignment of lots the Reverend John Allin received twenty-three acres, Elder Hunting and Deacon Chickering eight acres each and Major Lusher thirteen acres while the other inhabitants received from one to eight acres. Planting fields were later assigned from time to time to individual proprietors in different parts of the town. The proprietors were very zealous for the settlement and improvement of their lands and as certain lots had remained unimproved it was ordered August 11, 1637 that "if they do not within six days set out to build and improve them then the said lots may be disposed of to other men." Peter Woodward was licensed, September 28, 1640 to purchase land and so became a townsman provided he subscribed his name to "Ye Towne orders".

PASTURES. Previous to the Dedham grant the General Court had granted to Samuel Dudley three hundred acres of meadow and upland which the proprietors record as "seated near unto our Towne now named Dedham." For the furtherance of the plantation Samuel Morse, Philemon Dalton, John Dwight and Lambert Genery purchased the Dudley allotment which they "lovingly

resigned to our towne" for £20. It was therefore ordered at a general meeting held on January 28, 1636 that 13s 4d be assessed on "ye first 30 lots already granted" to meet the expense of the purchase, which each man was ordered to pay on the 30th day of the present month. In return for this assessment it was ordered that a certain quantity of meadow "lying next to Little River" shall become a summer pasture for milch cows where all who paid the assessment had the free pasturage of two cows, while the grantor had the privilege of pasturing three cows forever. Any man who failed to pay his assessment forfeited his right in this pasture field forever. As oxen from necessity were used in the development of farms a pasture for working cattle was early set apart. Later a committee was empowered to lay out land on Dedham Island for a "pasture for bullocks." This Island was also used for the pasturage of young cattle and dry stock. For allowing dry cattle to go at large without a keeper, to the injury of home herds, the owner was subject to a fine of 5s. for every beast so allowed to roam, the fine to be paid to the injured party. That dry cattle might be properly cared for a committee was appointed in 1652 to procure a herdsman and provide a yard for the care of dry herds.

CANOES AND BOATS. All travel was at first by water hence the assignment of landing places on Charles River. Canoes and boats were so necessary in the development of the town that in November 1637 it was agreed "that whosoever intends to make a canoe for his own use" shall have a pine tree assigned to him provided "he doth finish ye same canoe within thirty days after ye same be felled, upon ye penalty of 20s fyne". There was so much taking of boats and canoes without license that in order to rectify the abuse an order was passed in 1638 "that whosoever took a boat without license of ye owner shall pay ten shillings," and for every canoe so taken a fine of five shillings was imposed to be paid in each case to the owner or owners. Canoes were in active use on the River in 1651 when complaints were made that great wrong was being done the owners by persons taking away their canoes without their license or knowledge. It was therefore ordered by the Selectmen that if any person after the day of publication of the notice shall take away or remove any canoe within the town, from the place where the owner has from time

to time fastened or left it without leave or consent shall for every such offense forfeit to the owner the sum of one shilling. At one time canoes were not allowed by the Selectmen being considered "too dangerous to ones comfort".

TRADES. The early settlers were farmers and not artisans brought up to trades, so persons having trades were early encouraged to settle among them for the benefit of the community.

Edward Colver a wheelwright was given two acres of land in 1637 "for employment in his trade" with free liberty to take lumber for his occupation. Nathaniel French, a wheelwright, employed his trade in 1665 when he promised to take so much timber from the town common as will make six pairs of wheels to be sold and used in the town. George Fairbanks was evidently a cooper, as he was given permission in 1638, to fell and take for his own use, from time to time, such timber as he needed for his trade provided he neither sold or traded away the timber unwrought into vessels. He was given further liberty to allow his felled trees to lie on the ground for the space of one year provided they bore some known mark of his. Edward Hawes is granted liberty, for his sons, to take two or three trees from the town common to make coopers wares for town use.

To encourage a blacksmith to settle among them a "smiths lot" was early set apart. Here Joshua Fisher, in June 1637, set up a shop to do work for the town in anticipation of the arrival of his father the next summer to continue the work. A town meeting was held August 13, 1638 to take action in reference to a blacksmith "to be enterteyned". It was agreed at this meeting "to lay down certin money to buy coles to further ye same", and three pounds eleven shillings and eight pence was raised by a note, the money "to be wrought out by ye Smith for ye sayed several men". Edward Kempe was entertained as a blacksmith August 28, 1638 and given one half of the "smiths lot". William Avery was a blacksmith and was given liberty in 1650, under certain conditions to set his shop on the highway on East Street near his house.

While the blacksmith today is a manual worker of no more importance than other artisans, in the early settlement of the town he was a most important workman.* Oxen had to be shod to

*Some of the planters were doubtless provident enough to bring with them the farm implements catalogued by Higginson as "needful things" for the New England plantation, namely; 1 broad hoe, 1 narrow hoe; 1 broad axe; 1 felling axe; 1 steel hand saw; 1 shovel; 1 spade; 2 augers; 4 chisels; 2 piercers; 1 gimlet; and 1 hatchet.

protect their hoofs from rough, uneven, and frozen ground; implements to be made to cultivate the soil, with tools for the carpenter; all other trades were subordinate to the blacksmith.

Daniel Pond, one of the early settlers, was Dedham's first carpenter. He continued at his trade for some years and was employed in 1651 to put two windows upon the backside of the meeting-house, also to set up a sufficient frame upon the north side of the meeting-house for the hanging of a bell and the shingling of the pent house over the bell. Joseph Morse was a joiner but found no woodwork to be finished in Dedham houses in 1638.

Edward Richards, who was in Dedham in March 1638, was the first shoemaker. Permission was granted to Asahel Smith to settle in Dedham in 1671 and to use his trade as a shoemaker.

Thomas Eames was a brickmaker and a committee was appointed in 1640 to search for "brick earth" and provide a place for burning brick. Eames was granted the wood on four acres of swamp so long as "he shall burn brick at ye kill". Clay or brick earth was early dug at Little River and a "Brick Kill" is referred to on Dedham Island in 1643. Ralph Day was a brickmaker and given permission in 1649 to take clay for brick making. John Littlefield was given liberty in 1677 to take clay to supply the inhabitants of the town with merchantable brick at a price not exceeding twenty-five shillings a thousand.

In 1677 it was voted to entertain a tanner provided one could be found to answer the needs of the town. Samuel Aldridge made a motion in 1678 for timber to build a tan house and vats. John Damon of Reading made application in 1681, to have liberty to come and dwell in Dedham and practise his trade as a tanner; his application was held for consideration and a committee appointed to inquire concerning the young man. The town being informed in 1670 that Thomas Walker, a tanner, had manifested a willingness to set up his trade in Dedham, the matter was left to the Selectmen, who were empowered to allow his settlement if they were encouraged so to do.

Joshua Fisher is granted liberty to take as much of the town timber as will enable him to rebuild his brew house, also timber to build a cider mill. Joseph Dean is granted liberty to make a cider press and to take such timber as is necessary from the town common. The cutting of ship timber and the burning of char-

coal were early industries. In 1661 Sergeant Avery was granted "the wood upon 'tirkie' Island that is fit for making charcoal."

WAGES PAID AT THIS PERIOD WERE AS FOLLOWS:—

A common laborer received 1s. 6d. per day; women's labor from £4 to £5 per annum; mowing, 2s. per day; a man, 8 oxen and cart 8s. per day; wheelwrights, September to March 1s. 4d. and March to September 1s. 8d.; carpenters, masons and stone layers, March to October 2s. per day; master tailor 12d. per day with board; blacksmith's apprentice for 9 years £12 and double apparel; men's washing and diet for 1 year including bedding £9; 1 meal at inn 2d.; 1 quart of beer at inn 1d.

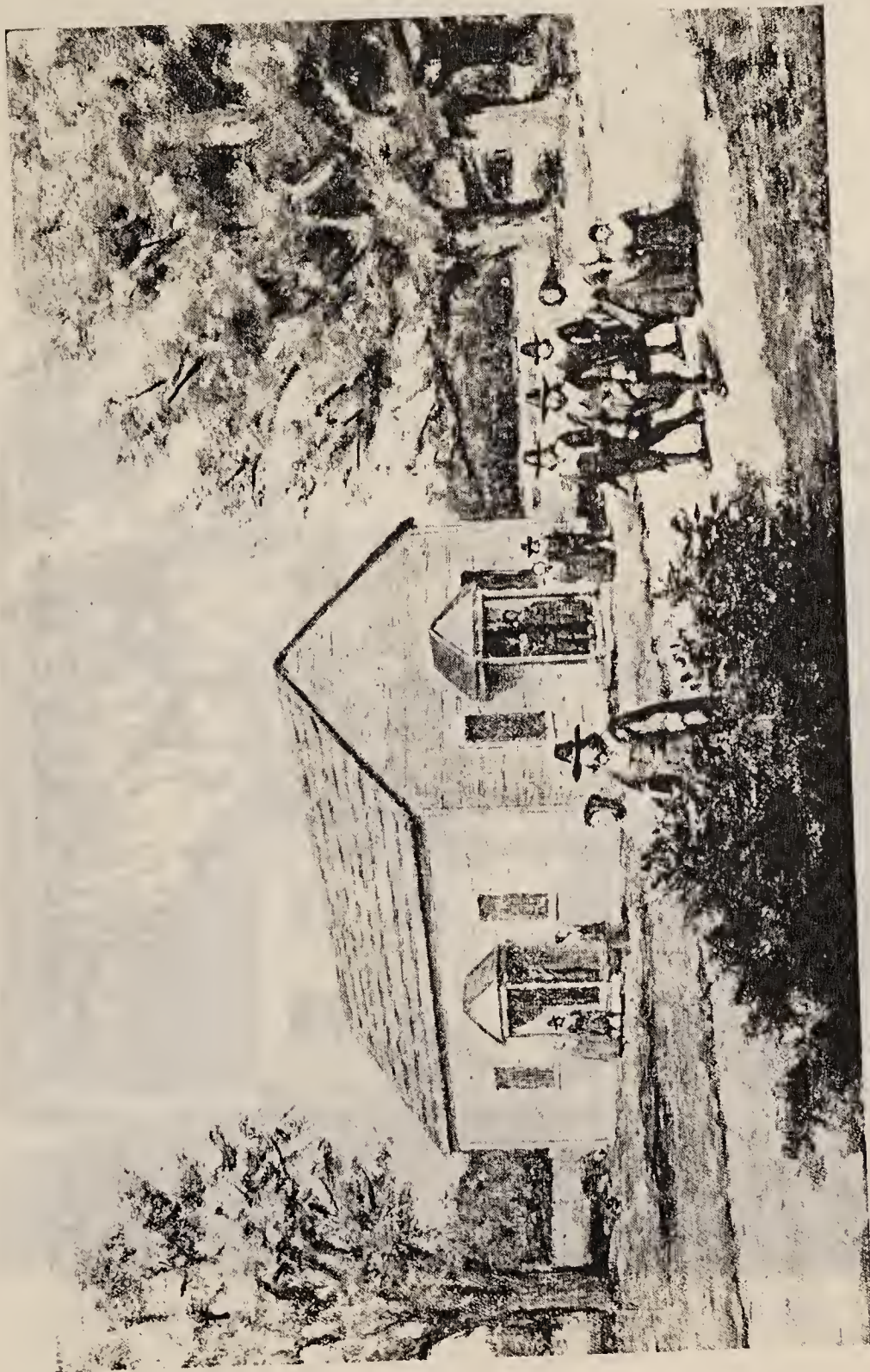
CHAPTER V

MEETING HOUSE

THE inhabitants of Dedham soon took under consideration the building of a meeting house. January 1, 1637 Michael Metcalf, John Luson, Anthony Fisher, and Joseph Kingsbury were chosen to "Contrive the Fabricke of a meeting house to be in length 36 foote & 20 foote in bredth, & betweene the upp & nether sell in ye studds 12 foote, the same to be girte". The committee was authorized to take both pine and oak timber from the town land—Wigwam plain—for building purposes and to regulate wages equally in all cases. On August 28, 1637 John Howard and Nicholas Phillips were chosen to "mowe, gather up and bring home thatch for ye meeting house together with all manner of other materials for ye same and put it out to thatching." Thus the inhabitants were engaged in gathering material for their meeting house, working as they had opportunity during the year 1637, in preparing timber which was brought together and framed ready for raising in the spring of the following year. On May 30, 1638 it was ordered that the meeting house shall be set up in the place "where it now lyeth, or upon some part of the waste ground near thereunto."

It should be remembered that these settlers were Englishmen who brought to this country the custom of the father land. At this time houses were generally thatched in England and the same practise was adopted here in the early settlement of the town. It is an interesting fact that the meeting house remained thatched until 1652 when Lieutenant Joshua Fisher was employed to shingle it.

As usual there was some difficulty in locating the meeting house as some of the inhabitants wanted it built on the east side of Little River, later called Dwight's Brook, while others wanted it located near the training field. On July 6, 1638 it was ordered, however, that "ye meeting house shall stand upon ye end of Jos. Kingsbury's lot", the spot on which the meeting houses of the First Church have stood for nearly three hundred years. It was placed on this spot, as the record runs "in loving satisfaction to



FIRST MEETING HOUSE



MEETING HOUSE OF THE FIRST CHURCH BUILT IN 1763

some neighbors on the East side of Little River." Thomas Fisher undertook the work of building the meeting house but died before it was finished. His account, however, was taken up by the town and equitably settled with his widow. Just when the meeting house was first used for worship the records do not tell. From some scruple Puritan meeting houses were not dedicated. The groves were truly God's first temples. Here the inhabitants, during the summer of 1637 and 1638, worshipped under the trees which shaded the plain. Tradition places one of these trees under which they worshipped a little west of the site of First Parish meeting house. To meet the expense of building the meeting house a rate was levied in proportion to "wch evry man now hath (land) granted unto him." The constable was instructed to collect the tax, with charges against all delinquents after June 1, 1638. The meeting house remained unfinished for nearly ten years, but in 1646, the inhabitants ordered that it should be forthwith completely finished and John Thurston was engaged to place seats in the "new house"* and in the middle alley in the "old house" for which he was paid thirteen pounds and ten shillings, (five pounds in cedar boards; twenty shillings in Indian corn and the balance in wheat). The plantation increased in population and ten years after the erection of the meeting house additional accommodations were needed which were met by the erection of new galleries.

As provision was made in building the meeting house for felling trees, carting timber and cost of sawing boards it is evident that the first meeting house was a frame building which was added to as the number of inhabitants increased. After the weekly lecture September 16, 1653 it was thought needful that the meeting house should be "better enclosed by daubing the walls" and as workmen fit to do the work were hard to obtain, and pay to their content was scarce, it was proposed that the town should jointly do the work. This proposition was evidently hard to carry out and four years later had not been accomplished. At a general meeting of the town held on January 1, 1657 it was voted to have the meeting house lathed upon the studs and daubed and whitened over workman like. Before the building of a watch

*The records throw no light on what was called the "new house" in 1646, obviously the "old house" was the original building.

tower, in connection with the school house, the meeting house was used as a watch tower for a short time as the fear of an Indian attack was evidently present.

No better description of the house of worship, or a more fitting tribute to the early settlers can be given than that of Herman Mann.* No coat of paint adorned their humble temple; no windows of glass admitted the light to guide them in their devotions; no notes from the deep-toned organ mingled with their voices in the loud swelling anthem of praise; no cushioned seats, no carpeted floor or artificial warmth invited them to the place for bodily comfort and recreation. The pealing bell sent not forth its summoning notes for them. No worldly pride, or fondness for ostentatious display, impelled the first settlers of this town to congregate in the temple devoted to the service of the great Jehovah. Their devotion was the homage of the heart alone. The deep-felt, inward feeling of dependence on a superintending Providence for preservation and support, was sufficient to induce them to brave the wintry winds and numerous inconveniences, and assemble on this consecrated spot to unite in the worship of their God in the manner their consciences dictated.

Before the hanging of a bell and occasionally later all meetings were called by the beating of a drum for which service Ralph Day was paid twenty shillings in cedar boards at four shillings per hundred in 1646. Lieutenant Joshua Fisher was deputed January 1, 1650 to employ Joshua Kent to beat the drum, keep the dogs out of the meeting house and carefully attend to shutting the doors, also to be the grave digger and the keeper of the pound. In 1650 the town opened a correspondence with the selectmen of Boston in reference to the purchase of a bell for the meeting house. Captain Thomas Cromwell, a famous buccaneer, in his will dated August 26, 1649 and probated two months later, gave the Town of Boston, six bells which the selectmen were authorized to dispose of to the best advantage. Dedham evidently purchased one of these bells and Daniel Pond was employed for "ye hanging of ye bell upon the north end of ye meeting house". The bell was placed upon a frame covered by a pent house. The meeting-house bell, through the years has been of great service to the community. At nine o'clock on Sunday morning it was rung to tell

* Mann's Annals of Dedham.

the townspeople that it was time to prepare to start for meeting. In that day no one "attended church" but "went to meeting". At ten the bell was rung again and five minutes before service time it was tolled to announce that the minister was in the pulpit, and that the congregation, who in fine weather chatted socially outside, should take their seats. The bell again rang after a noon intermission for the afternoon service. During the week the bell was rung at noon to give notice to the people that the hour of midday rest and refreshment had come for man and beast. Again at nine o'clock in the evening its voice gave warning to all that it was time, if visiting, to go home. The bell summoned the men and boys to every town meeting, where the boys listened perhaps, to the eloquence of Fisher Ames, and were prepared to take their turn, by and by, in administering the welfare of the town. Sometimes the bell was heard at an unusual hour in a solemn ringing followed after an intermission by a solemn tone, and it was known that some one had passed into the unknown.* Then after a pause the tolling began again and sounded the age of the departed. Occasionally a sudden alarm from the bell, in the absence of a fire department, announced a fire, when the villagers left their work and hastened to the scene of the fire. The bell also gave notice of lectures and performed through the year every duty possible in calling the people together.

The glass was a constant care in the meeting house. In 1667 six residents were reimbursed, one pound and thirteen shillings, for money advanced to pay the glazier for setting glass. In 1664 Eleazer Lusher was deputed to treat with John Aldis about repairing the meeting house by clapboarding the walls and repairing seats in the east gallery and "whatever else at present may be needful".

The following was voted Nov. 20, 1671. Edw. Richards and Nathaneell Fisher are deputed and empowered to treat and conclude a bargain with a couper or coopers for the sale of 5000 hoope poles in the best manner they can, that money may be attained to repayer the glasse in the meeting house and for other reparations for publike service.

*After many years this custom was revived by the Allin Congregational Church in the death of the pastor, when on the evening of Dec. 1, 1934 the church bell solemnly announced the passing of the Reverend George M. Butler. Again the bell was tolled, as of old, when the body was born from the meeting-house to its last resting place on Tuesday afternoon, December 4th.

There was a strong desire for a new meeting house but on account of a vacancy in the pastorate and the necessity of calling a new minister the matter was somewhat delayed. On the question whether the town would build a new meeting-house it was concluded by general consent on February 3, 1672, that the voters should bring in their votes with white corn for the affirmative and red corn for the negative, the question to be decided by the vote. The white corn was found to constitute a major part of the ballot and so the town proceeded to build a new meeting-house. The "consumation of the bargain" was left to the workmen and the dimensions of the house to the selectmen*, who, with John Fairbanks, Jonathan Fairbanks, senior, and John Aldis were made a building committee. The new meeting-house was raised on June 17, 1673. It had a cupola which rose from the center of the building surmounted by a short pole which supported a weather vane. The bell was hung in a turret on the middle of the roof and rung by a rope at the middle of the floor below as seen in the old meeting houses in Hingham to-day.

In 1700 it was "voted to raise thirty pounds to repair the meeting house, half to be paid in wheat, at five shillings per bushel, rye at four, and corn at two shillings, and a day's work at two shillings."

The distinctions of rank which prevailed in England were recognized here in seating the congregation in the meeting-house, where the best seats were assigned, not so much by birth and rank, as by the distinction of paying the largest tax for the church support. There was, however, a strict regard paid to titles, civil, military and religious, to those having them and all captains, ensigns, corporals and deacons were so mentioned when referred to. The title Mister was used in addressing or speaking of ministers as Mr. John Allin and Mr. Samuel Dexter of the Dedham Church. The title of Sir was given to the Dedham School Master. "Sir Prentiss began September 1700, to keep the school and is to receive £25 for the year and keeping his horse with hay and grass." In seating the third meeting-house the first choice of pews went to the highest tax payer, the second choice to the second highest and so on. Hon. Samuel Dexter had first choice, Dr. John Sprague,

*The selectmen were: Elder John Hunting, Ensign Daniel Fisher, Sergeant William Avery, Timothy Dwight, Sergeant Richard Ellis, Henry Wight and Sir Thomas Fuller.

the second, Dr. Nathaniel Ames the third—Dr. Ames' pew was occupied for many years by his distinguished sons, Dr. Nathaniel Ames, Hon. Fisher Ames and his grandson, Judge Seth Ames.

The seating of the meeting-house was an ever present question which had to be settled from time to time, as the young and old, as well as men and women, had different places assigned them. Sometimes the matter was referred to the selectmen, sometimes to a committee chosen for the purpose and sometimes left to the elders and deacons. In seating the meeting-house it was agreed that the south gallery should be for men and the north gallery to be fitted with three seats for women and the other part of the gallery to be occupied by lads. The seats in the body of the meeting-house were divided in the middle by an aisle one half of the room being occupied by men and the other half by women. The deacons, four in number were seated on either side of the Communion Table, while the deacons' wives, by vote of the parish, were seated in front of the second pew on the south side of the house. It was agreed with Nathaniel Heaton in 1673 to whip dogs out of the meeting-house, to go on errands for the elders and take care of the pulpit furnishings, cushions and hour glass, for ten shillings a year.

In 1724 it was voted to give Jarvis Pike twenty shillings for keeping the boys in order at the pulpit stairs.

A committee was appointed in April 1674 to set up a post near the meeting-house to "nayle" publications on, also to set up a convenient horse block. In 1674 a bill was approved giving the widow Ellis and the widow Dunklin three pounds for ringing the bell and sweeping the meeting house for a year. Widows were included among church officers.

Henry White in 1694-5 was given permission to erect a small house, usually called a "noon house" near the meeting house for his convenience on the Sabbath. The laws of the Colony required the selectmen to take care of youth for their orderly and suitable behavior in the house of God. That the boys might be more carefully watched over, it was ordered in 1675, that two seats on the north side of the meeting house, at the end of the men's seats and two seats on the south side to be before the women's seats, should be erected for the boys. In 1681 complaints having been made of the "miscarriage of the boys" in the meeting house in times of

public worship, Ezra Morse and John Dean were chosen to inspect them and in case of any "refractory" to bring them before the selectmen to be dealt with according to law. At other times the boys were kept in order by a voluntary association of persons who agreed to watch them in rotation, a certain number of Sabbaths in the year. Voted in 1724 to give James Pike 20 shillings for keeping the boys in order at the pulpit stairs. In 1697 the seats in the upper gallery, over the women's gallery, were assigned to young women or maidens to sit in and the short seats by the pulpit stairs, on the south side of the meeting house were made convenient seats for boys. In March 1700 the town passed a resolve to enlarge the meeting house by the addition of from twelve to fourteen feet on the west side and for the purpose a grant of thirty pounds was made to be paid in money, labor or grain, wheat at five shillings a bushel; rye at four shillings; corn at three shillings and labor at two shillings a day. A few pews were first put into the meeting house in 1702-3 and at the same time a committee was empowered to make seats for boys and girls, "as they may judge most comly and convenient."

John Aldis and Peter Hanchett in behalf of themselves and their neighbors in Roxbury, who attended church in Dedham, gave five pounds toward the expense of repairing the meeting house in 1702-3. Sergeant Thomas Metcalf is paid one shilling for "nayls he lent for altering the seats in the meeting house." The curfew bell was introduced in 1680 when the town voted to employ a "meeteperson" to ring the bell at 9 p. m. There were still difficulties in seating the meeting house and many complaints were made that in public worship on the Sabbath, and at other times, many intruded themselves into seats that had been assigned to other persons. To put a stop to this practise the selectmen ordered, in 1675, that all persons be required to attend the worship of God in the seats assigned them, or pay a fine of five shillings for each offense, one third of the fine to be paid to the informant and two thirds to the town. Asahel Smith a prominent citizen, the town's first treasurer, was fined, in 1683, eleven shillings and eight pence for his disorderly setting in the meeting house. The meeting house was a singular structure, entered through three porches and having three flights of stairs. Within a double run of galleries

a raised platform with seats along the north and south walls; the floor occupied with seats and a few pews built at the expense of the occupants. The pulpit was on the west side. The room was finished in the rough and never lathed or plastered.

THIRD MEETING HOUSE. A new meeting house, to be erected on the site of its predecessor, was voted March 16, 1761, to be built sixty feet long, forty-six feet wide; its height to be determined by its architectural proportions. The structure to have a steeple for a bell to be erected on the north side on High Street. Mr. Haven preached, in the words of Dr. Ames, "a pretty affective funeral sermon for the old meeting house" on June 6, 1762, which the members of the parish assembled to pull down the following morning "and great was the fall thereof." Remembering with reverence the old meeting house, which had served the parish for ninety years, there was a goodly number of spectators present, both men and women, to witness the proceedings. In the evening the youth of the town made it a gala occasion into which they entered most heartily. On June 20th Mr. Haven preached to the assembled people from his door steps on High Street. The first timber was laid on June 24, 1762, the north sill, in accordance with a vote of the parish, occupied the precise place of the north sill in the old meeting house. The citizens assembled on June 28th, to raise the new meeting house which occupied four days. The raising of a meeting house at that time was always a great event. Each citizen was expected to take part in, or contribute to the raising of the new meeting house. At that time nails were wrought by hand and consequently were scarce. It was a custom in the early time to require each male inhabitant to supply a certain amount of "nayls" in the building of a meeting house. On July 18, 1762 the new meeting house was sufficiently advanced to allow of public services and on that date Mr. Haven preached the first sermon in the new meeting house, which was not fully completed until the later part of 1763.

The structure was built of seasoned oak and pine timber which is sound today after a period of nearly one hundred and seventy five years. There were fifty pews on the lower floor, which were disposed of as follows: The person paying the highest parish tax had the first choice, the second highest the second

choice and so on to the end of the list; the condition of the sale being that the purchaser, and his heirs, should hold and enjoy the pew as long as they continued to pay the parish tax for the support of the minister—a custom which long continued. Thus every pew holder was a tax payer to the parish. In the sale of pews Samuel Dexter had the first choice. The pews were built large and square and the seats were hung on hinges. When more pews were wanted nineteen were erected in the back part of the galleries along the walls, the other part containing free seats, those on the north, and a part of the east gallery, being assigned to the women, and those on the south to men. The “body seats” four in number, on each side of the aisle occupied the lower floor in advance of the pews. The pew at the foot of the pulpit stairs was reserved for the minister’s family. The pulpit was in the center of the west side of the meeting house as now, and very near the pulpit, along the east side was a deep gallery for the singers. Immediately under the pulpit were the deacons’ seats, and above them, and entered from the pulpit stairs, the elders’ seats occupied by the time-honored members, and those hard of hearing were seated so high that their heads were on a level with the pulpit. The seats in the pews were on hinges, turning up when the people were in prayer and quite likely to come down with a bang when the congregation was again seated. The young women of the Parish furnished a velvet cushion for the pulpit and curtains for the windows for which they received the thanks of the Society. The Psalm, from the old New England version, after the manner of the day, was read line by line by one of the Deacons as it was being sung, a custom which continued until 1785 when it was abolished by a vote of the Parish. In 1764 the old version of the Psalms was exchanged for that of Tate and Brady which in turn was exchanged in 1793 for that of Dr. Watts. In 1882 the Parish unanimously voted to introduce the New York Edition of Watts’ Psalms & Hymns. In 1766 it was voted that Mr. Ebenezer Richards, who usually led in singing, be desired to set on the Lord’s Day in the seat under the pulpit, and that he have the liberty of nominating members to sit with him to assist in carrying on the singing. He organized a choir of nine persons. Now that music, both vocal and instrumental, is rated as a spiritual essential in

worship, equal in importance to prayer and the sermon, the development of music in the First Church in Dedham is of interest. The founders of the church were diligent readers of the Bible, which abounds in songs of praise and thanksgiving and joy, so they were willing to have Psalm singing in the church service but strenuously opposed to the introduction of instrumental music. Not until 1790 was there any instrumental music in the church service, when the parish voted to admit an instrument of music into public worship to "strengthen the bass." Mr. Abner Ellis was invited to make use of the instrument which was soon followed by the flute and fiddle* and in 1823 came the fine-toned pipe organ. The organ was built by Eben Goodrich, had a mahogany case and gilded front pipes. It had one row of keys but no pedal bass. The Cheshire Collection of Hymns was introduced into the church service in 1848.

The old clock which long graced the third meeting house, with the old pulpit and sofa, relics of other days, are now in the collection of the Dedham Historical Society.

It was many years before the readings from the Bible formed a part of the Sunday services in Puritan churches. In 1785 Mrs. Catherine Barnard, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Dexter, presented the Dedham Church with a Bible on condition that the reading of a portion of it should form hereafter a part of the religious exercises on the Lord's Day. The gift was gratefully accepted and a vote was passed to request the Reverend Mr. Haven to read from time to time such portions as he should judge "most desirable" and of such length as the several seasons of the year and other circumstances might render proper.

THE DEXTER CLOCK. Our ancestors previous to the 19th century measured time by the sundial, hour-glass and noon-mark. Clocks were considered a luxury and were not early found except in the homes of the well-to-do. They were rarely, if ever used in churches before 1800, but the Dedham Church was an exception. As early as 1763 the clock which now adorns the walls of the Dedham Historical Society, was hung in the meeting-house of the First Church in Dedham. It was the gift of Samuel Dexter, Esq.,

*The innovation of instrumental music grieved several old men who opposed it; one of whom determined once more in his lifetime to hear his maker praised without such a profane accomplishment and to accomplish that purpose he secretly rubbed tallow on the strings of the instrument. See Worthington's History of Dedham page 145.

the eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Dexter, minister of the Church, 1724-1755. This clock was used until about 1820 when the meeting-house was repaired and many changes effected. The Parish Records show that on July 6, 1764 Samuel Dexter was given "Liberty to employ a workman to cut away part of the Breast Work of the Front Gallery in the Meeting House, in order to put up a clock which he has purchased and proposes to present to the Parish, which it may be necessary to cut away for that Purpose." September 28th the thanks of the Parish were unanimously given to Mr. Dexter for his gift. The case of the clock is made of pine, the lower part in imitation of Chinese or Japanese lacquer work, a style said to have been popular in England during the early part of the 17th century. At this time the interior of the meeting-house was in harmony with the usage of the times in New England with the elevated pulpit and seats reserved for the elders and deacons, and square pews for the hearers. Within, no cushions or carpet or stoves or furnace or organ to invite to worship. This was the condition as late as Mr. Bates' ministry.

Changes in the meeting-house were also made in 1857 retaining in its main parts the old structure somewhat modified as we see it today. Twelve feet were added in 1819-20 to the length of the house and new windows and doors were put in. The front gallery was lowered several feet to make room for a new organ and give better accommodations to the choir; New circular pews were added lined with worsted damask and furnished with cushions, the floor of the house carpeted, the woodwork paneled and the walls and ceiling tastefully painted in fresco. Not before Mr. Bates' ministry was the meeting-house heated, there was neither furnace nor stove; but foot stoves were used by the women, which were replenished at noon time with coals at the minister's house, which was opposite, or at some other friendly house within convenient distance. A vestry was provided in 1828 for the use of the Sunday School and libraries. It was originally a temporary dining hall connected with the Norfolk House. It was poorly ventilated and lighted and in 1856 was displaced by a carefully designed and commodious vestry, which in 1929 underwent extensive changes, through the generosity of Roger D. Smith and is now the beautiful parish house of the church. The "Town Clock",

so called, was the gift of the Hon. Edward Dowse and Mrs. Shaw. It was made by Simon Willard of Roxbury and cost five hundred dollars. The interior clock was given by Mr. John and Capt. Samuel Doggett, Jr. Committees were chosen to wait on the donors and thank them, and to inform them that the first and second choice of pews would be given respectively to the givers of the two clocks. Both of these timepieces are still in use and in good running order. The shining vane on the meeting house spire showed the town's people the direction of the wind so they could judge what weather to expect and plan their work accordingly. The Sunday before occupying the renovated edifice, a meeting of the members was held to discuss and decide the matter as to whether the congregation should stand and face the choir or pulpit during the singing of the hymns. One of the speakers, Thomas Sherwin, the principal of the Boston High School, argued that the music would sound better if the faces were toward the choir, as that was the most natural position for the ear to receive sound, and so it was decided. The custom prevailed for many years, in New England churches, for the congregation to stand after the benediction while the minister left the pulpit and walked out of the meeting-house ahead of the congregation. The services in the winter were held in the morning and evening, but in the afternoon, instead of the evening in the summer.

Extensive changes in the meeting-house were made in 1819-20 when the roof was turned from its position north and south to its present position east and west. The steeple on the High Street end was taken down and a new one built on the east side.

The present meeting-house has served not only as a place for holding religious services through the years, but also as a town house for transacting the business of the town, as well as early sessions of the court, and public meeting generally.

CHAPTER VI

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

HAVING established their civil government and made marked progress in the building of a meeting house, it was thought wise and agreeable in 1637, that such inhabitants of Dedham, then numbering some thirty families, as desired church communion should meet every fifth day of the week, (Thursday) in their homes, in order lovingly to discuss and council together on such questions as might further tend to establish a peaceable and comfortable civil government and prepare for a separate communion in a church society. All of the inhabitants were invited to attend these gatherings, that they might become acquainted with each others "gifts and graces." The following order was adopted in conducting the meetings. The question to be discussed having been previously agreed upon, the meeting was opened and closed with prayer. The first speaker was followed by such others as saw cause to add or enlarge upon the subject under consideration, or to propose a question pertinent to the subject, or any objection or doubts of conscience. So it was humbly and with a teachable heart and not with any mind of cavaling or contradicting that they met. This order was so well observed that all reasonings were generally of a peaceable, loving and tender order to the edification of the company. These meetings were kept up during the early years of the settlement. A full statement is given by Mr. Allin of many questions discussed and the answers given including a question, "What is a Church"? The answer given fully substantiates the definition of a church given by Chief Justice Shaw, made many years later. Mr. Allin records the answer as follows; A number of visible saints or believers who agree to live together in spiritual communion for the sake of enjoying the ordinance.* The company first met for religious worship under one of the large trees of the forest believed to have stood near the site of the present meeting house of the First Parish, although

* As the Dedham records give a complete account of the origin of this, a purely Congregational Church, the genesis is here given step by step. Mr. Allin who made the record was an authority, having written on the subject. His writings were highly appreciated by the clergy of his day.

located by some on the east side of Dwight's Brook near the house of John Dwight. Those among the Dedham settlers who were members of the Watertown Church requested a dismissal with Mr. Thomas Carter as teacher thus founding the church, but their request was denied.

In the summer of 1638 Mr. John Allin, who had been invited by the whole town to settle among them, "with thoughts of future employment in publik worke" by common consent was invited to undertake, with such others as he saw fit to associate with him, the organization of a church. He chose as an assistant Mr. Ralph Wheelock, an early Dedham settler. Mr. Wheelock was a graduate of Clare Hall, Cambridge, England, a dissenting preacher who left England when the tide of persecution ran highest.

Mr. Allin and Mr. Wheelock then united in inviting eight persons, in their opinion the most suitable for church membership, to unite with them in setting apart a day of solemn fasting and prayer to prepare themselves for laying the foundation of a church. The persons named united with them and the ten then proceeded to choose church members. The company first requested Mr. Allin to leave the room that the remaining nine might elect or reject him. So each man in turn went from the room that he might be elected or rejected. The result was that only six out of the ten were selected. The ten continued many meets for some time longer and finally added Edward Allyne and John Hunting making the list as follows: John Allin, Ralph Wheelock, John Luson, John Frary, Eleazer Lusher, Robert Hinsdale, Edward Allyne, and John Hunting. These men constituted the original Church of Christ in Dedham.

The selection for membership in the church having been made a meeting of the inhabitants of the plantation was called. The intention of forming a church was stated to the assembly and the names of the proposed members given. A request was then made that if any one knew any good reason why they should not proceed to organize a church "to come forward and deliver it." Objections were made to several persons but during the meeting these objections were satisfactorily cleaned up. Frequent meetings to draw up a church covenant "the applied means to knit the

church society together" were held during the fall with the adoption of the following Covenant.

COVENANT* adopted November 8, 1638.—We whose names are subscribed having found by woeful experience ye unsteadfastnes of our harts with God and proneness to goe astray from his waies, (for which we desyre to abase and humble ourselues in his presence), and desyring to be joyned forever to ye Lord, and to cleaue together in spirituall loue and communion according to his holy institution that we might inj[oy] in his name such holy helps as ye Lord Jesus in wisdom and compassion haue ordayned in his gospell for his people therby to lett out himselfe unto them, and to build them up in faith and holynes, till he haue prepared them for everlasting communion with himselfe.

We doe, therefore, in ye name and presence of God, and of our Lord Jesus Christ, and before his people here assembled solemnly enter into covenant with ye Lord our God professing and acknowledging ye Lord Jesus Christ our blessed Redeemer, to be ye only priest, phophett, and king of his church, and (through ye help of his grace) his only meritt we rest upon for our pardon and peace with the fath his only teaching and righteous government with all the blessed ordinances of his kingdome we doe imbrace and submit unto in all things as ye only rule of our liues: renouncing all our owne righteousness with all ye Doctrines, devices and commandments of men not agreing with his holy word. Especially all ye superstitious and tyranous commands of anti-Christ and his adharents wherin we haue in any kind been intangled. Professing and promising (through ye helpe of his rich and fre grace), henceforth not to liue unto ourselves but unto the Lord Jesus who haue bought us with his blood avoiding carefully all such things as be offenciue to his majesty and dishonourable to our profession of his name, with all such dangerous temptations as our sinfull harts are wont to be drawne aside withall, in speciall ye inordinate cares of, and entanglements in ye affaires of this life. Promising and professing allso, through ye helpe of ye Lord, to live together in this our holy fellowship according to ye rule of loue in all holy watchfullness over each other and faithfull mutuall helpfullness in ye waies of God, for ye spi-

*New covenants were adopted May 23, 1683; March 4, 1742; 1767; and April 11, 1793, all of which are printed in full in the 1878, Manual of the Allin Congregational Church.



Top, ST. MARY'S CHURCH; left center, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH;
right center, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSE; bottom,
RIVERDALE CHURCH



Top, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH; left center, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH; right center, ALLIN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH; bottom, CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

rituall and temporall comfort and good of one an other in the lord. And all to ye setting forth of ye praise of his rich grace in Christ who haue caled us in his abundant mercy to this holy fellowship with his majesty and one with onother.

Having thus prepared the way for entering into a church covenant November 8, 1638 was set apart for the founding of their church. Letters were sent to magistrates and churches giving notice of their intention and requesting their countenance and encouragement. In acknowledgment of this request the General Court informed them that no church should be gathered without the advise of other churches and consent of the magistrates. Being ever on the alert to guard their rights and liberties they saw in the General Court's order a possible prejudice "to the liberty of god's people and some seeds of usurpation upon liberties of ye gospell" so they called upon the governor for an explanation. They were informed that there was no intention to abridge their liberty in gathering a church privately, as if it was unlawful, or that such a church was not a true church and rightly gathered. The letter sent to the churches requested their presence and spiritual help. An order of service was arranged for the day which was spent in solemn prayer and fasting. Mr. Wheelock prayed and then Mr. Allin in way of exercising gifts spoke to the assembly. Each of the eight persons constituting the church, then made a public profession of their faith and grace. Mr. Allin addressed the assembled church council and desired them to speak plainly and faithfully concerning what they had seen and heard. The elders of the assembled churches then conferred together and their findings were given to the assembly by the Rev. Mr. Mather of Dorchester, who said they saw nothing to move them to desist, and closed with a most loving exhortation, after which Mr. Allin dismissed the assembly. The elders then gave the eight members of the church, the right hand of fellowship, in token of their acceptance into communion. This church in the words of Mr. Allin was "sett up as a spiritual house."

The church thus constituted believed that it had committed into its hands the very keys of the kingdom of heaven, and that it had the power in the name of Christ to open and shut the doors in his name to the inhabitants of Dedham.

The selection of a pastor was not easily made. Mr. Thomas Carter, a signer of the Covenant, was thought of, but he was called to Woburn. Mr. John Phillips, formerly rector at Wrentham, England, an eminent divine, was much desired; but he declined.

After testing the "gifts and graces" of each person in the church for nearly two years John Allin was chosen to the teaching office, but whether he should take the title of minister or pastor was not easy to determine, so the advice of the churches was sought and being informed that it was a matter of indifference to them, Mr. Allin took the title of pastor. As previously defined the teaching office was to pray, preach and instruct; the pastor's office was to administer baptism and the sacraments. The next officer to be chosen was the ruling elder whose duty it was to administer, excommunicate, absolve and ordain. Four persons were named for the office of ruling elder, Ralph Wheelock, John Hunting, Thomas Carter, and John Kingsbury. John Hunting whom some had known in England, was chosen to the great disappointment, it is believed, of Ralph Wheelock.

April 24, 1639, was set apart for the ordination of the pastor and ruling elder. It was made a day of fasting and prayer. In the forenoon after prayer by Elder Hunting, the pastor elect prayed and preached. In the afternoon he preached another sermon, and turning to the congregation inquired if any one knew anything which should make him desist. No objections being made he asked the church members to signify their approbation of Elder Hunting by uplifting their hands; all hands being uplifted he then exhorted the elder elect to a faithful performance of his duty. Mr. Hunting then accepted the office. Mr. Allin requested the church to name some person to ordain the elder. Whereupon the church deputed John Allin, Edward Allyne and Ralph Wheelock. Then the two last named went into the seat of the elected offices and they with John Allin laid hands on the head of John Hunting and after prayer repeated these words of ordination. "In ye name of ye Lord Jesus and by his power committed to his church we doe ordaine thee Jo: Hunting unto ye office of a ruling elder in this church of Xt." Elder Hunting then agreeable to the duties of his office propounded John Allin pastor. The members of the church having signified their acceptance of the pastor elect

by upraised hands Mr. Allin accepted the office. Then John Hunting with Edward Allyne and Ralph Wheelock, who had been deputed by the church to ordain the pastor, laid their hands upon the head of Mr. Allin, accompanied with prayer, and in the name of Christ and his church, ordained him to the office of pastor of the church. The whole proceedings on the part of the Elders being marked with "gravity, comly order without hesitation and with effectual and apt prayers and exhortations to the church." The elders of other churches present then signified their love and approbation to the proceedings, by giving the right hand of fellowship to each officer.

With the organization of the church candidates for membership were required to make a public profession—"Margaret Allin y^e wife of (Rev) Jo: Allin who gave a clere and plentiful testimony of y^e gracious dealings of y^e lord wth hir." (Ann) y^e wife of our brother (Robert) Hinsdale being fearfull & not able to speake in publike but fainting away ther coming to y^e church in private, gave good satisfaction w^{ch} being publikly testified & declared & she confirming y^e sam relative to be so she was received y^e 2d of y^e 4th month, (1638). The mode of admitting members into the church was so far changed in 1742 that the candidate for admission might at his own discretion make a public confession or a private one before the minister. The method of admitting members in the First Church was again altered in 1793 requiring the candidate to be propounded to the congregation by the minister; if no objection was made within fourteen days, he was admitted.

The Sunday following his ordination Mr. Allin gave notice to the church members to bring their unbaptised children the next Sunday for baptism and to prepare themselves for communion the Sunday following. A time was set apart during the week for examination and preparation for the ordinance what in after years was called the "preparatory lecture." Mary and Sarah Dwight, daughters of John and Hannah Dwight were the first children to be baptised in the Dedham Church.

The deacons' office was to regulate the collections for the poor and to sing psalms. The deacons held the contribution boxes and the assembled congregation passed before them and made their

contributions. Widows who were assigned to care for the meeting house were also church officers. For various reasons deacons were not elected until 1650 when Henry Chickering and Nathan Aldus were chosen, the first deacons of the Dedham Church. This was the fourteenth church organized in New England.

After dismissing the assembly on Sunday Mr. Allin invited the members of the church, in the name of Christ, to gather around his table; after giving an exhortation of nearly a half-hour relative to their duty concerning the ordinance, he prayed and exhorted the brethren to make a confession of sins; he then consecrated the bread with a short prayer and breaking it he took a piece from the platter and passed it to the others using the words "take and eat, this is my body &c."; after all had partaken he consecrated the cup in the same manner and drinking of it delivered it to the person next to him and bade all to drink of it. Which being done he concluded with a prayer of thanksgiving; then a psalm was sung and the church dismissed with a blessing. Mr. Allin testified that the ordinance they celebrated was in accordance with the instructions of Christ, as near as could be and was very sweet unto all the church in general . . . and that all felt their hearts much confirmed in brotherly love one unto another. The collections in Colonial Churches were taken up at the end of the afternoon service and are thus described by Lechford; one of the Deacons saying, "Brethren of the congregation, now there is time left for contribution, wherefore as God hath prospered you, so freely offer." Then Magistrates and chief Gentlemen first, and then the Elders, and all the congregation of men, and most of them that are not of the Church, all single persons, widows, and women in absence of their husbands, come up, one after another and bring their offerings to the Deacon at his seat and put it into a box of wood for the purpose, if it be money or paper, if it be any other chattle they sit it or lay it down before the Deacons and so pass another way to their seats again.

Mr. Allin, according to the records, received no salary during his pastorate of thirty-two years, yet there is a later record of an allowance having been made to him. His parishioners had come to Dedham with the promise of free homes, where they could worship as they chose. They had probably felt the tithe in

England the paying of one tenth of the product of their land and labor to the church, an assessment which had its origin in the taking of the tenth sheaf. The tithe goes back to the early history of England when land was the chief property and every owner of a bit of ground was required to contribute one-tenth of his produce to the support of the church. In the porches of some of the older and remote churches may still be seen storage shelves for such offerings as butter and eggs. Mr. Allin's parishioners probably remembered the huge barns where the parson received his tithe in grain, hay, wood, lambs and so on.

Harvard College was founded to provide a literate ministry in the churches. All Dedham town ministers (from 1638 to 1861) were connected with Harvard College. The Rev. John Allin as an overseer and his successors as graduates of the College. Considering its population and the means of its inhabitants, Dedham ranks as a liberal contributor to the early maintenance of Harvard College. The Rev. John Allin gave two cows to the College, presumably to furnish milk for the President and tutors. The ministers of the Colony were leaders in theology, medicine, education, and often in politics. The early history of New England was largely that of the churches and the history of the churches was largely that of the clergy, so in tracing the life of her ministers we have in no small measure the early history of Dedham.

The Reverend John Allin was born at Colby, Norfolk, England. He was a son of Reginal Allin and the eighth in a family of fifteen children. His father was a man of considerable property and could be termed a rich farmer. John was the only one of the family to receive a university education. He matriculated at Caius College, Cambridge April 27, 1612, took the bachelor's degree in 1615, and the master's degree in 1619. He was a curate in the Parish Church at Wrentham, England, and of sufficient note to make it necessary for him when leaving for America to escape in disguise. He married at Wrentham, Suffolk, Oct. 22, 1622 Margaret Morse and here his eldest son John* was born Oct. 13, 1623. From 1623 to 1637 nothing is known of John Allin. He was admitted with his family to the Dedham

* John Allin Jr. graduated at Harvard College in the second class in 1643. He afterwards returned to England where he became Vicar of Rye in 1653 and continued Vicar till December 1662 when he was ejected under the Bartholomew Act.

plantation July 18, 1637. Those who left England by permission had to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy and also an oath that they were no subsidy men. In addition to ask permission was to excite suspicion and to run the risk of the vengeance of Laud, the Star Chamber, and the High Commission persecution. Under these circumstances it is no occasion for surprise that John Allin left England in disguise.

In New England Mr. Allin was not only a moulding influence in civil affairs in the place of his residence, and a faithful and devoted pastor, but one of the active and representative ministers in the province and called upon for service in various activities. He was early made an overseer of Harvard College and served as a member of many important committees in Church and State.

When it became necessary, in 1646, to defend the colonists against the attempt to bring them into subjection to the British Parliament, the magistrates having first delivered their opinion, the elders were requested to disclose their sentiments, and Mr. Allin was selected as their representative. He presented the opinion of the elders in a paper worthy of the time and occasion. In 1637 appeared "a letter of many ministers in Old England requesting the judgement of their brethren in New England concerning Nine Positions." In respect to which the New England clergy were represented as having embraced opinion at variance with those professed by them before their embarkation. An answer was returned in which, to some extent, a change of sentiment was acknowledged: Churches it said, had still need to grow from defects to purity and from reformatations to reformatations, age after age. A reply was made to this answer by the "ministers of Old England." To this second letter of the English Clergy the Rev. John Allin of Dedham, with the assistance of the Reverend Thomas Shepard of Cambridge, was appointed to prepare an answer. The work was long regarded as an authority. In 1648 he was chosen to preach before the Synod of Cambridge which met for the purpose of forming a system of church government. Mr. Allin was more liberal than many ministers of his time taking the stand that all children should have the privilege of baptism, rather than those only of church members.

On October 17, 1643 the General Court granted him two hundred acres of land, located on Charles River in the present

town of Medfield, in recognition of his service to the state. He was much interested in Eliot's work among the Indians and frequently conferred with him in reference to the undertaking.

The Reverend John Allin was one of the largest landowners in the town and on the list of "County rates" his name, for several years, stood at the head. As pastor of the Dedham Church he received large grants of land from the town as illustrated by the vote taken July 19, 1639. Whereas Mr. John Allin, now pastor of our congregation "hath for much tyme past taken greate paynes both in exercising his gifts among us & carefull in attending his sayd office since it pleased the Lord to call him therunto." Also being at much expense in his diligent and faithful promotion of good, both in church and commonwealth during the whole time he has been with us, which we acknowledge and are bound to show ourselves thankful, by taking care that convenient means of employment and improvement of his stock for more comfortable subsistance in "the afore sayd office wherunto he is so called." In which respect we do now grant unto the said Mr. John Allin and his assignes forever thirty acres of meadow, also one hundred and twenty acres of upland adjoining the said meadow, "for a farm" all of which was granted free of all charge as long as he remained pastor of the church.

While the laws of the Colony required a parsonage for the minister we do not find that this obligation was fulfilled in Dedham. During the later part of his ministry it was voted at a general meeting of the town "to build a convenient dwelling house on the lot called the Church lot, and to plant and enclose an orchard." This vote was not carried out. An attempt was afterwards made to purchase Mr. Allin's house and lands but difficulties arose and the project was given up. Like many ministers of his day Mr. Allin was a well-to-do farmer, with which work he was probably familiar in his English home. The inventory of his estate at the time of his death shows that he had of live stock, one horse, one yoke of oxen, two milch cows, two fatted cows, one steer, twenty eight sheep and seven swine. The value of his estate was £1,079 . 8s . 8d. The Rev. John Allin's house, is believed to have stood on the south side of High Street on the original Nicholas Phillips lot now occupied by the Country Day

School. His house consisted of a parlor, kitchen and buttery on the first floor and sleeping rooms above.

Brook's, "Lives of the Puritans" says of Mr. Allin. He was a hard student, a good scholar, an excellent preacher, a grave and pious divine, and a man of a most humble, heavenly and courteous behavior; full of sweet Christian love to all, earnestly, and with much meekness of spirit contending for the faith and peace of Christ.

In 1653 Mr. Allin married for his second wife the widow of Governor Thomas Dudley and the mother of Governor Joseph Dudley. Joseph was brought up in Mr. Allin's family, carefully educated and graduated from Harvard College in 1665. Mr. Allin died August 26, 1671 at the age of seventy-five years, and was buried at the town expense on August 29th, the Reverend Thomas Thacher of Boston preached the funeral sermon. His wife died three days later and both are buried in the same grave. For many years this grave was unknown but through the persistent efforts of the Rev. Dr. Lamson it was finally located. In 1854 residents of the old territorial parish erected on the grave a marble monument which bears on its face the following inscription:

Rev. John Allin
First Pastor of Dedham.
Born in England.
Entered the Ministry in England
Came over in 1637.
The same year joined the Company
at Dedham.
Ordained Pastor April 24, 1639.
Died August 26, 1671.
A man of signal worth
Of unaffected piety
And great sweetness of disposition.
Prudent, meek, patient, and serene.
He faithfully fed his flock.
And by his writings, and counsels
Obtained a wide spread reputation.
And rendered eminent service
To the N. E. Colonies.

All of Mr. Allin's successors previous to 1854, including Rev. Dr. Lamson, are inscribed on the memorial.

Elder John Hunting landed in the New World in 1638 with his wife and five children, he was a deeply religious man and his wife, a cousin of John Rogers the Martyr, shared his devotion. Under the rule of Charles I, among the descendants of Norfolk and Suffolk Counties none were more prominent than John Hunting. He was made ruling Elder of that district. He spent most of his time in the saddle, visiting the people of like faith and holding meetings where ever a few could be assembled, in house or barn, or under the trees. John Hunting came to Dedham immediately on landing as he knew some members of the Dedham plantation. He had not only the duties of his office as established by the church, but other duties as well. In accordance with an order of the General Court respecting the catechising of children, "being sensible of the great use of this way of instructing youth." Arrangements were made in 1666 with Elder Hunting to meet at his house, immediately after "Lecture Day" the youth of the town and attend to the duty of catechising them. Parents and masters were especially counceled to see that all youth of suitable age were in attendance.

REVEREND WILLIAM ADAMS—The Reverend William Adams was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, May 27, 1650. He graduated from Harvard College in 1671. After the death of Mr. Allin he seems to have been by common consent fixed upon as his successor. After urgent solicitations he consented to preach in Dedham on Sunday February 18, 1672 and in less than three weeks he received a call from the Dedham Church, "to come to them in order to future settlement." But Mr. Adams "did not find his mind inclined to take upon himself, at present that work." In August however he preached again in Dedham and in September received a second call. In the following month, he received a third call, which he so far accepted as to move from Cambridge to Dedham, to the solemn undertaking of the ministry there on *trial*. In October he received and accepted an actual call to the office and was ordained December 3, 1673, pastor of the Church of Christ in Dedham. The Reverend Mr. Wilson of Medfield gave the charge; Elder Hunting and Deacon Aldis joined in laying of hands: The Reverend Mr. Danforth of Roxbury gave the right

hand of fellowship. In the absence of a minister's house he hired the house of his predecessor the Reverend John Allin. Mr. Adams occupied the second meeting house which was built on the site of the meeting house first erected in Dedham. The envelope system so generally used in church today was inaugurated in the Dedham Church in 1685 when it was agreed by vote of the town, that the money for the minister's salary should be proportioned and put into a collection box every Lord's Day in papers, bearing the giver's name, and what ever money was put in loose, without papers, was looked upon and accounted as freely given.

Mr. Adams published two sermons: one delivered in his own pulpit November 21, 1678, on a day of General Fasting, and the other as election sermon delivered, to the audience of the General Assembly of the Massachusetts Colony, at Boston. Dr. Lamson said of him "there is reason to think that the town possessed in Mr. Adams a worthy pastor, who only wanted a longer ministry in order to hold an eminent rank among his contemporaries and brethren, according to the standard of the age." Mr. Adams died August 17, 1685 in the thirty-sixth year of his age. At that time in accordance with Puritan usage, prayer at funerals was avoided, but one was offered at Mr. Adam's funeral, which was among the earliest, if not the earliest of which we have any authentic record in New England history.

REVEREND JOSEPH BELCHER. The Reverend Joseph Belcher was ordained as the successor of the Reverend Mr. Adams November 29, 1693, after a vacancy in the Dedham pulpit of eight years. Mr. Belcher was born in Milton, Massachusetts, May 14, 1669. He graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1690 at the age of twenty-one years. After three years spent perhaps in professional preparation he settled in Dedham. He occupied the Dedham pulpit for the first time on April 17, 1692 and again on May 15th. In the minutes of the town meeting held on May 23, it is recorded that, "ye Ch and Town have given a Call" to Mr. Belcher "to come and live and laboure amongst us." The call of the Church was given on December 4th. He filled the pulpit on June 12th and on October 30th he began to preach regularly. On December 23rd it was voted at a town meeting to give Mr. Belcher sixty pounds a year, and the selectmen are instructed to notify him of the action of the town and

to express their desire to live under his ministry and that "he wold Except of ye call given to him and not delay his coming to live in the Town."

As a pastor he lived much admired and died greatly lamented in his fifty third year and in the thirtieth year of his ministry.

During the year 1696 a free contribution was taken up for him in place of a salary which however was later resumed. During the latter years of his ministry his salary was a hundred pounds and his wood was supplied by members of the parish. Soon after coming to Dedham he married Abigail, daughter of Benjamin and Susanna Thompson of Roxbury. They had six children of whom Joseph Belcher Jr., was a Dedham teacher. He graduated from Harvard College in 1717 and commenced to teach the Dedham school in November of the same year. He began his work in the school house near the meeting house but the town having adapted the moving school his labors were transferred, by the selectmen, on January 20, 1717 to the house of James Fisher in the Clapboard Trees parish. He continued to teach this migratory school, in different parts of the town, until the spring of 1721. As a preacher the Reverend Joseph Belcher was greatly admired. Five of his sermons have come down to us. One delivered in Boston in 1698 before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; another in Boston before the Great and General Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in 1701; two sermons preached in Dedham for "Young persons" and the "Rising Generation"; and an ordination sermon preached at Bristol at the settlement of Nathaniel Cotton in 1721. He was taken sick with a "dangerous paralysis" in 1721 and went to stay with his son-in-law the Rev. Thomas Walter at Roxbury where he was under the care of his wife's brother, Dr. Philip Sampson. He died in Roxbury April 27, 1723. Five of the principal men of Dedham were appointed a committee to endeavor to hire a coach to bring his body to Dedham for burial. The town appropriated forty pounds to defray the expense of the funeral and on May 1st his body was "Decently inter'd." While his predecessors occupied the house of the Reverend John Allin, Mr. Belcher built a parsonage, to which the town contributed sixty pounds, on the land now occupied by the Allin Congregational Church. A well executed portrait of Mr. Belcher hangs at

the left of the pulpit in the Dedham First Church. This portrait was presented in 1839 on the condition that it be put in order and preserved in some suitable place under the care and direction of the said First Church in Dedham.

REVEREND SAMUEL DEXTER. The Reverend Samuel Dexter was born in Malden October 23, 1700 and graduated at Harvard College in 1720. After leaving college he taught school for a time. He preached his first sermon October 15, 1722 and in the fall of 1723 received a call from Dedham which after due deliberation was accepted. He was ordained as the fourth minister in Dedham May 6, 1724 and continued in the pastorate until his death January 29, 1755. In the years preceding his settlement the Dedham parish included not only the Dedham of today but Norwood, Westwood and Dover as well. As population increased the residents in the out-lying districts were anxious to establish churches of their own and by 1748 this separation had been effected. The mother church which had previously been known as the "Church of Christ" now became the First Church in Dedham. Mr. Dexter was a man of delicate health, of extreme modesty, with a disposition which inclined to despondency which often made his "life very weary." Previous to the founding of the several parishes, church meetings were frequently called for the correction of disorderly members which resulted in the calling of an ecclesiastical council in July 1725. He was often beset by those who dared to "insult and revile" him to his face, as he records and whom he designated as "certain sons of ignorance and pride." With these dissensions Mr. Dexter was painfully affected, but the latter part of his ministry was calm and quiet. Mr. Dexter published two sermons one in 1727 upon the death by accident of Timothy Metcalf and the other in 1738 upon the first centennial of the church. He voluntarily relinquished the parochial taxes of several persons on the ground that they worshipped God after the way of the established church of England. Mr. Dexter married October 23, 1724 Catherine Mears of Roxbury. Five months after his settlement he wrote "I have been ordained pastor of a church and I Have married a wife. The lines have fallen to me in a pleasant place for situation, though the people are not so easy and agreeable as might be wished for, but they are better than I deserve and

my companion is a kind tender and virtuous person." Mr. and Mrs. Dexter had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. Mrs. Dexter after her husband's decease married Samuel Barnard of Salem, after whose death she returned to Dedham and enjoyed a tranquil and happy old age dying at the age of ninety-five.

Samuel Dexter, their oldest son, was a distinguished citizen. His infancy seems to have encountered many serious perils. His father recorded August 11, 1730. My eldest son Samuel swallowed a brass pin rather better than an inch and a half long which came through him in about 44 hours—a wonderful salvation: may God have the glory of it, and if my child lives to take notice of this record, be quickened by it to devote himself to God who wonderfully appeared for him in his deliverance, as well as many other times heretofore when he has been thought very low with the Squinancy. Although an apt scholar, fond of his books and ambitious for a good education yet he had an aversion to his father's profession and could not be induced to enlist in it. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in Boston built up a prosperous business from which he retired at the early age of thirty-six having acquired a modest fortune. He came back to his native town in 1763 where he continued to live for thirteen years being active in all Church and public affairs. He was for several years a member of the Governor's Council, a representative to the General Court and was elected to many offices of trust and responsibility; he appears to have been a leader in developing patriotic sentiment and organizing the people for the approaching crisis. He represented Dedham in the first Provincial Congress and served on the Committee to provide for the public defense and subsequently for the support of the army assembled for the siege of Boston. Soon after the beginning of hostilities, in 1776, he resigned from all committees, withdrew from all connections with public affairs, and never afterwards accepted an office. In 1776 his health being seriously impaired, Mr. Dexter removed with his family to Woodstock, Connecticut where he purchased an estate.

REVEREND JASON HAVEN. The Reverend Jason Haven was born in Framingham, Massachusetts March 2, 1733 and graduated from Harvard College in 1754. He was called to the Dedham Church in 1755 and ordained February 5, 1756. As an

encouragement to settle here Mr. Haven was granted "one hundred thirty three pounds, six shillings, eight pence and an annual salary of sixty six pounds, thirteen shillings and eight pence and twenty cords of wood, during the time of his carrying on the work of the ministry in this place." The Church granted additionally "the use and improvement of their lot of land near the meeting house, being the whole square between that spot and the burying ground, to till, mow and feed:" also three pieces of meadow and a pasture in Medfield.

Mr. Haven was not settled without opposition but forty years later he was able to say of his early opponents that "after a little time, he had the satisfaction of numbering them all among his kind, affectionate and confidential friends and such they all continued to the close of their lives." Although he was an invalid during much of his professional life yet his ministry covered a period of nearly forty-seven years, the longest in the history of the church. About 1774 he was threatened with a fever on account of which a day of fasting and prayer was observed. Mr. Haven received pupils into his family, some to fit for college and others to prepare for the ministry. In forty years of his ministry, fourteen young men were educated at Harvard College. The two leading events in his ministry were the erection of the present meeting house in 1762 and the restatement of the covenant of the church in 1793 in terms of the largest Christian charity, a covenant which shows the effects of the Revolution in broadening the opinion of men in religious matters in throwing off the dogmas of the Puritan theology; a covenant which continued in use in the church for eighty four years. The covenant follows: We profess our belief of the Christian Religion. We unite ourselves together for the purpose of obeying the precepts and honoring the institutions of the religion which we profess. We covenant and agree with each other to live together as a band of Christian brethren; to give and receive counsel and reproof with meekness and candor; to submit with a Christian temper to the discipline which the Gospel authorizes the church to administer; and diligently to seek after the will of God, and carefully endeavor to obey all His commands.

As a preacher Mr. Haven is said to have had gifts which especially qualified him for the various duties of his sacred office.

His sermons were expressive and direct. Notwithstanding his physical disabilities he attained an honorable position in his profession. He was frequently called upon to address public assemblies and to give ordination sermons. He preached the discourse before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in Boston in 1761 and was called to give the sermon before the General Court in 1769. He was a member of the Convention which adopted the Constitution of the Commonwealth. The war of the Revolution occurred near the middle of Mr. Haven's ministry, an event which he says "hath given or confirmed to us civil and religious privileges, equal, perhaps superior to those enjoyed in any part of the world." Mr. Haven occupied a home which stood on the grounds of the Allin Congregational Church. Mr. Haven died May 17, 1803 in the 74th year of his age.

REVEREND JOSHUA BATES. D.D. The Reverend Joshua Bates was called to the Dedham Church and Parish as an associate pastor with the Reverend Jason Haven in the later part of 1802 and was ordained March 16, 1803, "before a very crowded, but a remarkably civil and brilliant assembly."

Mr. Bates was born in Cohasset, Massachusetts, March 20, 1776 and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1800. After leaving college he was an assistant in Philips Academy, Andover, where he pursued a course of theological studies at the same time and was licensed to preach by the Andover Association in 1802. When Mr. Bates was called to the Dedham Church Mr. Haven was in feeble health and lived only three months after his ordination. At the time of Mr. Bates' settlement there was much opposition to giving him a call, having, however the support of the Honorable Fisher Ames, who made such an eloquent plea for the young man, supposedly of liberal views, that a call was extended to him. Later Mr. Ames withdrew and joined the Episcopal Church. While his letter of withdrawal, addressed to Mr. Bates, does not have the ring of an Episcopalian, one is led to wonder if after all he was satisfied with the minister he had done so much to settle in the town. He may have desired a milder form of Calvinism than that preached by Mr. Bates. With the ordination of Mr. Bates many left the old parish and joined the Episcopal Church including Dr. Nathaniel Ames.

In Dr. Bates' pastorate the Lords' Supper was administered once in six weeks. The Preparatory Lecture* was preached on the preceding Thursday. On those occasions the studies in the district school were omitted and the scholars marched two and two, led by their teacher, from the school house to the meeting-house to attend the service and the morning after the communion, the pastor came into the school, for a brief hour, talking with the children or asking questions in the catechism. Also, semi-annually, the usual studies for a half-day were omitted and the time given to the recitation of the catechism. Small pamphlets with marble paper covers, were given for the most perfect recitations.

While the town and parish were strongly Antifederalist Mr. Bates was an ardent Federalist and in his pulpit utterances was very intolerant of the opinion of those who held different political views. The Federalists were so decidedly opposed to the "unrighteous" and "Godless" War of 1812, as they called it, that when General Hull ignominiously surrendered his army of 2,500 men at Detroit in 1812, there was great rejoicing among them in Dedham. Thomas Jefferson to Mr. Bates was an infidel and his followers at best but doubtful Christians. So when he asked for a dismission in 1818, a majority of the parish heard it with pleasure, because they felt that personal antagonism to him was destroying the harmony of the Church and that a more liberal man in religious belief was desired by the church.

Mr. Bates** in an age of free inquiry frequently asserted some of the most difficult doctrines of the Christian Church, doctrines which have ever excited doubt and controversy. The spirit of the times and the attitude of Mr. Bates is well illustrated by the following anecdote.***

Pitt Butterfield, of Dedham, was a leather dresser and a radical politician of the republican stripe. When news reached the town that General Jackson had signally defeated the British at New Orleans, January 8, 1815, the excitement was intense, and the war party, or Republicans as then distinguished from the Federalists, at once determined to fire a salute in honor

*Historical Sketch by Calvin Guild.

** For an independent estimate of Mr. Bates' pastorate see Worthington's History of Dedham, page 110.

*** See Dedham Historical Register, vol. 1, p. 65.

of the great victory. The old town gun was dragged to the church green in front of the meeting house in the First Parish, which then, as now, was not enclosed. The Federalists were strong in numbers, as they were influential in character, and as the preparation for the salute went on, their opposition to it assumed an air of open hostility. The townspeople had generally flocked to the scene of action, and ranged themselves on either side according to their politics. Party spirit ran high in those days. Mr. Butterfield was captain of the artillerists, and, like the tragic actor spoken of in *Nicholas Nickleby*, who always blacked himself all over when about to impersonate the character of Othello, was filled to the brim with the exciting influences of the hour. Parson Joshua Bates was spokesman for the Federalists, and headed their column with a pail of water in hand, with the avowed purpose of wetting the priming before a match could be applied to the gun. His attitude and speech were defiant; and it was thought by his supporters that his active opposition, backed by the weight of ministerial authority, would dampen the ardor as well as the powder of the patriotic Republicans. But not so believed the bold leader of the cannoneers. The blood of all the Butterfields was up. Striding promptly to the front and throwing off his coat, he faced the church militant, and in language more forcible than elegant, gave the other party to understand that any interference with the loading or firing of the field-piece would result in a fight then and there, and that the broad-cloth of a priest would not protect a meddling and domineering politician. It was enough. Mr. Bates was in a false position, and he had the good sense to see it. He retreated precipitately with his unemptied bucket and with the best grace possible. The grim artillery men at once loaded their piece half to the muzzle, and its black lips time and time again that January afternoon voiced the exultation of the victorious villagers.

At this distance of time it seems incredible that any one should have doubted the sincerity of the author of the immortal "Declaration of Independence," to many the most remarkable and important state paper in the world. "Infidelity does not consist in believing, or in disbelieving, it consists of professing to believe what one does not believe."

In 1769 Jefferson urged the Virginia Legislature to allow individuals to emancipate their slaves. In 1774 he instructed the Virginia Convention called to choose delegates to the Continental Congress, that the God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time. In 1776 he led in the measure to abolish all entails of landed estates, and won. Males and the first born were to have no special privileges, that all the children might share alike in the inheritance of their father's land and goods. He advised that foreigners should be allowed to become naturalized and attain all the rights of citizens. That the penalty of death ought to be limited to murder and treason. That there should be no imprisonment for honest debt. That there should be complete religious freedom. No one should be forced to pay for opinions which he disliked, or for the support of any form of religion against his will. The church must rest upon the voluntary contribution of the people. The law may judge no man's opinion. The State is to show no special favor to Christians, but Jews, Mohammedons, Deists and Atheists are all to be equal before the law and alike eligible to all offices. The Church Establishment should be abolished and all religious sects put on an equal footing. The Federalist party was un-American and fell to rise no more because it had a distrust of the people. However great their leaders may have been they disregarded the dearest instinct of humanity.

While Mr. Bates was a strict Calvinist, a dogma which a majority of his parishioners had outgrown, yet by his ability, his piety, his true manhood, he was enabled to hold his people without a revolt, but when his resignation was received it was hailed with delight. Mr. Bates resigned the Dedham pastorate to accept the presidency of Middlebury College. Soon after his election to Middlebury he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Yale College. He was chaplain during one season of the United States Senate. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He published *Reminiscences of Reverend John Codman*; a volume of sermons and several addresses and discourses.

REVEREND ALVAN LAMSON. D. D. While Mr. Bates' resignation was accepted in February 1818 no definite action was taken by the parish to fill the vacant pulpit until early fall.

In the mean time three candidates had been heard, of whom Mr. Alvan Lamson, a recent graduate of the Harvard Divinity School was one. At a parish meeting held on August 31, 1818 to elect "a public teacher of morality and religion" Mr. Lamson was elected by the parish as the successor to the Reverend Mr. Bates by a majority of 81 to 44, a vote cast by the taxable inhabitants of the town, who were obliged to pay taxes for the support of the parish ministry, as well as to attend public worship under penalty of a fine. The Church refused to concur in Mr. Lamson's election by a majority of eighteen to fourteen. Six members of the Church did not vote at the time. The church connected with the parish has always maintained that they had a majority of all the voting church members and this claim is substantiated by the vote of the church connected with the parish, when seventeen days after Mr. Lamson's ordination twenty-one members, a majority of three, elected him their pastor. "A large vote" says Dr. Lamson "sanctioning the proceedings of the parish than was ever given against them."—"Some who opposed the proceedings of the parish before the ordination yielding their scruples and living and dying in communion with the church adhering to the parish."

Erastus Worthington, an Episcopalian, who was familiar with the affairs of the Dedham Church, from a residence in the town says, *In justice to Mr. Lamson it should be said that before he had been invited into the parish it was really divided by religious opinion and strong aversions, arising from numerous other causes and that after he became a candidate for the ministry his opponents did not urge any objection against his moral or professional qualifications. The opposition to him therefore arose from diversity of sentiments. The parish having received Mr. Lamson's acceptance, without the concurrence of the church, caused a council to convene on October 28, 1818, for the purpose of his ordination. The council was composed of the pastors and delegates from thirteen churches, among whom were the Hon. John Davis, judge of the United States District Court; Rev. John S. Kirkland, D. D., President of Harvard; Rev. James Walker, D. D., afterwards President of Harvard, Rev. Dr. Henry Ware, Professor of Divinity at Harvard, Rev. Charles Lowell of the West Church and the Rev.

* See Worthington's History of Dedham.

William E. Channing of the Federal Street Church, Boston. The Rev. William E. Channing was chosen moderator and the Rev. Ralph Sanger scribe. The committee appointed to prepare the result of the Council, consisted of the Rev. Dr. Reed of Bridgewater, Rev. Dr. Kirkland, Rev. Mr. Channing, Rev. Mr. Lowell and Hon. John Davis..

The Council met in the Court House and patiently heard Judge Samuel Haven who appeared and read a protest against further proceedings. The Council carefully examined the evidence relating to the charges in the protest. On the second day it published its results giving its reasons for proceeding with the ordination. The Council in giving its findings stated that they esteemed it to be due to themselves and to the Christian community, to explain, as far as time will permit, the views and motives by which they have been influenced in coming to their decision.

Mr. Lamson was ordained October 29, 1818 the seventh pastor of the Dedham Church; he continued in the pastorate until October 29, 1860, a period of forty-two years, the second longest term in the history of the Dedham Church. The distinction at that time between a church and a parish should be clearly understood. Chief Justice Shaw, the son of a Congregational minister, and the most eminent jurist who has ever occupied the bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, thus defines the Church. The church is composed of those persons, being members of such parish or religious society, who unite themselves together for the purpose of celebrating the Lord's Supper. They may avail themselves of their union and association for other purposes of mutual support and edification in piety and morality, or otherwise, according to such terms of Church Covenant as they may think expedient to adopt. But such purposes are not essential to their existence and character as a church.

The deacons of the Dedham Church at the time of the controversy were Dea. Samuel Fales who "ceasing to be connected in worship and ordinances" was removed by the church, Dea. Jonathan Richards who voted for Mr. Lamson but after his settlement resigned and Dea. Joseph Swan who died a fortnight after Mr. Lamson's ordination. The church connected with the parish then elected Eliphalet Baker and Luther Richards deacons. As

churches were not corporate bodies and authorized to hold property in succession, a statute was enacted in 1754 constituting deacons trustees of all church property. A suit in replevin was brought by the two deacons elected by those members of the church who voted with the parish, against the deacon elected by the old church, to recover the bonds, securities, church records and documents which he held.

In the practise of Congregationalism the choice of a minister was made differently at different times; at first by the church, then by the parish, then by the two concurrently and finally under the State Constitution of 1780 by the parish from which its minister drew his support. There was no uniformity in Dedham in calling its ministers. The two first ministers were called by the church alone. In 1685 a call was voted and extended to the Rev. Mr. Bowles, calling him to the Dedham Church, without any other action, it having been decided in town meeting that the church should take no separate action. In the Clapboard Tree Parish the Rev. Josiah Dwight was called and accepted the call before the organization of a church in the Parish. In 1762 the Dedham Springfield Parish, extended a call to Benjamin Caryl to become its minister, which invitation was accepted several months before there was a church organization.

When the Dedham case came to trial Messrs. Chickering and Davis appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. Metcalf, Haven and Prescott for the defence. The case was tried before Judge Wilde. Being a question of law the opinion of the Judge was in favor of the plaintiff as stated in his charge to the Jury. The jury retired and continued sitting the whole night and when called into court in the morning had not agreed upon a verdict. They had disagreed on the question "Which is the first Church". After being severely reprimanded by the Court they retired a second time and in about ten minutes brought in a verdict for the plaintiff. The case was then carried to the Supreme Judicial Court. Famous lawyers were engaged on each side. Daniel Davis, the Solicitor General of the Commonwealth and Jabez Chickering of Dedham appeared for the plaintiff and Daniel Webster and Theron Metcalf for the defendants.

The decision of the Supreme Court unanimously sustained

the right of the parish to ordain a minister without action by the church, the Court holding the Bill of Rights of the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 expressly over-ruled the former practise of the Congregational Church. The Rev. Jason Haven of the Dedham Church was a member of the Convention which adopted the Bill of Rights. The Court further ruled that the members of the Church now associated and worshipping with the First Parish constitute the First Church in Dedham.

At the present time it is hard to realize the strong feeling that existed in the town a century ago on account of the church controversy, a feeling that divided not only neighbors and friends but families as well. At the Chorister's annual meeting of the First Church and Parish held on December 6, 1819, an invitation was extended by the "opposite" singers to join them in the practise of pieces to be sung at the dedication of the "New Meeting House." In response to this invitation it was voted "that the singers act in accordance to the dictates of conscience with regard to singing at the dedication of the meeting house."

The Rev. Dr. Burgess in his Centennial Sermon makes this statement. The records of the Church were assigned by the decision of the Court to the Parish,* together with the furniture and funds. It was expected, however, as a matter of civility and propriety, that permission would be given by the Parish to transcribe a copy of the Records for the use of the Church. Respectful application was made, once and again, and the request was denied. Thus the members of the Church have not the opportunity even to weep over the pages which register their parents' names or their own baptism or marriage. Dr. Burgess quotes a gentleman who exclaimed on being told of this denial. "Is this an illustration of the boasted liberality of Unitarians? Records are public documents open to the inspection of all men. Publish it to the world as a relic of Vandalism worthy of the dark ages."

The communion service of the First Church was kept in a closet in the meeting house. During the controversy the meeting house was entered through a window and the Communion Service removed. After the decision of the Supreme Court the

* The records were not assigned by the Court to the Parish but to the Church which the New Meeting House Society refused to recognize. The Parish had no records to "weep over" or lists of births, baptisms and marriages. These alone are found in the records of the First Church in Dedham.

records, funds, etc., were restored to the deacons of the Church, but the Communion Service was kept in hiding for more than a century. Finally the flagons of the Service were found one morning on the steps of the Dedham Historical Society whose welcoming arms took them in. The flagons now rest on the mantle of the fireplace in the rooms of the Society. The plates of the Service are now in friendly hands having come through descent and their return to the church is now only a matter of time.

The parish chose Dr. Lamson to be the town minister by a vote of 81 to 44, this two-thirds majority representing four-fifths of the taxable property in the parish. To the claim that a majority of the church members of the First Church associated themselves with the "New Meeting House Society" Dr. Lamson said in his Second Century Historical Discourse delivered in 1838, "The majority of the old members did not in fact retire. . . This I believe from a careful inspection of a very accurate list of the original members to be a fact . . . Of one thing there can be no dispute; that is, that after the ordination there was a larger vote sanctioning the proceedings of the Parish than was ever given against them. I make this whole statement after a diligent examination of authentic documents and ample means of information and I believe that every part of it can be substantiated." The probable fact is that the number of Church members who remained and the number who withdrew were substantially equal; but that of the Parish about two-thirds remained and one-third left.

Were the Parish and the members of the Church who stood with the Parish justified in following Dr. William Ellery Channing, the leader of liberal thought? This question is answered by the march of time. Prof. Joseph Haroutunian, lecturer on religion at Wellesley College says, "William Ellery Channing battled against the Calvinistic orthodoxy of New England and emerged victorious. He did his work so well that when it was complete, Calvinism was disgraced and was set aside by most of the progressive people in and around Boston. The fundamental principles of Channing's faith have become axiom of "liberal religion" and are accepted by all those who seek to interpret Christianity in the spirit of the modern world. Channing has proved to be

the pioneer and prophet of modern Christianity. He was the first great exponent of "ethical theism" which has now become the orthodox theology of Christian religion."

The Rev. Alvan Lamson, the last town minister, was the son of John and Hannah (Ayres) Lamson and was born in Weston, Massachusetts, November 18, 1792. His emigrant ancestor was William Lamson whose early home was in County Durham, in England. Mr. Lamson graduated from Harvard Divinity School in 1817. He attained a high rank in scholarship during his whole college course. Harvard College conferred upon him the degree of D. D. in 1837. During his long ministry he performed all parish duties with faithfulness and diligence and won not only the regard and love of his parishioners but of his fellow citizens as well. He was an excellent preacher and with-all eminently qualified to be a town minister, among a people engaged in agricultural pursuits; he was born on a farm, on which he worked until he left home to enter Phillips Academy at Andover to prepare for College. He continued during his long life to be interested in agriculture and horticulture, "every rock, tree, stream, and the very soil" became a part of his life.

The Schools of Dedham claimed his attention and "probably no citizen of the town ever took a deeper interest in the schools or worked harder to raise their character and standard". The establishment of the Dedham High School, after much contention, was due in no small measure to his persistent effort. Having been an instructor himself he had broad sympathy and understanding with each teacher and pupil in the public schools. He was a member of the Dedham School Committee for twenty-four years. He was active in maintaining the Parish Library and helped to organize reading circles of a more restricted character. In addition to his parish duties he devoted himself to literary and historical pursuits. He engaged in editorial work with other prominent clergymen of his denomination. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the first President of the Dedham Historical Society, a position which he held as long as he lived.

Happily in the course of his long ministry, the ill feeling which marked its beginning gradually passed away and at the end of his ministry he was able to say, "Friendly relations have

long been re-established between the members of the two societies—the old and the new which, it is pleasing to repeat, are now living together in peace. If I understand myself I have no bitterness of nature, and he under whose auspices the new Society has grown up and attained its present prosperous condition, has, if I understand him, as little, and the pastors can extend to each other the friendly hand, and the people give the kindly greeting. And so may it ever be.”

Mr. Lamson* married July 11, 1825, Frances Fidelia, daughter of Artimas Ward, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Lamson's death occurred July 18, 1864. His successors in the Dedham Pulpit have been: Rev. Benjamin H. Bailey, Rev. George McKean Folsom, Rev. Seth C. Beach, Rev. William H. Fish, Jr., Rev. J. Worsley Austin, Rev. Roger S. Forbes, Rev. William H. Parker, Rev. Charles R. Joy, and Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge.

CHURCH PROPERTY AND FUNDS. In 1638 one acre of ground, on which the meeting house now stands, was obtained by the town in exchange with Joseph Kingsbury for the purpose of erecting a meeting house thereon. In 1641 John Phillips sold to the Church three acres, being another part of the same lot which had been sold to him by Kingsbury. The same year (1641) the said Kingsbury, upon a certain consideration granted to the Church the remaining three acres lying between the parcel last named and the acre before relinquished for the meeting house. In this way the Church came into possession of the whole square bounded by Court, High and Bullard Streets and Village Avenue. After this grant, donations in land or money, were from time to time made by the Proprietors, or individuals, the purpose being sometimes specified “for the use and accommodation of a teaching Church office”; later defined by the Commonwealth as “a preacher of morality and religion.” The grants were made to help support the minister and not to “a number of visible saints” as Mr. Allin defined the Church.

Mr. Dexter in his pastorate had the use of all the lands. Whether his predecessors, however, enjoyed the same privilege is unknown.

* The admirable portrait of Dr. Lamson, which hangs at the right of the pulpit in the First Church, was painted by Mr. Matthew Wilson, and presented to the Church, October 29, 1858, on the fortieth anniversary of his settlement.

The funds of the Dedham Church are managed by the Deacons, as trustees, who hold the same in trust, to be employed by them, under supervision of the Church, for the support of public worship, for the general good of the members of the Parish. The property now consists of the meeting house, parish house, the Church square, together with eighty-five acres of wood land and about fifty thousand dollars in invested funds.

THE ALLIN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. The members of the First Church in Dedham who were dissatisfied with the ordination of the Rev. Alvan Lamson issued a letter missive calling a Council of neighboring Churches to meet in Dedham on November 18, 1818 representing that body as brought into circumstances of great trial, difficulty and affliction — left as sheep without a shepherd—standing in peculiar need of advice, assistance and prayers of sister Churches. *Obedient to this call sixteen Churches with pastors and delegates assembled at the appointed time.

On November 15, 1818 a meeting of the Church connected with the Parish was called and the action of the Parish was accepted as an accomplished fact in the election of the Parish minister to the pastorate of the Church, by an affirmative vote of twenty-one. At the same meeting a motion to admit the Pastor elect to the fellowship of the Church was carried by an affirmative vote of twenty-three, a majority of five of the voting members of the Church. A Committee appeared before the Council representing the First Church which had elected Dr. Lamson their pastor. A portion of the Council (how many does not appear) were in favor of accepting the action of the Church and recommended a return to the Parish, but a majority of the Council declined to receive the Committee. The Council after two days spent in reviewing the proceedings of the ordination of Dr. Lamson gave no definite advice to the Church members. The first clause of their Results, as reported by the scribe, was penned by a member who on the whole thought it expedient to advise the church to unite under the Parish minister. Most of the Council, as stated by the scribe, would have been willing to use much stronger language, but assented to this in the hope of being unanimous in the whole

* For the political aspect of the controversy see "The Great Church Fight" page 286, Warren's Jacobin and Junto, 1931.

result. Eight voted in the negative on the adoption of the Results. There must have been a strong dominating Calvinistic spirit among the Council, as in less than seven years, the American Unitarian Association was organized and ten of the sixteen Churches, which constituted the Council, became members of the Unitarian Association. As ministers at that time were settled for life over Congregational Churches, there could have been no great change, if any, in the personnel of these churches. The Council advised the Church to consult the dictates of conscience in attending public worship and Christian ordinances and closed with the following statement: Christian Brethren: Instead of more definite advise, which you may have expected, and which we would have gladly imparted, we can only in addition, recommend to you, "the things which make for peace and things wherewith one may edify another. Let a spirit of candor and benevolence, be cherished in all your private and social intercourse, and in all your civil and sacred concerns." Only let your conversation be as becometh the gospel of Christ, that whether we come and see you or else be absent, we hear of your affairs that ye stand firm in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the gospel. Those who left the Parish and Church were largely descended from English ancestors of whom it had been said "when an Englishman thinks he's right it is easier to kill him than to change his mind."

The dissatisfied members assembled for public worship in the Haven House opposite the First Parish meeting house where they continued religious services until the completion of their meeting house in 1819. A Church was organized disconnected from the First Parish having a new "Creed and Covenant", although some of the leading members of the Church were instrumental in making the covenant of 1793 which was now rejected.

This Society was incorporated in February, 1822, as the "New Meeting House Society" and in 1864 the name was changed to "The Allin Evangelical Society". Those who on August 31, 1818 voted against the call to Dr. Lamson and seceded from the Church and Parish claimed to be the "First Church in Dedham" and so styled themselves in all ecclesiastical proceedings for more than fifty years. In 1876 the name First Congregational Church in Dedham was adopted. As an incorporation under this name

was impossible, as well as that under the name of "The First Church in Dedham," the present name, the Allin Congregational Church, was adopted and the Church incorporated in 1929.

During the year 1819 steps were taken to build a meeting house and in an exceedingly short time the present commodious edifice of the Allin Congregational Church was erected and dedicated on December 30, 1819. The meeting house was built at a cost of nearly ten thousand dollars by forty-three contributors, none of whom had large means. It was at first a simple structure hardly more than four walls with windows and a central door, but through the years it has been developed into the fine and attractive edifice of today. The pews originally had high backs with wall pews facing the center. They were unpainted and furnished with doors. There was a pew in each rear corner assigned to colored people. The pulpit was a round white painted structure considerably elevated with a stairway and door for entrance. After a lapse of twenty-five years the Church was renovated; the pews painted and the walls frescoed. A pulpit of polished rosewood and a rosewood communion table were put in place with the carpeting of the floor and pews. For heating there were two large sheet iron wood-burning stoves from which on cold winter mornings the old ladies on their arrival would fill their foot stoves with a goodly supply of hot coals. The cellar was paved with wooden blocks and served as a shelter for horses. An orchestra, previous to 1852, in which year an organ was purchased, furnished the music from the arch back of the pulpit. The Church and chapel were lighted by whale oil chandeliers. In 1857 a new three-manual organ was placed in the gallery built in the rear of the pulpit.

The Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, the first minister of the Church, graduated from Brown University, with high rank in scholarship in 1809 and from the Andover Theological School in 1815. Having completed his studies at Andover he became Professor of Mathematics in the University of Vermont. In the summer of 1820 he commenced to fill the pulpit in Dedham and the following year accepted a call to the church. He was one of the most stately and conservative of American preachers. He always wore black gloves in the pulpit. His sermons were written and of a doctrinal nature which required close attention to follow. He was a man of independent means and erected at his own expense a

chapel which was attached to the meeting house. He was ordained March 14, 1821 "before a numerous, serious and attentive assembly". At the ordination the Rev. Thomas Noyse read the result of the council in the following memorable words: "We ordained and declared the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess to be the Pastor of the ancient First Church of Christ in Dedham." The Council thus became primarily responsible for publicly defying the Supreme Court of Massachusetts* in a statement unlawful, unethical and untenable the Court having unanimously ruled that the Church connected with the Parish was the First Church in Dedham and a Church separating from a Parish for any cause lost its existence. It is the defiance of law, when it does not meet one's peculiar notions, that has brought about the wide-spread disrespect for law which we witness today. Prof. Platner, Brown Professor of Ecclesiastic History, Andover Theological School, has said, "In point of law which is after all what the Court had to pass upon, it is difficult to see how any decision was possible than the one actually made."

During the forty years of Dr. Burgess's ministry in Dedham he commanded the respect of his fellow citizens and the unwavering confidence and affection of his parishioners. Theologically he differed but little from Jonathan Edwards and during his ministry preached extreme Calvinism. He was very strict in his denominationalism and had no fellowship with the work of the other churches in the town. He carried this strictness to such an extent as a refusal to take part in funeral services with Dr. Lamson, but served with him on the School Committee. The first temperance meeting in Dedham was on Dr. Burgess's invitation. He was interested in music and encouraged the holding of singing schools year after year. He was among the first in Dedham to advocate an institution for savings and when it was instituted he became the first President and held the office until his death. While Dr. Burgess had scholarly tastes he refrained from frequent contributions to the press and whenever given were invariably anonymous. He edited the "Dedham Pulpit" made up of a selection of sermons including his Centennial Discourse

* The decision of the Court was "that the members of the church who withdrew from the parish, ceased to be the first church in Dedham, and that all the rights and duties of that body, relative to property entrusted to it, devolved upon those members who remained with and adhered to the parish."

delivered November 8, 1836. "Our Fathers Honored and Useful to Posterity."

Dr. Burgess was greatly devoted to home missionary work which he reviews in his fortieth anniversary sermon as follows: Much labor has been expended on the youthful and changing population in the manufacturing villages in the eastern parts of our town. No work of mine was more gratefully accepted, or richly rewarded, or has so died out of the memory of the living. Scores of sermons did I preach in school-houses and dining halls at East Dedham* and Readville and the Bible classes were long sustained. Hundreds of evenings, dark and cold, were devoted to these services and as a result more than one hundred were added to this church. Dr. Burgess married May 22, 1823, Abigail Bromfield, daughter of Lieutenant Governor William Phillips. He died December 7, 1870.

From time to time in recent years the two Societies—"The Old and The New" have observed union services together. As Dr. Lamson spoke of the friendly relation long re-established so the Rev. Mr. Butler, late pastor of the Allin Congregational Church, said: "From time to time the two Churches have observed together historical occasions, also in later years have joined cordially for distinct religious services. Most recently of all, the present Tercentenary was observed in May of this year, by a Union Service held in the First Parish Church, to which the congregation of the Allin Church came in a processional march across High Street, continuing with the waiting congregation there, in friendly fellowship and in thanksgiving to God for the historic days and ways gone by." In recent years an annual exchange of pulpits has been made by the ministers of the two societies showing a mutual sympathy and understanding between the two churches and an appreciation of the inheritance of the ancient church. The ministers of the Allin Congregational Church have been: Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Rev. Charles M. Southgate, Rev. Joseph B. Seabury, Rev. Edward H. Rudd, Rev. George M. Butler, Rev. J. Frank Robinson.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH. This is one of the earliest Episcopal Churches in New England, being one of the twelve parishes out of which the Diocese of Massachusetts was formed

* Dr. Burgess built at his own expense a Chapel at East Dedham.

in 1784. The first religious services, after the order of the Church of England, were held in 1731 in the home of Joseph Smith on Summer Street in West Dedham. At that time the southerly part of Dedham was greatly agitated and subsequently divided over the question of forming a parish and selecting a minister. It was evidently thought by some that this contending people might be united in a church of the Episcopal order. Of several petitions presented to the General Court at this time the first petition was headed by Joseph Smith.

The first services of the Church of England were conducted by the Rev. Timothy Cutler, D. D., rector of Christ Church in Boston, who represented the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. In his report to the Society made April 5, 1732, he wrote, "that he had lately, at the desire of some of the inhabitants, preached twice on two Sundays at Dedham and that he had very large and attentive audiences." In 1734 Dr. Cutler baptised five children. In the same year six persons had their ministerial tax abated on the ground that they carried on the worship of God in the way of the established Church of England. In 1734 an unsuccessful attempt was made to build a church, but the proposed location is not known.

Later services were held at the First Parish which resulted in the establishment of the Episcopal Church in Dedham. The Rev. Dr. Miller of Braintree, the missionary of the English Society reported July 2, 1757 that he had officiated several times at Dedham, where there is a number of steady, professed members of our church. He further stated that "Mr. Samuel Colburn, late of this town, hath by his will left an acre of land to build a church on and £200 of that currency towards the building of it; and hath likewise left an estate of 111 acres of land with a house and barn on it to the endowment of the church, after the death of his mother, a woman in years; and that the estate hath lately been appraised, by persons upon oath at between £700 and £800 sterling, a handsome bequest from one who was only a private sentinel in the providential troops in the summer preceding, and died in the expedition against Crown Point. He made this bequest because he was displeased with the religious conduct and opinions of his 'neighbors and relatives.' Mr. Colburn's farm included

the greater part of what is now the center of Dedham and is leased for nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

In 1757 this small band of Episcopalians commenced the agitation of building a church which was begun in July, 1758 and was first opened for services the Sunday after Easter in 1761.

The building was thirty by forty feet, built of rough boards, shingled and glazed but unplastered and without seats. The Church was then called Christ Church and was located near the corner of Court and Church streets. After the completion of the Church Dr. Cutler visited Dedham occasionally preaching to a considerable congregation. He died in 1765 after which the Rev. Dr. Miller took charge of the services here. He was later succeeded by the Rev. Edward Winslow who arranged with William Clark to become a lay reader of the Stoughton (Ponkapoag) and Dedham Churches. At that time the Dedham Church had ten families and eleven communicants. Services were held once a month except in very bad winter weather.

Mr. Clark graduated at Harvard in the class of 1759 and was educated to be like his father, the Rev. Peter Clark of Danvers, a Congregational clergyman. He commenced his labors in Dedham August 16, 1767. He later went to England and was ordained on December 18, 1768 by the Bishop of London. He returned to America in 1769 as a missionary and again took up his service, alternating Sundays in Dedham and Stoughton. In 1772 he took leave of his people in Stoughton and removed to Dedham.

The Revolution involved those who worshipped after the order of the Church of England in difficulties. A law was passed in 1777 forbidding prayers for the King's Majesty. The church was closed and during the war was used as "a depository of military stores." Mr. Clark was an ardent royalist. He wrote, "I pray that God may open the eyes of an infatuated and deluded people before it be too late, that they may see how nearly their happiness is connected with a subjection to the king and parliament of Great Britain." At a town meeting held May 29, 1777 Mr. Clark, with three of his church were declared hostile to the United States. They were taken prisoners on June 5th and carried to Boston. Mr. Clark gave bail but the others were put in jail. The charge made against Mr. Clark was based on a letter giving information to two loyalists where they might flee for protec-

tion in another county. For this offence he was brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal in Boston. He was required to swear allegiance to the Commonwealth which he refused to do. For this refusal he was condemned to banishment and confiscation of his estate, and sent on board a guard ship in Boston Harbor where he remained for about ten weeks. Through the intervention of Dr. Nathaniel Ames a passport was procured on June 10, 1778 which was brought to him by Fisher Ames. He took leave of his friends in Dedham and subsequently sailed for England. After the war he returned to Nova Scotia and finally lived in Quincy, Massachusetts, where he died in 1815.

The official records of the parish began again in 1791 when the Rev. William Montague of Boston was elected rector at a salary of £100. He was to preach acceptably every Sunday provided the sum could be secured; if not, he was to preach in proportion to what he received. An organ was built in the church in 1795. In 1797 the church was moved from Court Street to Franklin Square where it collapsed. Through the aid of others than Episcopalians a new building was erected. In 1821 the Rev. Isaac Boyle was instituted rector by Bishop Griswold. He was succeeded by Samuel B. Babcock, a lay reader, at the time pursuing his theological studies. Dr. Babcock began his service in Dedham in August 1832 and continued until his death in 1873. He was greatly beloved by his people. In 1844 under his leadership the parish voted to build a new church. It was located at the corner of Court Street and Village Avenue. The building had great beauty; its tower was a copy of that of St. Magdalen's College at Oxford and was named St. Paul's Church. On Sunday, December 7, 1856, it was destroyed by fire. The loss was a terrible blow to the Society. On June 23, 1857 the corner stone of the present church was laid by Bishop Eastburn. The church is built of Dedham granite and its design is Gothic of the early English order. The brick chapel across the street from the church was built with a bequest left for the purpose by Dr. George E. Hatton. The beautiful and well equipped parish house was given in 1921 in memory of Madeline Lee by her husband, Mr. George C. Lee, and their sons. In 1925 a new and beautiful organ was installed in the church as a gift from over two hundred and fifty parishioners and friends. The successors to the Rev. Dr. Babcock have

been: Rev. Daniel Goodwin, Rev. Arthur B. Backus, Rev. Reginald H. Starr, Rev. James P. Hawkes, Rev. Francis Lee Whittemore.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. With the development of industries at Mill Village and vicinity, Methodist meetings were held in the Dedham Low Plain School House (Readville) by the Rev. Enoch Mudge in 1817. Mr. Mudge was pastor of a church in Boston and the first native Methodist minister in New England. His colleague in the Boston district was the Rev. Timothy Merrett. Their pastoral field outside of Boston was very extensive and they visited and held meetings in other places as their labors could be spared from the city. A class of twenty members was formed in East Dedham in 1825 and attached to the Dorchester Lower Mills Methodist Church. Meetings were held and the class moved to Boyden square in 1835. Meetings were first held in East Dedham in the school house, then in Trescott Hall and the Burgess Chapel. The present church society was organized in 1842 and early steps were taken to build a church. In 1843 land was purchased of George Bird at the corner of Milton Street near Boyden Square, on which a church was erected and dedicated October 12, 1843. The dedicating sermon was preached by the Rev. Abel Stevens, editor of Zions Herald. The first pastor was Joseph E. Pond, a local preacher from South Walpole who labored most assiduously in securing funds to build the church. The first pastor from the New England Methodist Conference was the Rev. Henry P. Hall who was appointed in 1844. In 1858 the church was enlarged and beautified and provided with new pews and pulpit.

In 1852 through the persistent efforts of John Adams, Thomas Beals and Henry W. Cass, the first board of trustees, a parsonage was built on Milton Street. This parsonage was sold in 1886 and the present commodious parsonage was erected on Oakdale Avenue. In 1907 under the inspired leadership of Rev. William J. Kelly the present attractive church edifice was built, at the corner of Oakdale Avenue and Fairview Street. It is built of West Roxbury granite and is a perfect replica of an English Church. Even the interior and particularly its chancel is after the Episcopal Order. The corner stone was laid October 12, 1907 and the church dedicated April 18, 1908. The name was changed to St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, May 16, 1910. The church is enriched by several memorial windows. "The Nativity" in memory of Charles B. Dan-

forth; "Beside the Still Waters" in memory of Rev. Lewis B. Cushman; and a window of conventional design in memory of the Rev. Zachariah A. Mudge. The Church is seeking to minister to the community through the most approved modern methods of worship and work. The following have served the Church from 1844 to the present time: Rev. Henry P. Hall, Rev. William R. Stone, Leonard P. Frost*, Rev. Daniel Richards, Rev. John S. Cary, Rev. Kinsman Atkinson, Rev. Howard C. Dunham, Rev. John M. Merrill, Rev. Augustus F. Bailey, Rev. William Pentecost, Rev. Moseley Dwight, Rev. Ichabod Marcy, Rev. William P. Blackmer, Rev. J. W. P. Jordan, Rev. A. B. Smart, Rev. Frederick T. George, Rev. James A. De Forest, Rev. Z. A. Mudge, William Cottle*, Rev. Charles H. Vinton, John Thompson*, Rev. Z. A. Mudge, Rev. Edward W. Virgin, Rev. Emory A. Howard, Rev. Charles W. Wilder, Rev. Lewis P. Cushman, Rev. Ralph Newman, (supply), Rev. John H. Pillsbury, Rev. Raymond P. Walker, Rev. Walter Healy, Rev. William J. Kelly, Rev. B. G. Seaboyer, Rev. Harry W. Farrington, Rev. Charles H. Stackpole, Rev. John E. Bently, Rev. Eaton B. Marshall, Rev. Ray Stevenson, Rev. Fred M. Estes, and Rev. William M. Grandy.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—With the increase in population at Mill Village an interest in the tenets of the Baptist Church was manifested as early as 1830 when a few sympathizers were accustomed to hold monthly meetings with Mrs. Wentworth. At these meetings a minister was usually present and preached. From 1830 to 1838 the Rev. Thomas Driver, pastor of the West Dedham Baptist Church, preached from time to time. He was followed in 1841 by the Rev. Joseph B. Damon who held services in "Trescott Hall," followed for several years by students from the Newton Theological School. In 1843 land was leased and a chapel built which was owned by members and others in shares of \$5 each. The chapel was a long low building located upon High Street near the Dye House of the Merchants Woolen Company. The Tremont Street Baptist Church in Boston was deeply interested in the work and in April 1847 made the Society the gift of a bell. This was a sweet toned bell and when the second railroad station was built, with its bell tower its excellent toned bell had the same pitch as the bell on the East Dedham Baptist Church.

* Designates—Local Preacher.

As the number of resident Baptists increased a call for a Council to recognize them as a regular Baptist Church was issued. The Council met September, 13, 1843 and having examined the Articles of Faith and the Covenant unanimously voted to proceed with the service of recognition. The church was called the Second Baptist Church in Dedham and was incorporated under that name in 1849. The moderator of the council was the Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith, the author of "America." The Rev. Mr. Livermore was the "preacher of the new church." He continued in the service until April 1844. In 1845 the Church was far from prosperous and the subject of dissolving the organization was discussed. No further meetings of the Church were held until July 4, 1846 when members of Baptist Churches in the vicinity met in conjunction with the Church to see what action ought to be taken in reference to its future. As a result of this meeting eleven members renewed their covenant and six others promised to labor with them for the maintenance of the ordinances of the Gospel. A Sunday School was organized July 19, 1846 with nine teachers and sixteen scholars. Regular services were held after the meeting of neighboring churches and a new era dawned upon the Church. March 19, 1852 it was voted to build a meeting house on Milton Street, corner of Myrtle Street, which was completed in the fall of the same year. After the incorporation of the town of Westwood, the name of the Church was changed to the First Baptist Church of Dedham. The Church has had fifteen pastors as follows: Rev. William C. Patterson, Rev. Charles A. Skinner, Rev. A. Edson, Rev. K. H. Campbell, Rev. C. H. Cole, Rev. D. C. Bixby, Rev. J. H. Wells, Rev. J. F. Packard, Rev. J. F. Tilton, Rev. L. A. Freeman, Rev. H. F. Moore, Rev. C. W. Allen, Rev. G. E. Crouse, Rev. G. E. Hinchelwood, Rev. Dirk Van der Volt, and Rev. Peter J. Cosman.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—A Mission of the Episcopal Church was begun at Oakdale by the opening of a Sunday School in Sanderson Hall on Trinity Sunday, June 8, 1873 through the efforts of Mr. Horatio Chickering. The establishment of the Oakdale Sunday School was soon followed by the holding of regular evening services, as a Mission of St. Paul's Church, Dedham. Students from the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge generally conducted the service. In June 1876 the Rev. William F. Cheney was appointed to take charge of the Mission as an assis-

tant to the Rev. Mr. Goodwin of St. Paul's. On June 3, 1876 the corner stone of a church building was laid by Bishop Paddock. The Church and the grounds on which it stands in Oakdale Square are gifts from Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Chickering. The Church was consecrated November 2, 1876. The parish was organized May 1, 1877 under the name of the "Church of the Good Shepherd." The following composed the first vestry, William B. Welch, E. L. Frothingham Jr., wardens; John Carter, Charles A. Welch, Joshua Graham, Andrew A. Wheeler and Thomas Newcomb, vestrymen. William B. Welch treasurer and A. A. Wheeler clerk. On June 2, 1877 the Rev. Mr. Cheney was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Paddock, the service being held in the new church. The church prospered and during the next few years a pipe organ, a church bell and a Sunday School Room were acquired. In 1884 the parish received the gift of a rectory with spacious grounds at the corner of Cedar and Walnut Streets, through the generosity of Mrs. Deborah F. Adams and Miss Lucy E. Chickering. The rectory was used as the residence of the rector until August 1927 when a new rectory was completed on the Church grounds. A parish house was dedicated by Bishop Slattery on St. Andrew Day, November 30, 1928. The "Memorial Chapel of All Souls" in connection with the parish house was built as a thank offering for the long and devoted ministry of the Rev. William F. Cheney who came to the parish as a young deacon and remained as its pastor for forty-three years. The second rector of the Church was the Rev. Walton H. Doggett who served from 1920 to 1924. The present rector, the Rev. Sherrill B. Smith, came to the parish in 1925. The Church of the Good Shepherd stands for the purpose for which it was established, to provide a center of reverent worship, religious nurture and Christian fellowship and service for the people of the community.

RIVERDALE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—This society had its origin in the organization of a Sunday School in 1911 which held its services in the boat house of William Lent & Son. The first session was held on November 7, 1911 and led to the organization of a preaching service in 1912. The first service was conducted by the Rev. E. H. Byington of the West Roxbury Congregational Church which was interested in the enterprise. The development

was such that a church soon became necessary. At this junction Mr. Henry Bingham came forward with the generous offer of the land and the erection of a church in memory of his mother. On Sunday October 5, 1913 services were held on the lot in recognition of the turning of the first sod by Mr. Bingham. At this service Prof. George S. Bacon presided and the Rev. William S. Beale offered the prayer of dedication. The property is deeded to the Congregational Church Union of Boston.

Since its organization the pulpit has been occupied by the following ministers: Rev. W. H. Washburn, Rev. F. L. Luce, Rev. P. E. Prescott, Rev. F. A. Kasson, Rev. F. C. Cheever, Rev. W. S. Beale, Rev. D. A. Lough, Rev. A. B. Ransom, Rev. E. A. Roys, Rev. A. G. Peacock, and Rev. T. MacAnespie.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH. The first Catholics in Dedham were eleven French Neutrals*—Acadians—who were cared for by the town from 1758-60 in which year it is supposed they returned to Canada; thus Dedham has an interest in Longfellow's *Evangeline*, a poem of love and devotion. Previous to 1843, when the first Mass was said in Dedham to a congregation of eight persons, the few Catholics of the town attended Mass at St. Joseph's Church, Circuit Street, on Tommy Rock Hill, Roxbury, near the Dudley Street Section. In attending this service the Catholic men and women of Dedham walked every Sunday some fifteen or sixteen miles. The first Mass was said in Dedham by the Rev. James Strain, pastor of the Church at Waltham in the house of Mr. Slattery which stood on the site of Memorial Hall. He later lived in the house at the corner of Washington and Worthington Streets. Mass was also said here, also in the nearby Crystal Palace on Washington Street. Prof. William H. Clark in his *Memories of Dedham* wrote, "When Mrs. Slattery died the hands of the clock were stopped at the hour of her death and there was much interest manifested in the Catholic funeral ceremony which was an unusual occurrence in the village." In 1846 the Rev. P. O'Beirne, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Roxbury, took charge of the Dedham Mission. Mass was regularly celebrated in Temperance Hall, and the service was attended by residents of Dedham, South Dedham, West Dedham**, Readville and West Roxbury. Such was the ardor and de-

* See Acadians, Chapter XIII.

** West Dedham (Westwood) now has St. Margaret Mary's Church with the Rev. Gerald Dolan as pastor.

votion of its constituency that in ten years sufficient funds were gathered to build a church and the first St. Mary's Church on Washington Street, corner of Marion Street, was opened in 1857 with a seating capacity of six hundred. The congregation grew rapidly and six years later provision was made for the organization at South Dedham, (Norwood) of St. Catherine's Church. Of the many assistant pastors—priests of the Boston Archdiocese—who have served the early years of their priesthood in the Dedham parish the Rev. J. D. Tierney has the distinction of being the first to serve in this capacity as an assistant to Father Brennan. The Rev. D. J. Donovan succeeded the Rev. John B. Brennan in 1877 and was soon followed by the Rev. Robert Johnson.

In the prosperous years, when the Merchants Woolen Mill was employing from seven hundred to twelve hundred hands, the Catholics of Mill Village built a chapel of their own which was for a time under the care of St. Theresa's Church in West Roxbury but subsequently became a part of the Dedham Parish. It was named St. Raphael's Church and was located on Thomas Street. In 1879 the church was destroyed by fire and from that time there has been no Catholic Church in East Dedham.

With the steady growth of the parish Father Johnson soon saw that a larger church must be provided. Land on High Street had already been purchased but no progress had been made in the erection of a new building. The present magnificent church was conceived in the mind of Father Johnson and in 1880 the foundation was laid. The corner-stone of St. Mary's Church was laid October 17, 1880 by the Archbishop of Boston. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Henning of Boston. The master of ceremonies was the Rev. Theodore A. Metcalf a descendant of Michael Metcalf, one of the early settlers of the Dedham plantation.

The Rev. John Fleming succeeded Father Johnson as pastor of the parish in June 1890. During his administration the upper church was completed, beautiful windows were put in and the sanctuary adorned with exquisite altars and statues. He also built the beautiful rectory of the parish. The Rev. Henry A. Walsh became pastor of the parish in July 1923 after the death of Father Fleming. His pastorate was cut short by death in 1929. During the six years of his service the parish took on new life. Societies were reorganized and social activities increased. The growth of

the parish was such that two more assistant priests were appointed. The Rev. George P. O'Connor, the present pastor was appointed to the parish in April 1929 by His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell. St. Mary's Parish is now one of the large parishes of the Boston Archdiocese. It numbers over 6,000 souls whose spiritual needs are cared for by four priests and six sisters. With a Sunday School enrollment of over 1300 children, it is interesting to recall that in 1850 there was only one Catholic boy in Dedham Village.

THE ISLINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. About 1870 Alonzo B. Wentworth who owned land located on Washington Street about one and a half miles south of Dedham Village, laid out house lots on which a number of houses were soon built. A post office and railway station were established which were known as Islington. In 1882 a Congregational Church was gathered and a small but tasteful church was built on land donated by Mr. Wentworth. The Rev. C. B. Smith was acting pastor and later served as chaplain of the Dedham Jail. Acting in accordance with the spirit of the times this church has now become the Community Church of Islington.

CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST. This church represents a system of religion based on the Scriptures and on a belief in the healing of all bodily ills by means of the believer's Christian faith without resort to medical treatment. The sect was founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866. The Dedham Church is a branch of the Mother Church of Boston and was accepted on January 20, 1921. The first meeting of Christian Scientists for the purpose of organizing a church in Dedham was held on April 9, 1920. The first public meeting was held December 5, 1920 with Mrs. Adele Merve Marsh as First Reader and Mrs. Irene Mabel Bonnemort as Second Reader. The Church was incorporated May 20, 1930. Services are held in the Masonic Temple. A lesson-sermon, on the same subject is read in all Churches of Christ Scientist on Sunday, with citations from the Bible and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy. In anticipation of church building the Society has acquired the estate No. 619 High Street, a homestead which for nearly a century has been dedicated to healing. It is now the administration building of the First Church

of Christ Scientist. This fine colonial house was built in 1772 by Dr. Nathaniel Ames, for more than a half century the leading physician of the town. The property was later acquired by Dr. John P. Maynard a prominent physician and surgeon, followed by Dr. Francis I. Proctor a distinguished oculist. A free reading room, open to the public, and the sessions of the Sunday School are now held in this beautiful old residence.

CHAPTER VII

PARISHES

The evolution of the several parishes* in Dedham was as follows: As the population of the town increased opposition arose to attending the services of the "Church of Christ in Dedham." In attending weekly meetings some of the inhabitants had to travel from ten to twenty miles consequently they wanted to be allowed to build meeting houses in their several communities and to maintain preaching among themselves. In the spring of 1717 there was a proposition before the town to free those living in the southerly part of Dedham from paying the ministerial tax to the Dedham Church, and to be allowed to worship among themselves. In response to this request the estates of those living at the old saw mill, (near the junction of Washington and Clapboard Trees Street, Islington,) and those living five miles from the meeting house were freed from paying to the minister rate, "provided that they pay their tax in the places where they constantly hear preaching." After much contention religious services were held in private houses in the southerly part of Dedham as early as 1722; and for those living five miles away, in what is now Norwood, preaching services were later held in the house of Nathaniel Guild. Still there was a growing discontent among the inhabitants of the outlying districts and a persistent asking, (a) to be made a parish or distinct precinct, (b) to have the meeting house moved to the center of the town, (c) to have two ministers supported by the town, excepting Springfield (now Dover) from the charge.

To these requests the town gave negative answers and for a dozen years the contention went on until finally in 1730 petitions were presented to the General Court asking that a parish be formed out of the southerly part of Dedham and that part of Stoughton west of the Neponset River. This request was granted by the General Court, October 8, 1730*. The first parish meeting was held in the Ellis Tavern, (Washington Street, Islington) on October 22nd. Here the early parish meetings and Sunday services were held. Here Ebenezer Dean was selected "to hold the

* Dedham originally had four parishes or religious societies: First Parish, Dedham Village; Second Parish, Norwood; Third Parish, Westwood; Fourth Parish, Dover.

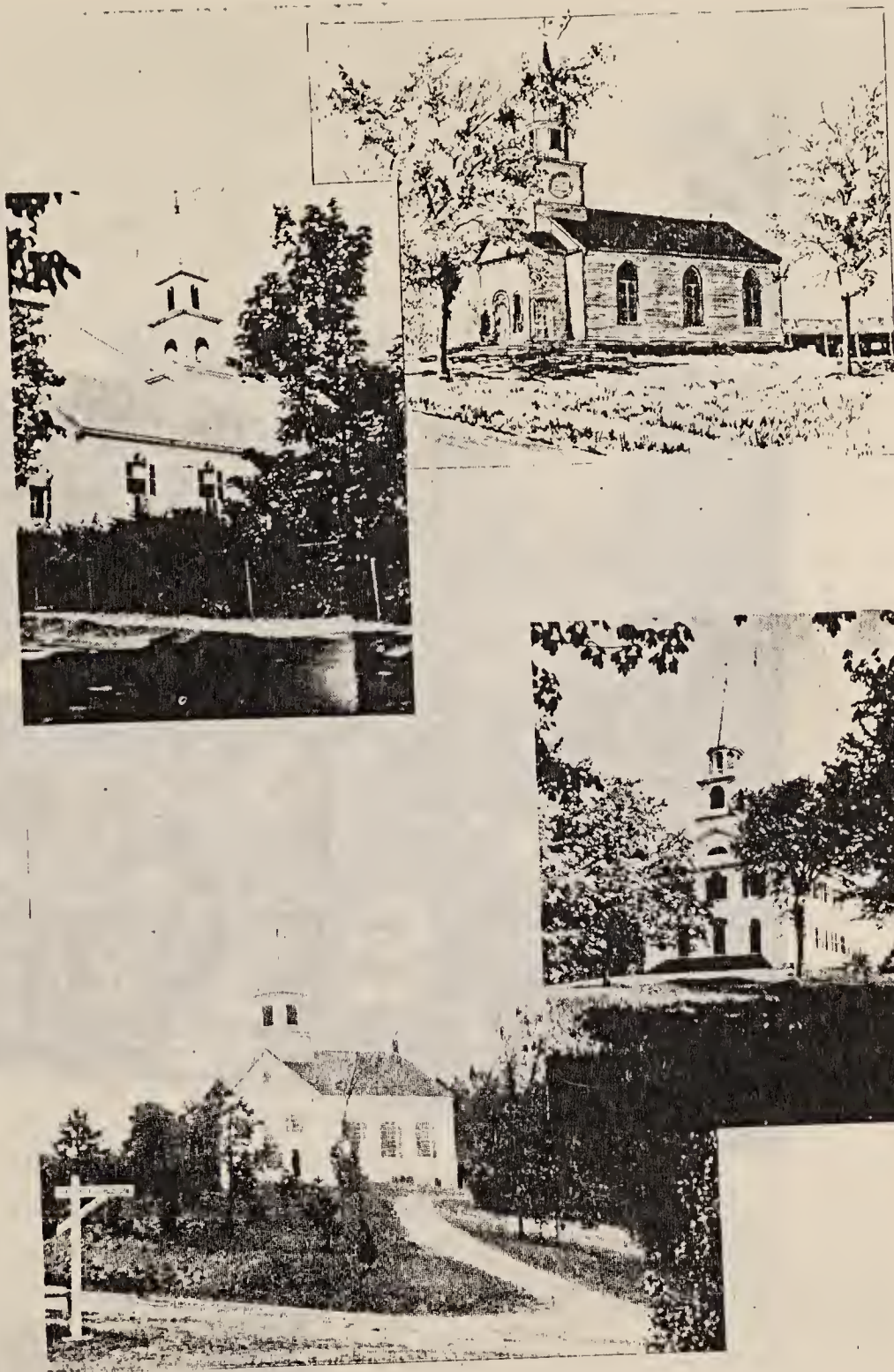
** Before 1730 there was no distinction between town and parish.

box on the Sabbath Day so that any one might have a chance to contribute something for the support of the gospel." On November 8, 1730 a meeting was held at the house of Nathaniel Guild, near the site of the present Congregational Church in Norwood, when fifty pounds was appropriated for preaching and a committee chosen to secure a minister for six months, with meetings to be held for three months in the Ellis Tavern and for three months at the house of Nathaniel Guild. It was also voted to build a meeting house at the center of the parish, "to be forty feet in length, thirty six feet in width and twenty feet studs or thereabouts." In 1731 a surveyor was employed to ascertain the center of the parish, which was found to be a little south of the present Clapboard Tree meeting house. A committee was appointed, "to buy boards, shingles and clapboards" and the work of building a meeting house actually began. As there was however "an unhappily difference among the inhabitants about the placing of a house for the public worship of God," as reported by the committee of the General Court, a "loving conference" was held on June 7, 1731. At this time it was thought best to follow the recommendations of the Court "that the said House be ordered in such place and time as a committee of the General Court shall appoint." By a vote of the parish a Committee of the General Court viewed the situation and reported that "the people were very unsatisfied among themselves as to a place for the meeting house to stand on." Four proposed sites were viewed, separate each from the other, any one of which would have been satisfactory to the committee. In the hope, however, of uniting the parish the committee instructed them to hold a meeting on June 21, 1731 and fix on one of the four spots for their meeting house. At this meeting the parish voted to build on the south end of the common land. No sooner had a location been decided upon than a change of opinion took place and during the following year no less than twelve meetings were held relating to the location of a meeting house. In the early autumn of 1731 it was voted not to build on the selected lot. On September 6, however, it was again voted to build on the Common land and a committee was appointed to purchase the frame of a meeting house (if satisfactory terms could be made) of one already raised near the house of Joseph Ellis (James Ellis place Westwood,) and move the same as soon as possible to the common land. The inhabitants

of the Clapboard Tree section evidently had no intention of giving up their meeting house, which was so far completed that a parish meeting was held within its walls on December 1st at which time it was voted "that preaching be performed in this house ye next quarter of a year."

Again in 1732 a committee was appointed to build a meeting house on a site approved by the General Court, but no definite action was taken. At a parish meeting held December 5, 1732, one hundred and twenty pounds was appropriated to support preaching in the precinct for a full year, a part of the time in the house near Joseph Ellis, and a part of the time in the house near Benjamin Fairbank's dwelling house "to be enclosed and a floor laid down." This was called the central meeting house and was erected on the spot ordered at the second meeting of the precinct in 1730. The location of this latter house was on Prospect Street, near Nahatan Street, Norwood, and only half a mile distant from the Clapboard Tree meeting house. On February 26, 1733, a committee was chosen to petition the General Court to revise their former order for building a meeting house on the Common land, and order that the three hundred pounds already granted be laid out on a central meeting house. Two meeting houses having been erected in the precinct, where a compromise was impossible, it was found necessary in 1734 to again carry the matter to the General Court and a petition headed by Joseph Ellis called forth the following order from the Court, "that Joseph Ellis and other residents at Clapboard Tree and their estates be laid back to the old Precinct and the others to remain in the South Precinct."

The South Precinct having been established by the General Court voted on January 4, 1735 to build a meeting house on land donated by Ebenezer Dean and recommended by the General Court as the place on which to erect a meeting house for the precinct. The South Precinct having erected a meeting house centrally located it was voted on September 11, 1735 "to give a minister a call to settle with them." February 11, 1736 a call was extended to Thomas Balch to become their pastor and teacher, at an annual salary of one hundred and twenty pounds and sixteen cords of wood as long as he continued with them in the gospel ministry. Mr. Balch accepted the call on April 25th and was ordained June 2, 1736.



PARISH MEETING HOUSES: Top left, FIRST PARISH, (built 1763); top right, SECOND PARISH (Norwood—built 1826); right center, THIRD PARISH (Westwood—built 1840); bottom, FOURTH PARISH (Dover—built 1808)



WEST DEDHAM POUND BUILT ABOUT 1700

The Second Parish* in Dedham, often called Tiot, was incorporated, with some changes in bounds, as the town of Norwood February 3, 1872. Interested persons, especially the late Fred Holland Day, who was working on the subject at the time of his death, have spent much time in an effort to discover the origin and meaning of the word Tiot which was given to the Parish more than a century and a half ago and for a hundred years was so referred to by the older people of the town. The word does not appear in the records of Dedham. An ingenious solution was offered some years ago by uniting two Indian root words to make the name, signifying a place of "inclosed water," but scholars, versed in the language of the Indians, (acquired through years of residence among them,) do not accept this solution as the word is made up from "unrelated languages and might as well be from the Chinese." However, Mr. William B. Cabot, who has spent much time among the Indians says the sound is good Indian and is a fragment sometimes going with five or six syllables and usually relates to water places, wading places, etc. There was a wading place (ford) on the Neponset on the trail leading south to the fishing grounds. It can well be a shortened word to indicate the South Dedham region which lay along this trail.

The Rev. Thomas Balch, the first minister of the Second Parish, graduated from Harvard in 1733 and died January 8, 1774 in the 38th year of his ministry. He was honored and beloved by his people and in return gave them his warmest affection and labored assiduously for their temporal and spiritual welfare. During his ministry many collections were made for persons on account of losses by fire and for their sufferings from poverty and sickness. A considerable amount was contributed for the poor Acadians, who were forced from their homes by royal mandate. He was succeeded by Jabez Chickering who graduated from Harvard in the class of 1774 and was ordained over the church July 3, 1776, the day before the Declaration of Independence. He died March 12, 1812 in the 35th year of his pastorate. Mr. Chickering was a very benevolent man and during the last years of his life expended the whole of his salary in relieving objects of distress in the vicinity and in subscribing money for religious and literary

*In the course of time the original precinct of Dedham became the First Parish by which name it has since been known.

purposes. His successor, the Rev. William Cogswell, graduated at Dartmouth in 1811. He was settled over the Church in 1815 and continued in the pastorate for 14 years. In 1829 Mr. Cogswell accepted the general agency of the American Educational Society.

The Rev. Harrison G. Park, a graduate of Brown University, was ordained minister of the Church in 1829. He continued in the pastorate for six years. Mr. Park was a good sermonizer and an able man. After holding important pastorates in other places he returned to Norwood where he passed the remaining years of his life, taking a deep interest in all that pertained to its welfare.

The Rev. Calvin Durfee, a graduate of Williams College, was installed pastor of the Church March 6, 1836. He resigned after a ministry of 21 years and became the financial agent of Williams College. His "Annals of Williams College" ranks as an extraordinary literary compilation. The Rev. Moses M. Colburn was the sixth pastor of the church. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont. He remained in the pastorate for 14 years. He is spoken of as a faithful pastor and one deeply interested in the youth of the town.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. This Society was incorporated in 1827. Preaching services were held prior to this time in the hall of the hotel by the Rev. Thomas Whittemore. A meeting house was dedicated June 18, 1829 "designed to be a temple for the worship of the one living and true God, as the universal Parent of Mankind, who will have all men to be saved and come to the knowledge of his truth."

The Rev. Alfred V. Bassett was ordained as pastor and teacher of the Society June 17, 1830. He was a young man of fine talents and an able preacher. His pastorate was closed by death December 26, 1831. Other pastors previous to the incorporation of Norwood were Rev. Rufus S. Pope, Rev. Edwin Thompson, Rev. Charles H. Webster, Rev. N. C. Hodgdon, Rev. Ebenezer Fisher, Rev. A. R. Abbott, Rev. J. H. Farnsworth, Rev. M. R. Leonard and Rev. George Hill.

BAPTIST CHURCH. The first public service of Baptists was held in Union Hall on August 8, 1858 by the Rev. Joseph B. Breed of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. In November 1858 Mr. Breed was constituted pastor of the church. On January 2, 1859, "Brother

Messer was today baptized." This was probably the first time the ordinance of baptism, by immersion, was administered in South Dedham. Immediate steps were taken to build a meeting house which was dedicated December 1, 1859. Mr. Breed's successors have been Rev. James J. Tucker, Rev. C. Osborne, Rev. George G. Fairbanks and Rev. Edwin Bromley.

CATHOLIC CHURCH. St. Catherine's Church was formerly connected with St. Mary's Church of Dedham. Services were held in private houses several times a year as early as 1852 by the Rev. P. O'Beirne of Roxbury. Later services were occasionally held in Union Hall and later in Village Hall. In 1863 a purchase was made of the church formerly occupied by the Universalist Society. After remodelling it was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on August 3, 1863. Soon after the church was put under the pastoral care of the Rev. John B. Brennan of Dedham, who was still the pastor in 1872.

THIRD PARISH. The General Court was in error if it thought the inhabitants of Clapboard Tree would willingly return to the First Parish. In May 1735 an effort was made to obtain permission to worship in the Clapboard Tree meeting house but failed; again in September an attempt was made to legally use their meeting house with the added request that two ministers be supported by the First Parish. Failing in this request the inhabitants of Clapboard Tree secured a minister and maintained preaching in their meeting house on Sunday. The next step was to ask the First Church in Dedham for a dismissal to form a new church in their own neighborhood. This request was denied by the First Church. A council of churches was therefore called which convened at Clapboard Tree on June 4, 1835 and embodied them into a distinct and separate church of which the Rev. Josiah Dwight was the first minister. Thus the Third, or Clapboard Tree* Parish, of Dedham was formed which was incorporated as the town of Westwood, April 2, 1897.

The Rev. Josiah Dwight was born in Dedham and graduated from Harvard in the class of 1687. In 1690 he was ordained the first minister in Woodstock, Connecticut. His salary was small and paid in part in land which he cultivated and thus gave offence

* The name Clapboard Trees was derived from the character of the timber grown on the territory which was used in making clapboards.

to some of his parishioners. He was sometimes hasty in speech and did not refrain from very sharp words. He was dismissed from the pastorate by the town in 1726. Although in his 66th year Mr. Dwight was called to the Clapboard Tree Parish and installed as the first minister June 4, 1735. Mr. Dwight and his people did not get on without differences and after a pastorate of nearly eight years he requested a dismissal.

Rev. Andrew Tyler was settled as the second minister of the Parish on November 30, 1743. He graduated at Harvard in the class of 1738. Two of Mr. Tyler's sermons were published at the request of his hearers in 1756. "The Terms of Christianity briefly Considered and the Reasonableness of them Illustrated." A successor in the pulpit says of these sermons: They are strong, well reasoned sermons calculated to make an impression on a congregation, as they evidently did. They indicate that the preacher was a man of fair ability, and that he was inclined, according to the fashion of the day, to give to Christianity a somewhat practical interpretation. Mr. Tyler's annual salary was from sixty to eighty pounds and was added to by the free-will offering of his people. He was an owner of a slave who swept and took care of the meeting house from 1748 to 1756. In 1746 it was voted to give Mr. Tyler "a free gift of forty pounds old tenor on consideration of the scarcity and uncommon price of the necessaries of life." In 1758 thirteen men were appointed by the Parish "to Over See ye Boys on Sabbath Days." Mr. Tyler after a pastoral of twenty-seven years resigned December 17, 1772. At a meeting of the Parish, on October 18, 1779 it was unanimously voted to concur with the church in calling Thomas Thacher to be pastor of the church. Mr. Thacher accepted the call April 4, 1780 and was ordained June 4th. The Parish voted him the improvement of six acres of land, a supply of fire wood not exceeding twenty-five cords a year, and an annual salary of sixty-seven pounds lawful money, to be paid in the following proportion viz: beef at twenty shillings per hundred weight, rye at four shillings per bushel and Indian corn at three shillings, four pence per bushel, sheeps wool at one shilling four pence per pound and sole leather at one shilling, two pence per pound; and whereas the war is very distressing to the people we do reserve a right to deduct one third (or any part of

said third) part of said sixty-seven pounds during the present war with Great Britain, and two years after said war shall cease. Mr. Thacher was born in Boston in 1756, graduated from Harvard in 1775 and became pastor of the Clapboard Trees Parish at the age of 24. He died October 19, 1812 in his 56th year, and the 33d year of his pastorate.

Mr. Thacher possessed intellectual powers far above the ordinary level. He was able to take comprehensive views and could express them in strong and clear language. He had great power of sarcasm, and he indulged it sometimes, perhaps, without the most delicate regard to circumstances. It is recorded that in exchange with the Rev. Mr. Haven of the First Church in Dedham, during the fierce political discussion of the early years of the Republic, he preached a sermon that was extremely partisan in its character, as he was strongly devoted to the principles of the Federalist party, and not at all disinclined to give strong expression to his opinions. A number of persons arose and went out of the meeting. Mr. Thacher stopped and said, "I see that I have, at least, one apostolic gift—the power to cast out devils." As a preacher Mr. Thacher was marked for good sense, clear thought and an earnest purpose. He was generous, sympathetic, hospitable, social and a lover of wit and fun. As a public spirited citizen he was on all occasions greatly interested in all town affairs and in politics of the state and nation. In 1788 he was chosen a member of the State Convention, which was called for the purpose of ratifying the National Constitution. His colleague from Dedham was Fisher Ames who first gained his reputation at that time. Mr. Thacher addressed the convention in a speech in favor of adopting the Federal Constitution. By invitation Mr. Thacher delivered the eulogy on General Washington in Dedham on February 22, 1800. In 1805 he delivered the Dudlein lecture at Harvard.

The Rev. John White, the fourth minister, was called to the church in February 1814 and was ordained on April 20th of the same year. He was born in Concord, Massachusetts, December 22, 1787 and graduated from Harvard in the class of 1805. He died February 1, 1852 after a prosperous ministry of thirty-eight years. It is said of his service that a more peaceful ministry never existed. His successors in the Clapboard Parish have been: Rev. Calvin S. Locke, Rev. Elisha Gifford, Rev. Edward Crowninshield, Rev.

George W. Cooke, Rev. W. J. H. Hogan, Rev. Obed Eldridge and Rev. Thomas E. Allen.

THE BUILDING OF A NEW MEETING HOUSE. The first meeting house in the Clapboard Trees Parish was erected in 1731 and was used for public worship for seventy-eight years. At the March meeting in 1804 a committee was appointed to "examine the meeting-house and see if it be worth repairing." It was the consensus of opinion that the parish needed a new meeting house. In March 1806 it was voted to build a meeting house on Deacon Ichabod Ellis's land. At the April meeting this vote was annulled. As was often the case there was great difficulty in selecting a site for a meeting house. Two lots were seriously considered by the parish, (a) the rock on Deacon Ellis's land, (b) land of Mr. Richards, near the burying ground. At the March meeting in 1807, twenty-six voted in favor of the Ellis lot and twenty-three voted against it. On a motion to set the meeting house on Mr. Richards' land twenty-three voted in favor and thirty-three against it. While a majority of the legal voters were in favor of Deacon Ellis's land, the minority was determined not to accept this location. It was therefore decided to leave the selection of the location to disinterested persons, the parish voting "that the committee or major part of them agreeing on a spot, it shall be decisive." A committee of disinterested persons was called from Westboro, Dorchester and Medway and instructed to take "the roads, houses and all other local circumstances into view, in selecting the spot for the meeting-house." The committee met on April 28, 1807 and after due consideration unanimously agreed and determined that the rock, or within ten rods of the rock in Deacon Ellis's land, shall be the place for the proposed meeting house. The parish therefore proceeded to build a meeting house which was dedicated on March 1, 1809. The church received the gift of a Paul Revere bell — which is still in use — from the Hon. Joshua Fisher of Beverly.

A committee was chosen to sell the old meeting house which was bought by Aaron Baker, acting for a committee of those who had withdrawn from the parish. It was subsequently taken to pieces, moved to High Street and rebuilt for public worship. As those who seceded from the Clapboard Trees parish could not be

incorporated as a Congregational Church, or escape taxation without connection with another church they associated themselves with the Medfield Baptist Church; although few, if any, at that time were Baptists. In the contention it was simply the west side against the east side of the parish. In 1810 the Rev. William Gamwell became the minister and preached on alternate Sundays in Medfield and West Dedham. He continued this service until 1823.

BAPTIST CHURCH. On March 15, 1824 the "First Baptist Church in Dedham" was incorporated. The church recorded large accessions to its membership in 1828 and again in 1832 and has continued in a prosperous condition through the years. The ministers connected with the church previous to the incorporation of the town of Westwood are as follows: Rev. Samuel Adlam, Rev. Jonathan Aldrich, Rev. Thomas Driver, Rev. T. G. Freeman, Rev. Joseph B. Damon, Rev. J. W. Parkhurst, Rev. Jeremiah Chaplain, Rev. Benjamin W. Gardner, Rev. I. J. Burgess, Rev. Samuel J. Frost, Rev. G. O. Chandler, Rev. T. M. Merriam, Rev. E. S. Ufford, Rev. O. P. Bessie and Rev. Lyman Partridge.

SPRINGFIELD PARISH. Many persons living in the westerly part of Dedham, Springfield as it was called, shared the discontent of the inhabitants of the town living distant from the Dedham meeting house. In attending the Sunday service some in Springfield had to travel twenty miles. About 1725 there was a growing feeling that those who lived at a distance from the meeting house should be freed from the minister tax at Dedham and allowed to build a meeting house of their own where they could conveniently worship. This spirit took shape when on the 3rd of March 1728 the inhabitants petitioned "that they and their estates be set off into a distinct precinct." This request was granted by the town November 9, 1728. Having been made a precinct by the town it was their ambition to be made a distinct precinct by the General Court, that they might be freed from the ministerial tax at Dedham and vested with parish privileges. In response to the petition to the General Court made November 29, 1729 they were freed from paying the minister rate in Dedham and assigned to the churches in Medfield, Natick and Needham where they were ordered to pay their minister tax. For

twenty years the residents were content to worship in other towns but there was a growing feeling that they should be incorporated, have a meeting house of their own and a settled minister; so a petition was made to the General Court April 5, 1748 asking to be made a distinct precinct. This request was granted November 18, 1748. The following spring steps were taken to prepare timber for a meeting house which was raised August 30, 1750, and dedicated in December 1754. In April 1762 a call was extended to Benjamin Caryl A. M. to become the minister of the parish. This call was accepted in September 1762. Mr. Caryl graduated from Harvard in 1761. He was a classmate of Dr. Nathaniel Ames of Dedham who in his early ministry frequently heard him preach but made no comments on his sermons. Dr. Samuel Willard, the famous Vermont editor, left some curious notes on the Commencement program in 1761 in which he says of Mr. Caryl "an extraordinary genius, a good scholar and companion." Mr. Caryl was ordained November 10, 1762. He died November 14, 1811 in the fiftieth year of his ministry. The Fourth or Springfield Parish* was incorporated as the District of Dover July 7, 1784.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS. In 1815 some of the mothers of the town were desirous that their children should receive a better religious education and resolved to organize a Sunday School. On a lovely Sunday morning in May 1816** quite a number of children, under the age of ten or twelve years, were seen hastening along, with Testaments and catechism in hand, to the old brick school house which stood on the church grounds. There were probably enough children to form three or four classes. The officers and teachers of the school were all women. Mrs. Tracy was the first superintendent or directress. Of the teachers four are remembered, Mrs. Martha Barry, Miss Sweet, Miss Maria Dixon, and Miss Rebecca Damon. The School was opened by prayer. The exercises of the hour were chiefly recitations from the Testament and Hymn Book without explanation. At the close of the school the classes were led by their teachers from the school to the meeting house. A code of rules was adopted which each scholar

* The name is derived from the beautiful boiling springs on Spring Brook, Springdale Avenue.

** See Historical Sketch by Calvin Guild.

was required to read every Sunday morning before leaving home. The code was as follows: (1) The children are to attend school punctually at the first ringing of the church bell in the morning with face and hands clean, hair combed and clothes clean. (2) To take their seats (after making their courtesies and bows, which are by no means to be omitted), and not to leave their seats, except by special permission of their teacher. (3) To be perfectly silent in school, and to be attentive to their books, and never fail to bring a Bible or Testament, the Sunday School Catechism and Watt's devine hymns. (4) On all occasions to speak the truth. (5) To be kind to all men, also to animals. (6) To avoid bad company. (7) To be respectful and attentive to their teacher. (8) To use no bad words or call names. (9) To come to and go from church orderly. (10) To never mock lame or deformed persons. (11) To behave with solemnity in places of public worship. (12) To be obedient at home to parents and friends. (13) To avoid quarrelling. (14) To go out of class after class, as regulated by the teaching Directress, all making bows and courtesies. Small paper cards were given as rewards for good behaviour.

The school had no library. Books suitable to children of their ages were limited to "Little Henry and His Bearer", "The Life and Happy Death of Mary Ann Clapp" and a very few biographies of children, but by the early fifties their number had been increased by hundreds of volumes prepared expressly for Sunday Schools. With the enlargement of the Vestry in 1856 the Sunday School library became a prominent feature of the school. Under the direction of John D. Cobb, the old Parish Library, established in 1794, was reorganized with adult and juvenile departments. The books for adults were on one side of the entrance and the juvenile books on the other side. After two years (1818) the first Sunday School was divided. The children of those who organized the New Meeting House Society, held their session, by invitation, in the basement of the Episcopal Church until the completion of the new meeting house in December 1819.

The Sunday School in the Second Parish (Norwood) was organized in the Congregational Church in 1819 on the same plan as the district school. The classification was decided by lot with no regard to age or ability of the pupil. Teachers drew the names of

the prescribed number of pupils by lot and as a result they often had the oldest and the youngest pupils of the school in the same class. In the Third Parish (Westwood) Mrs. Betsy Baker organized a Sunday School in the Baptist Church in 1817. In the Clapboard Trees Parish a Sunday School was started about 1826 by the Rev. John White with a library. Deacon Reuben Guild was superintendent for many years.

A Sunday School was organized in St. Paul's Church in 1822.

We have in the Sunday School of the First Church the evolution of Sunday Schools. The exercises in the early years, as we have seen, consisted of the committing to memory of passages of scripture and the learning by heart of hymns. No lesson books were in use before those issued by the Rev. Joseph Allen of Northboro followed through the years by the various publications of Sunday School Societies.

The one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the first Sunday School was observed by the First Church. The exercises held in the Parish House were conducted by the Rev. William H. Parker, assisted by the Rev. Seth C. Beach and former officers of the school. One who attended the school tells us how the little girls dressed seventy-five years ago. We wore in the winter some elegant black velvet bonnets, with white ruching around the front, with a little bow of colored ribbon, or flowers artistically tucked in, with a ribbon tied under the chin to keep the bonnet securely on our heads. I am sure we all wore white cotton stockings and congress boots.

CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION

Dedham was foremost in the establishment of a free public school and for the most part generous in her appropriations for its maintenance. Elementary education was taken for granted that all might be able to read and understand the principles of religion.

The founders of Dedham were as well educated as others in the homeland of the same walk in life. England had at that time private elementary and dame schools as well as endowed grammar and Latin schools. While the names of only five Dedham founders appear as alumni of Cambridge, yet there were educated men among them who at least must have studied at Latin grammar schools. They were much better educated than the succeeding generation. In the busy life of the settlers general education was not at first to be thought of, home instruction was all that could be attempted. But before the state had taken note of the general neglect of education in the colony, Dedham at her general town meeting held on January 2, 1642-3 unanimously voted that on a proposed division of land lots should be set apart for public use as follows, namely, for the Town, the Church and a Free School. The land so set apart was included in the Training Field which is now rightly used as a play field by the pupils of the Dexter School. The decree of the state made in 1642 is as follows: "In every towne the men chosen to manage the prudential affairs shall have power to take accmpt from time to time of their parents and masters, and of their children, concerning their calling and impliment of their children, especially of their ability to read and understand the principle of religion and the capitol lawes of the county and to impose fines upon all those who refuse to render such accompt to them when required."

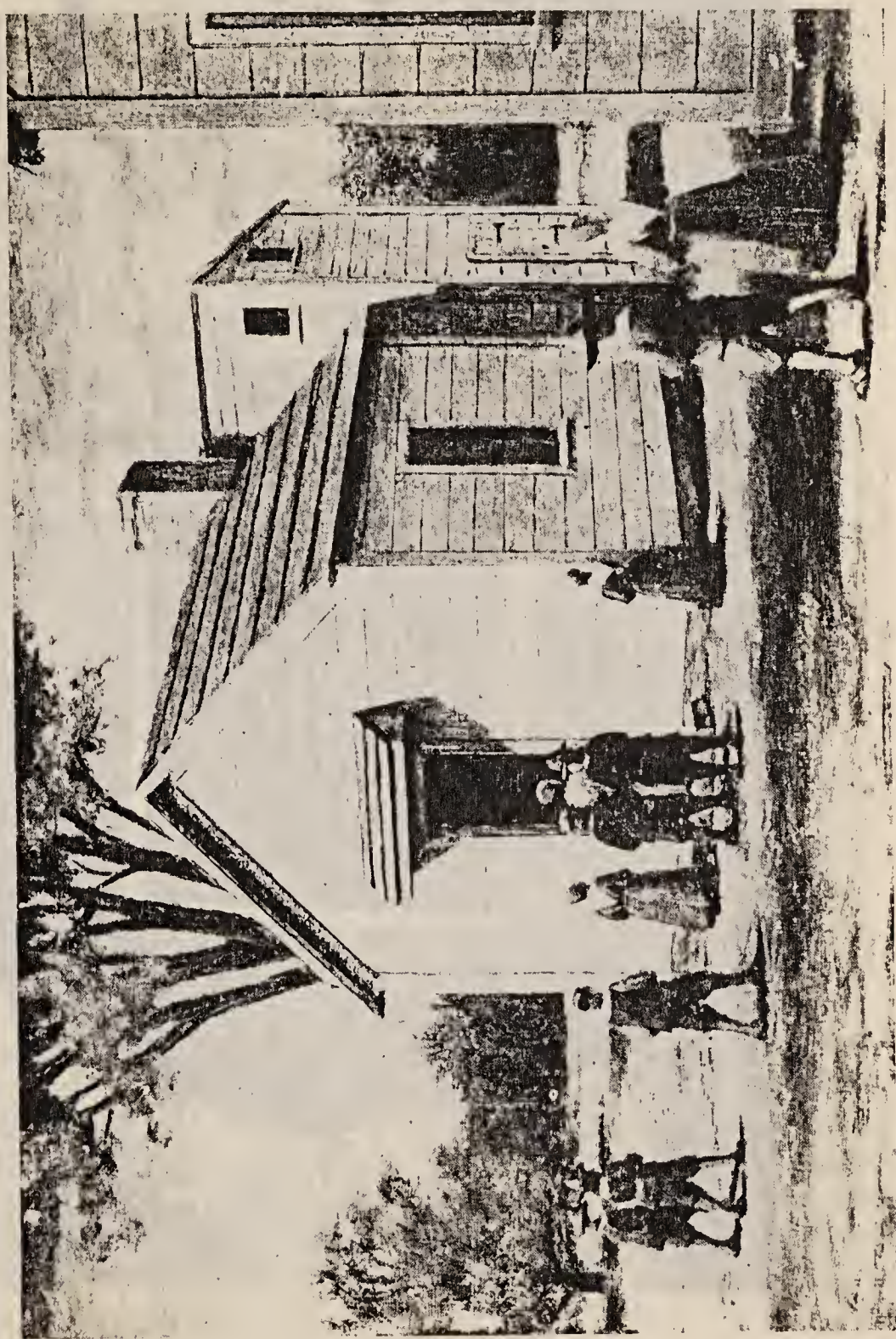
After this action of the General Court, Dedham took steps to establish a public school. On January 1, 1644 the town voted to establish a free public school to be supported by general taxation which is believed to be the first free school to be so supported in America. The vote was as follows: "The sd Inhabitants takeing

into Consideration the great necessities of providing some means for the Education of the youth in or sd Towne did with an unanimous consent declare by voate their willingness to promote that worke promising to put too their hands to provide maintenance for a Free Schoole in our said Towne." "And further did resolve and consent testefying it by voate to rayse the some of Twenty pounds p. annum towards the maintaining of a Schoole mr to keep a free Schoole in our sd Towne." Which salary was continued until 1695 when it was made twenty-five pounds.

This was a school taught only by men and attended only by boys. In the absence of records, it is established by tradition that Ralph Wheelock was the first Dedham teacher. In 1651 he cast in his lot with the Medfield settlers where he was the first teacher in that town. He was educated at Clare College, Cambridge University and was the ancestor of the first and second presidents of Dartmouth College.

The following are recorded as being present at the town meeting on January 1, 1644, which voted the Dedham Free School. Mr. John Allin, John Hunting, Elder Henry Chickering, Thomas Wight, John Thurston, Anthony Fisher, Joshua Fisher, Daniel Fisher, John Luson, Mr. Ralph Wheelock, John Gay, William Bullard, John Bullard, Robert Crosman, Henry Wilson, John Newton, Edward Colver, Henry Smith, Nathan Colburn, Nathan Aldis, Henry Phillips, Samuel Morse, Daniel Morse, John Morse, Joseph Kingsbury, John Dwight, Lambert Chenery, Edward Kemp, Edmond Richards, Thomas Leader, George Bearstowne, Jonathan Fairbanks, Michael Powel, Michael Metcalf, John Metcalf, John Frary, Eleaser Lusher, Robert Hinsdale, Peter Woodward, John Guild, Richard Everett, Robert Gowing.

The Dedham school in its establishment was unlike the schools previously established in Boston, Dorchester, Salem, and Ipswich, as it was supported by general taxation. The Boston Latin School was established on a subscription foundation while the Dorchester school was supported by the rent of Thompson's Island. If the island was rented the school had an income; otherwise did it have a support? It is believed that the success of the Dedham School was a factor in shaping the statute of 1647 which was the first statute enacted relating to education. The



FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE AND WATCH TOWER



THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY THE
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TO COMMEMORATE THE ESTABLISHMENT
BY THE INHABITANTS OF DEDHAM
IN TOWN MEETING ASSEMBLED
ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY 1644
OF A FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL
TO BE MAINTAINED BY GENERAL TAXATION
NEAR THIS SPOT STOOD THE
FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE BUILT BY THE TOWN
1649

SCHOOL TABLET ERECTED BY THE COMMONWEALTH

representatives from Dedham to the General Court in the early years were members of the governing board of the Dedham Free School. The first bequest to the Dedham School was made by Dr. Henry Deengaine of Roxbury, a signer of the Dedham Covenant, in his will made December 8, 1645. He was taken suddenly ill on the day of his death and his will was taken "by word of mouth" by the Rev. John Eliot and approved by Governor John Winthrop, September 7, 1647. In his will he gave to the School at Dedham "£3 to be paid out of his house and land there", he thus became the first benefactor of the Dedham School to be followed in 1680 by Doctor William Avery formerly of Dedham who "out of his entire love to the Church and town" gave sixty pounds for a Latin School to be ordered by the Selectmen and the elders. This fund was for many years in the hands of trustees and was used for the support of education.* The Honorable Samuel Dexter, who died in 1810, left in his will a legacy of \$170.00 to be added to the school fund". In making this bequest he suggested that certain sums formerly appropriated for this same purpose, which were expended in hiring soldiers be refunded by the town. The bequest was accepted by the town but disappeared with other school funds in Dedham.

Under the law passed by the General Court in 1647 fines were imposed for non-compliance with the law in maintaining schools. The first fine was five pounds, raised in 1671 to ten pounds, and still later to twenty pounds. Dedham with other towns was sometimes cited by the Court for failing to obey the law but for the most part the town's appropriations were liberal for the times.

While other towns in maintaining schools often charged tuition fees Dedham adopted the novel plan of assessing a poll tax on all male children from four to fourteen years of age. As a consequence the rate for the support of the school was often a mixed rate consisting of a poll tax of from three and a half to five shillings on the boys of the town, amounting to a quarter or a half of the teacher's pay, leaving the rest of the school expenses to be met by a tax on estates. The early sessions of the Dedham School were probably held in the meeting house. In 1648-9 the town took the following action. Jan. 1648-9—At a General meet-

* For other school funds see "Funds held in trust by the Town of Dedham."

ing of the Town . . . A schoole house & a Watch house is resolved to be built this next yeare the care whereof is left to the selectment. Fortunately we have the specifications for the first school house* and the watch house combined with it. 11 mo 15. 1648. Assemb: Hen Chickering, Joh. Kingsbury, Joh. Dwight, Tho. Wight, Fra Chickering, Joshu. Fisher, & Elea: Lusher A school house to be built as followeth. together with a watch house. the length 18 foote, being 14 foote beside the chimney, the wideness 15 foote, the studd 9 foote betwixt joynts, one floore of joyce: 2 convenient windowes in the lower roome & one in the chamber, the plancher layed, the floor planked, the stayers made, the sides boarded, feather-edged & rabbited, the doors made & hanged. the watch house to be a leanto set at the back of the chimney sixe foote wide, the length thereof 2 foote & one half mor than the house is wide, so placed that the end thereof may extend past the corner of the house, so that the watch may have an aspect 4 severall wayes. & open windowes therein suitable to a watch house: & covered with board up to those windows & upon the rooffe, & a mandle tree hewen & fitted for the Chimney." The town employed Thomas Thurston to build the school house at an expense of £11 and 3 pence. This school house was erected beside the meeting house, near the present site of the Parish House of the First Church in Dedham. The placing of the school house was typical of the faith of the fathers who believed that the school house and the meeting house should stand side by side, the one for intellectual training and the other for the spiritual development of mankind.

As the Ames School is the direct growth, and the other schools of the town (and the nation for that matter), but branches of the parent tree planted here on January 1, 1644, the evolution of the Ames School is here given. This school was at first called "the school near the meeting-house". Later it was called the First Middle School District; later still District No. 1, and finally it was named the Ames School in honor of the Honorable Fisher Ames. The first school house was used for nearly half a century although it appears that in 1661 the school was kept in the parlor

* During the period of King Philips War, 1674, and again in 1694, the inhabitants were neglectful of their duty regarding the town school, which was brought to their attention by an indictment by the Court.

of the dwelling house of Francis Chickering, deceased. A new school house was erected on the same site in 1695 and again a school house was built in 1754-5. In 1801 this school house was replaced by a new one. This structure was built of brick two stories high and stood on the same site. In 1821 the Deacons of the First Church took possession of the building and a decision was handed down by the Supreme Court that the building was the property of the Church. In 1825 the building was torn down. In 1822 a new school house was built on the northwesterly side of School street, near the corner of Court Street and the school moved to this location. In 1837 this school house was "raised and a stay put under it." A new school house was erected, in 1858-9, on Washington Street and the old school house and land on which it stood was sold. The building was moved nearer the street and remodeled into a two family dwelling house which is now owned by Ralph E. Eaton, Principal of the Dedham High School. The present Ames School House was erected in 1894-5 and dedicated* with appropriate exercises on June 17, 1898. The memorial entrance — arch and tablet of durable terra-cotta, form an attractive feature of the building and bears the inscription:

1644

AMES SCHOOL

1897

Named in honor of Fisher Ames. A native of Dedham, a wise statesman. And a friend of Washington "With a united government well administered, we have nothing to fear and without it nothing to hope."

What kind of a school-house was at first built? The late Frank A. Hill, Secretary of the State Board of Education, who made a most exhaustive study of early school houses, in his Dedham address in 1895, **tells us that the old New England school houses often repeated the interior of the buildings they had known in England, the same raised platform, the same plank seats, the same wooden wainscot and the same windows high above it. In the little room the master's desk often loomed up like a pulpit, just why so exalted a throne was raised in a room often not much larger than a dry goods box, it would be hard to guess if one did not look into an ancient English school room and see there

* For proceedings see Dedham School Report 1897.

** Address 250th Anniversary of the founding of the Free Public School in Dedham

its undoubted prototype. Today with the school house the most familiar public building it is hard to realize that the quaint building built in 1649 was one of the earliest school houses in the Colony.

As colonial meeting houses were never heated the school house with its fireplace must have been a welcome addition. It was an early custom in the colony to require each pupil to furnish his share of the wood for the fire in the winter and if necessary the older boys took turns in preparing the wood for the fireplace, which sometimes consumed a cord a week. Dedham set in operation the same kind of school that the founders had known in England, the reading, ciphering and writing school, followed by the dame school. No better idea can be given of the New England Colonial School and the Dame School than that shown by models* of these schools at Chicago; Century of Progress Exposition, a description of which is as follows. The colonial school was established "to teach children and youth to read English and to write and cast accounts at least." The quaint reason given in the Massachusetts law for the existence of schools was "... yet learning may not be buried in ye graves of our fathers ...". The period of the Dame School extended from about 1650 to well into the nineteenth century. It existed in three forms: private, semi-public, and public. In the kitchen or living room of her home, the dame, who often had but little education herself, taught the younger children reading, spelling, sewing, knitting and deportment. For this she received only a pittance. The catechism and psalter were often studied and the famous New England Primer** was the textbook most used. This type of school developed finally into the public primary school. The work of these schools was handicapped by inadequate equipment, books and supplies. Setting copies, dictating sums, and making quill pens took almost as much of the master's time as did the actual teaching. The time-consuming method of individual lesson-hearing also retarded

* Ginn and Company; Exhibit.

** The first text-book used in America was the Horn Book which the Puritans brought from Europe. It consisted of a bit of parchment, with letters printed or painted upon it fastened to a slab of wood. For preservation it was covered with a thin translucent sheet of horn. This simple book satisfied the first Colonial law concerning text-books. For many years a book was a rare and highly prized possession. In the evolution of the text-book it is an interesting fact that they became absolutely free in all Massachusetts public schools in 1884.

progress. These schools eventually developed into our present grammar schools.

In 1663 the town appointed John Swinerton to teach such male children as were sent to him, "to wright and read and the use of retmitick" as they are capable and the Latin tongue as far as he can. When a school master could not be procured teachers were called from the farms. Joshua Fisher, Thomas Battle and Michael Metcalf were local teachers. As these citizens had left their regular work, it was agreed that no advantage should be taken to discount their pay for not attending the school except it be discontinued for a full week. The school hours were from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. in the summer and from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. in the winter. Michael Metcalf was seventy years of age when he commenced to teach the school and agreed to faithfully teach the children that should be sent to him to read English and write. He also taught arithmetic* and the identical text from which he taught this subject is still in existence in the library of the Dedham Historical Society. This arithmetic was published in 1630.

The Dame school was attended by both male and female pupils. Girls were taught to sew but were not instructed in arithmetic as they were not supposed to have any use for the subject. The town school was naturally kept in the original village and while residents were exempt from the school tax if they lived more than two and one-half miles from the school house, yet as the town grew the outlying parts desired school facilities for their children so the moving school came into existence. Sessions were held in different parts of the town for a few weeks, as determined by population and taxation. The moving or migratory school was established in Dedham in 1717 when the town voted "to have the school removed to several parts of the town." This practise continued until 1756. Pupils were not over-taxed by school attendance. At the May meeting in 1762 the town voted that the school should be kept in proportion to the tax in each precinct: First Precinct, 166 days; South Precinct (Norwood), 79 days; Clapboard Tree (Westwood), 69 days; West Precinct (Dover), 52 days. The moving school furnished better instruction than could be given in the home, or in the dame school. It prompted sectional relations of ed-

* For a description of Robert Record's Arithmetic see Dedham Historical Register July 1894.

ucation and led to the development of the district and the district school administration.

The first teacher of the moving school was Sir Joseph Belcher, a son of the town minister, and a graduate of Harvard College. The school was often held in private houses but in some parts of Dedham, privately owned school houses were built. Such was the case in the Springfield Parish where a school house, owned by individuals, had been erected previous to the organization of the Parish in 1748. Tuition fees were paid as follows: Those who lived one and a quarter miles from the school house paid five shillings a year per child from 6 to 12 years of age, those living one and a half to two and a half miles away paid two shillings and six pence, while those living beyond two and one half miles paid nothing until they were benefited by the school. There was little specie in the Colony and the teachers' services were at first paid for in wheat and corn. In 1658 Michael Metcalf was paid for his services ten pounds, half in wheat and the other half in corn, Indian or rye, at the end of each half year. This practise continued until 1696 when the town voted to pay the teacher's salary in money. While the school master's salary of £20 was not remunerative yet he received other marks of public favor and respect. Dedham gave the school master the honorary title of "Sir" while most men had to go without even the distinction of "Mr." The elementary schools prepared for the town Latin school, which by Colonial law had to be supported after 1647 in all towns having a hundred householders. The Latin grammar school fitted for Harvard College was founded in 1636, the year of Dedham's settlement. To this College the new town made liberal contributions for its support.

The monument erected in Dedham to mark the site of the First Free Public School to be supported by general taxation is of interest. On June 25, 1894 a Resolve passed by the General Court of Massachusetts was approved by the Governor, appropriating a sum of money to procure a monument to mark the site of the first free public school supported by general taxation. Said site to be verified and approved by the Governor and Council. This question was referred to a committee of which the Lieutenant Governor was Chairman. Meetings were soon held at which sev-

eral cities and towns presented their claims. Dedham was represented by Don Gleason Hill, Esq. and the Rev. Carlos Slafter who claimed that the Dedham records are "clear, distinct and perfect and the action of the town there recorded covers every element and requirement of the Resolve." In recognition of the Dedham School the Commonwealth of Massachusetts furnished a tablet, which was placed on the Church Green, near the site of the school house erected in 1649, which reads as follows:

"This tablet is erected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to Commemorate the establishment by the inhabitants of Dedham, on the first day of January 1644 of a free public school to be maintained by general taxation."

This tablet was unveiled on June 17, 1898 with an address by Don Gleason Hill, Esq., President of the Dedham Historical Society. Mr. Hill called attention to the fact that this monument is placed within the shadow of two church spires. On the other corner of the green stands the monument erected in 1766 by the "Sons of Liberty" to commemorate the repeal of the obnoxious stamp act of Great Britain. This monument stands in close proximity on one side, to our magnificent Temple of Justice, and on the other to the site of the birthplace of the Honorable Fisher Ames* in honor of whose memory our school in the village is named — monuments to the principles of our Republic; Religious according to the dictates of our own conscience; Free Public Schools, Liberty and Justice. Dedham has had some teachers who became prominent men in State and Nation. William L. Marcy, late Governor of New York and Secretary of State under President Pierce was a teacher here. He was connected with the political and diplomatic history of the Country and his writings rank among the ablest of their class.

SCHOOL COMMITTEES. The Dedham School was at first managed by the town, but in 1652 it was put under the care of the selectmen who continued to serve the school for many years. After the division of the town into districts in 1789 School Committees came into existence who had the future charge of public education. Clergymen of the town were elected to school boards and for the most part did the visiting and supervising of the schools. But

* Mr. Ames early advocated what was later enacted into law a statute requiring schools to be kept open a certain number of months in the year.

with the growth of the town and the increase in the number of pupils the task became so arduous that the office of superintendent of schools was created in 1880. I. Freeman Hall was the first Superintendent of Dedham Schools. Mr. Hall had taught under the supervision of Col. Parker of Quincy and introduced into the Dedham Schools the so-called "Quincy Methods" of instruction. Mr. Hall resigned in 1885 and his successors in the office have been Abner J. Phipps, Henry E. Crocker, Guy Channel, Oscar S. Williams, Roderick W. Hine, and John C. Anthony. It is interesting to note that most of the improvements in the curriculum of the Dedham Schools were made during the superintendency of Mr. Hine.

School districts continued in Dedham until 1866 when the several district school houses were purchased by the town and their value remitted to the taxpayers of the districts. The eleven school houses of the town were appraised, with land and furniture, for \$49,180 — less than the cost of a four-room school house of today. The abolition of school districts was slowly brought about. Horace Mann in his 8th report said: "the subdivision of towns into school districts is beyond comparison, the most pernicious law ever passed in the Commonwealth on the subject of schools."

In 1848 the Rev. Dr. Lamson in the report of the School Committee showed with abundant reasons why the several school districts should be abolished and the schools administered by the town. The establishment of a High School, English and Classical, was recommended, or in lieu of which schools taught by good male teachers competent to teach the usual branch of a thorough English education should be established in the Upper Village of the First Parish; and in the West Parish and one in the South Parish. This agitation led to the establishment of the Dedham High School. While Dedham was the first town in the Colony to establish a school supported by general taxation, yet the citizens two centuries later were reluctant to establish a High School as required by the statutes of the Commonwealth. After 1844 repeated efforts were made by the School Committee for the establishment of a High School. Finally in 1851 the town instructed the School Committee to hire a building, employ a teacher, and establish a High School in accordance to law. At



AMES SCHOOL



DEDHAM HIGH SCHOOL

the same time the town made an appropriation of a thousand dollars for the maintenance of the school. The Dedham High School was opened on Monday, September 15, 1851, in Masonic Hall on Church Street, over Field's Store, where it remained until September 1854. It was then removed to the Town House on Bullard street. During the summer of 1855 a High School house was erected on Highland Street. Here the school remained for nearly 32 years until it was moved October 3, 1887 to the High School House on Bryant Street.

Charles James Capen was the first master of the Dedham High School. He graduated at Harvard with the class of 1844 and received the degree of A. M. in 1846. In 1851 he was appointed master of the newly organized Dedham High School and commenced his duties in September. In 1852 he received his appointment in the Boston Latin School, where he was fitted for college, and in September of the same year he entered upon his duties there where he continued to teach for more than fifty years. Carlos Slafter succeeded Mr. Capen. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1849 and later received the degree of A. M. from Trinity College. Mr. Slafter was well known in Dedham having taught the Second Middle School four successive winters and a summer school in 1851. He was called to Dedham from the principalship of the Framingham High School. The Dedham High School remained for forty years under the care of Mr. Slafter (1852-1892). His successors have been George F. Joyce, William D. Sprague, William W. Lee, Jr., and Ralph A. Eaton. In 1894 the Alumni Association presented the Dedham High School with a gift of three hundred and fifty books to serve as a nucleus for a collection to be known as the "Slafter Reference Library." These books were selected with great care and comprise not only standard reference books but complete sets of many leading English and American authors. The School Committee furnished a durable oak case for the books on which was placed a silver plate with the following inscription:

Slafter Reference Library

Dedham High School

Formed in grateful recognition of the service of

Carlos Slafter

Principal of the High School 1852-1892

Given by the Alumni Association November 27, 1894

In the course of time the Bryant Street building was outgrown and the first part of the present High School building on Whiting Avenue was erected and first occupied in the spring of 1916. It should be recorded that at its dedication former President Calvin Coolidge, then Governor of Massachusetts, took part in the public exercises. The building was again outgrown and in 1932 a large wing was added containing an auditorium which was named in honor of George Frederick Joyce, for a quarter of a century connected with the school. The George Frederick Joyce Auditorium was dedicated with appropriate exercises on Sunday afternoon May 12, 1933. Miss Margaret E. Sullivan, of the Board of School Committee, presided. Julius H. Tuttle, President of the Dedham Historical Society and for many years Chairman of the Board of School Committee, gave the dedicatory address. Mr. Tuttle spoke of the rich experience that Mr. Joyce brought to his position as High School Principal and of the devotion and rare ability which he displayed in his work with his pupils. Time was given unsparingly by him to advance their future progress. His humor and originality, keen insight and good judgment, coupled with the placing of responsibility, maintained a fine discipline in his school and made him an outstanding teacher of his day. Prayer was offered by the Reverend Oliver D. Sewall. The exercises were enlivened by songs by the male quartet of Constellation Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of which Mr. Joyce was formerly Worshipful Master. The inscription on the tablet reads.

Here

As in the hearts of his townspeople

the memory

of George F. Joyce

Principal of this School

1892-1913

is honored

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE. Modern psychology insists there never was a direct relation between corporal punishment and high marks in studies. The teacher who wishes to stimulate the efforts of his class, either has to make his lessons more interesting or stir

up rivalry among his pupils. A generation ago teachers used to stimulate their pupils by flogging. The story is told of a school master famed for his use of the switch, who shouted "I pardon ignorance - often; indolence sometimes; insolence never." Whack. The strictness of discipline in the Dedham Schools was often unreasonable and sometimes brutish. It was the custom of one teacher to hang small boys out of the window, making them fast by letting the sash rest down on their backs heavily enough to hold them securely. The long and heavy ruler was carried by some teachers in the hand constantly and so became a ready instrument of punishment. In 1833 School Mistress Joanna Ward of Dedham is exonerated of a charge of beating a pupil and is told that she didn't lam the culprit half hard enough. An annual examination was held at the close of the spring term of school—when all were dressed in their Sunday clothes, and the room was filled with parents and friends, who listened to the lessons, recitations and singing of the pupils. About 1820 two girls for whispering to each other were tied to the teacher's chair by their thumbs and kept there for an hour or more. The fool's cap was a popular means of correction about 1825. The principal of the Ames School suggested that it would be a favor if some of the girls would make one for his use; two of the bright misses volunteered that duty and provided two caps of excellent pattern. Imagine their dismay when for whispering they were the first to wear these tokens of disgrace. Carlos Slafter reviewing the subjects taught in the early Dedham School says: How one man could teach such a range of studies we can hardly imagine. He would certainly have little time for moral suasion in managing his subjects and we can easily excuse him if he did lubricate the wheels of school government somewhat freely with the "oil of birch."

SCHOOL FARM. Dedham, in common with other towns, had a "school farm." The proprietors of the town chose a committee March 16, 1695 to lay out a tract of upland, meadow and swamp, containing three hundred acres, near Sudbury for the use and benefit of the Dedham School. The school farm was laid out but did not prove to be a source of revenue. Desiring to derive an income from the farm it was put up for sale March 13, 1699 and

sold to Jonathan Gay for fifty pounds. The farm lay in the present town of Wellesley, about a mile from Wellesley College. A part of the money was soon loaned, but there is no evidence that any considerable income was ever derived from the school farm. In 1735 an effort was made to recover the farm by legal measures, but nothing was accomplished and the funds for the school continued to depend upon the interest of the citizens.

SCHOOL MONEY. The trustees of the school money had in their care January 1, 1744-5 the sum of £236, 2s, 8d, which was loaned on good security to citizens of the town. In March 1749 Deacon Nathaniel Kingsbury made the following statement to the town. Being desirous of the flourishing state of learning in this place I purpose a donation to the Town of One Hundred Pounds old Tenor* the yearly interest of which to be appropriated "to ye use of ye school." This generous gift was accepted by the town and the sum of one hundred pounds added to the school money. The Dedham School money was reported in 1749-50 as £345 8s. which was loaned to twelve men of the town in sums varying from five pounds to one hundred.

TEXT-BOOKS. The early teachers "undertook (1653) to teach to read English and the Accidence and to write and the knowledge and art of Arithmetic and the rules and practice thereof." The arithmetic of the early schools contained no problems for the pupil to solve. Under each rule one or two problems were fully explained, all others were furnished by the teacher, who had one or two manuscript books of "Sums" from which he drew for his pupils. Reading was taught the beginners from the English Primer: After the Primer the Psalter was read and by older pupils the Testament and the Bible. Spelling was not at first required to be taught. An early spelling book was the "Youth's Instructor in the English Tongue." Besides spelling it treated penmanship and reading and devoted several pages to arithmetic, business forms, and Bills of Exchange. As the subject developed spelling schools became for the young people one of the most popular winter entertainments. Choosing sides was the most prominent feature of the school. After casting lots for the first

* Old Tenor was the name given to the issue of paper money previous to 1737; that issue in 1737 was called Middle Tenor, while that issued in 1742 was called New Tenor.

choice, they chose alternately those whom they judged to be the best spellers until all were chosen, and as fast as chosen they took their places on opposite sides of the school room. One on each side was appointed to keep the tally, after which the master put out the words from the spelling book; the first word to the one who had the first choice and then alternately from side to side. No one was allowed to try the word a second time. After spelling about an hour the tally was reported and the side having the fewest failures was declared victor. "The English Schoole Master" was in a literary sense the highest book in reading. In accounts "Oldcastle's Book Keeping" was the principal authority. The town records do not show how early the school was open to both sexes alike. For many years girls were not expected to study arithmetic as it was regarded as almost a useless subject for the female mind. "The Ladies Accidence" a kind of English Grammar was thought more appropriate for girls. Geography as a study was not taught in the Dedham Schools before 1784. About 1800 a small book was published accompanied by an atlas. For many years the lessons consisted largely in finding places on the map which the pupil had before him in recitations. Mitchel's Geography with its highly colored atlas next appeared, and with map drawing, did much to prepare the way for artistic work in the schools. Outline maps were generally used in teaching geography previous to about 1860.

KINDERGARTENS. From 1893 to 1896 a free public kindergarten accommodated the children of the Ames School district supported by private subscription. In April 1896 an appropriation was made by the town and kindergartens were opened in Ames, Avery and Oakdale districts which were continued for a number of years but finally given up.

PENMANSHIP.* John L. Howard was employed in 1904 as the first special teacher or supervisor of penmanship in the Dedham Schools. He was an instructor of large experience in town and city schools and teachers Institutes. His method no longer employed the exact and laborious instruction of an earlier time, when pupils were required to practise the short letters till they were correct in shading and in delicate hairlines. After a good

* No attempt has been made to give the names of all special instructors in the branches taught in the schools. The genesis of departments only is given.

degree of excellency in the short letters had been attained the large letters were practised on. It was two or three years before the capitals were undertaken. Now pupils learn to write their daily lesson in the second year in our public schools.

SEWING. Sewing was first introduced in Dedham as an experiment in the Avery School in 1868. The first instructor was Jane S. Small who so well demonstrated the importance of the work that it was soon extended to other schools in the town. After a time however the instruction was discontinued, but was resumed in 1888, with Mary Elizabeth Cormerais as teacher, who taught very practical work as follows. The first work given was a cloth on which to practise the different stitches before making a bag to keep their materials in; a pillow slip was the next piece of work, and then aprons, towels, and skirts were made. In the third year mending, darning and button holes followed. In the early years of instruction the town did not furnish material and articles made by pupils were sometimes sold and the cash used to buy thread and needles for those who neglected to furnish their own.

MUSIC. The first to give instruction in singing was Asa Fitz an itinerant school singing teacher who once or twice a year visited Dedham Schools. He taught by note exercises sung in the primary grades and popular melodies in the other grades. Through the years music had a gradual introduction into the schools from 1871. In 1873 Charles Edward Whiting was employed to teach music in the schools two days in the week and continued in this work until 1879. Maria T. Delano, an assistant teacher in the High School from 1873 to June 1884, had charge of the fourth class and taught the whole school in vocal music. From 1884 to 1898 the musical instruction was in charge of Arthur Wilder Thayer as teacher and supervisor. After retiring from public school work, Mr. Thayer devoted his life to music as teacher, composer, conductor, singer and organist. Instruction in music has developed in the Dedham Schools until pupils in the High School have made such proficiency as to qualify them to give concerts and oratories that attract good audiences.

DRAWING. In accordance with a statute of the Commonwealth, enacted in 1870, making drawing a required study in public schools, arrangement was made with Henry Hitchings,

who had done similar work in the Boston Schools, to meet the teachers of Dedham and instruct them in the art of teaching drawing. This work continued for a number of years, but in 1877 May Flagg Taft was employed as an instructor in drawing in the Dedham High School. She was trained for her work in the Boston Normal Art School, and after a short period of teaching married Henry Hitchings, and retired from the work. In 1887 Anna Rebecca Slafter became supervisor of drawing in all the Dedham Schools. She was a graduate of the Boston Normal Art School and had previously taught penmanship and drawing in the Westfield State Normal School.

SLOYD. Believing that the adoption of industrial training, as a part of the instruction in the Dedham Schools would result in greater efficiency of the system, the School Committee in 1891 maintained a sloyd school during seven weeks of the summer vacation in the old High School building on Highland Street, with Lillian M. Elliott as tutor. The experiment proved so successful that sloyd was introduced into the public schools of Dedham in 1893 with Annie G. Spencer as instructor. Dedham was the first town in Norfolk County to introduce industrial training. Sloyd as a system aims to develop the mental and physical powers and on its material and practical side the acquisition of general dexterity of the hand. The system has been continued in the schools under the title of Manual Training. In 1898 William Ware Locke became the instructor and director of the subject in the Dedham Schools. Instruction in manual training was not needed in early Dedham Schools. Boys were expected to rule their own copy books and to make their own rulers* as shapely and handsome as possible. Many cast their own pewter ink stands and some even made their own ink. It was the ambition of every boy to carry a well sharpened pen-knife in his pocket with which to make and mend his own quill pen. The boys framed their own slates and often decorated their slate pencils. In the winter the boys who were old enough took turns in building the morning fire an hour before the school commenced. Older girls swept and dusted the school room and its furniture. Needle work was taught in the Dedham Schools at a very early date. Patchwork, samplers and embroidery were common as early as 1780.

* Slafter's Schools and Teachers of Dedham.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE. A course in domestic science was introduced into the Dedham High School in September 1909 with Miss Marion Spaulding as teacher. The chemical laboratory was equipped with a gas stove and necessary cooking utensils. In 1910 manual training was extended over four years and included mechanical drawing, bench work, lathe work and pattern making. In the grammar schools manual training for the boys was put in charge of Alfred C. Cobb in 1910 who devoted one day a week to bench work in the eighth and ninth grades.

STAMP SAVING SYSTEM. A stamp saving system was introduced in Dedham in 1901 by Miss Margaret Warren and Miss Emily Ames (Mrs. Herbert Shreve) in the Avery and Quincy Schools. Stamps representing the value of each deposit were sold and pasted on cards. As soon as the sum amounted to three dollars it was deposited in a Savings Book and a book issued to the child. Miss Warren and Miss Ames visited the schools weekly for several years in carrying on this work. The value of this work is illustrated by the fact that in 1902 two hundred and eighty-seven pupils deposited \$331.00.

In order to encourage savings among the children of the Commonwealth an act was passed in 1911 authorizing School Committees in cities and towns where the school is situated, to arrange for the collection of savings from the school children by the principal or teachers of the school. In accordance with the provisions of this act, the School Committee of Dedham introduced in 1911, the School Savings Bank system in the public schools where deposits of one cent or more are received. Collections are made each week by the teachers and deposited by them, as trustees, in the Dedham Institution for Savings.

SUMMER PLAYGROUNDS. Summer playgrounds under the general direction of the Dedham Community Association were conducted for a term of six weeks on the Community Grounds in 1924. In August 1925 the Avery, Oakdale, Quincy, Riverside and Manor Districts had supervised play. This work has enlisted the aid and cooperation of the several Parent-Teachers Associations of the town who furnished adequate apparatus for the enterprise.

PHYSICAL TRAINING. Physical training was introduced

into the Schools of Dedham in 1893 with Miss Olive F. Moakler as instructor, who taught the Swedish or "Ling" system of gymnastics, a system and scientific training of the body and secondarily of the mind through the body to product health and well developed forms.

SCHOOL NURSE. Miss Jessie M. Moulton was appointed school nurse January 1, 1912. The importance of this work is illustrated by the fact that during the first year Miss Moulton made five thousand six hundred and eighty-four examinations.

WORKS OF ART. With the school house building era, which began in 1897, an effort was made to place upon the walls of the various school rooms, suggestive and famous pictures, statuary and other works of art, that would bring to the pupils ideals of beauty, noble characters and stirring events in the world's history. This work immediately enlisted the interest of citizens and many works of art, through gift or purchase, now adorn the school-rooms of Dedham.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR ILLITERATES. By the school census of 1895 it was found that there were thirty illiterate minors in Dedham, to which might be added thirty or forty illiterate adults, who desired to learn to read and write English. Under the public statute that any town may, and every town or city of ten thousand or more inhabitants shall, maintain annually evening schools for the instruction of illiterate persons over fourteen years of age, Dedham opened her first Evening School in 1896 in the Avery District.

THE LYCEUM. This was a valuable educational institution in the early forties which enlisted the interest of Dedham young men, who added to its usual functions the drama which they illustrated in original plays to the great enjoyment of the people of the town.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS. The proprietors of the many private schools of the town have been men and women of fine character and often of unusual ability. The Rev. Ebenezer Wight of Dedham who graduated at Harvard in the class of 1776 was ordained the second minister of the Hollis Street Church in Boston in 1778. He resigned his pastorate in 1788 by reason of failing health and sight. He returned to Dedham where he opened, at the home-

stead on Westfield Street, an academy which he conducted for several years. Judge Theron Metcalf before his elevation to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts practised law in Dedham for thirty years. Probably no member of the Norfolk bar ever exercised a stronger influence in elevating its professional standard. He was instructed in law by the eminent teachers at the Law School in Litchfield, Connecticut, then the only Law School in the United States. At Litchfield he gained an appreciation of the Law School and in October 1828 he opened a Law School in Dedham and began a course of lectures upon legal subjects. He had many students* among whom were the Hon. John J. Clifford and the Hon. Seth Ames, the son of Fisher Ames. His published work on the "Principles of the Law of Contracts as applied by the Courts of Law" were originally lectures prepared for his students. A private school was opened in the "Brick School House near the Church" in 1826 by Charles Chauncey Sewell. He was a son of Chief Justice Samuel Sewell of Marblehead and a great great grandson of Chief Justice Samuel Sewell of Boston. Commodore John A. Winslow, commander of the "KEARSAGE" and destroyer of the "ALABAMA" attended this school as a boarding student. Caroline Whiting taught a private school at her home in Dedham Village for several years. She had previously been an assistant teacher in the Academy at Kingston, Rhode Island. In 1839 she became Preceptress of Lawrence Academy at Groton, Massachusetts. She was a woman of varied attainments being well versed in theology, genealogy, and general and local history. Miles Teel Gardner opened a private school in Dedham in 1837, which continued a prosperous institution for several years being patronized by leading citizens. Mr. Gardner graduated from Harvard College in 1834. On account of ill health he gave up teaching; later moved to Detroit, Michigan where he opened a seed store and became a very successful business man. Mary Catherine Hoffman, a native of Baltimore, Maryland came to Dedham about 1840 and established a private school in the house of Jonathan H. Cobb. Later Miss Hoffman held her school in the vestry of the First Church, and subsequently published a little book giving incidents of the school life there. She was a

* Other students are recalled as follows: Horace Mann, Samuel F. Haven, Ira Cleveland, John Doggett, Ezra Wilkinson, Virgin D. Paris, and Mr. Tuxbery of Maine.

brilliant and energetic young woman and as a teacher highly efficient especially in shaping the manner, tastes and habits of her pupils. After several years of marked success in Dedham she opened a select school in Boston. Emily Charlotte Hodges, who had been an assistant in Miss Hoffman's School, became her successor in 1843 and continued until 1871, the longest continuance of any private school in Dedham. She enjoyed the patronage of many families and gave her pupils an excellent training for more advanced studies. Private singing and writing schools were in vogue from the fifties on. Sarah Breck Baker had a private school in the Norfolk House in 1886 which she continued until 1898; her pupils ranging in ages from five to fifteen years and at one time had a maximum of thirty pupils most of whom entered the Dedham High School of which she was a graduate. Maria Antoinette Humphreys having taught in public and private schools for eleven years, five of which were spent in Miss Davis's private school in Roxbury, opened a private school of her own over Baker's Store on Court Street in 1888. She transferred the school to her own home on Marsh Street in 1900, but discontinued it in 1903 having been invited to join the corps of teachers in the Faulkner School on High Street. The Edythe Pratt Stearns School for Little Folks on Richards Street is a successful private school of today.

DEDHAM COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL. A school after the English plan of instruction was organized by Miss Frances Faulkner, called the "House of Education" in 1902. The school was located on High Street midway between Dedham and Westwood, surrounded by woodlands and greenfields. In 1909 Miss Faulkner transferred the school to Dedham where it was conducted by her until her death in 1918. At the request of Dedham parents the school was taken over in the fall of 1918 by Miss Bertha Hewins who had until then been conducting her school in West Roxbury. The school was incorporated as the "Hewins School" and so continued until Miss Hewins resigned in 1928. Interested friends have given the school the use of a seven and one-half acre playfield located between Sandy Valley Road and Highland Street, which is to become the property of the school when popular interest creates a demand for new buildings; the school was

named in 1922 the "Dedham Country Day School" with Everett W. Ladd as headmaster. The school offers a program extending from the kindergarten through the six years of elementary education.

NOBLE AND GREENOUGH SCHOOL. This school through the years has had various locations in Boston. In 1922 it was moved to Dedham having secured grounds of great natural beauty comprising some 140 acres, for the most part heavily wooded. About ten acres have been graded for playing fields. The property is bounded on one side by the Charles River which is used for rowing in the spring and skating in the winter. The school has both boarding and day pupils and offers a thorough preparation for entering all colleges. It is non-sectarian. Every effort is made in the school to encourage development of mental, moral and physical self control.

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL AND ASYLUM. Martin Bates, who owned the Norfolk House on Court Street, deeded it in trust June 26, 1866 for the founding of "St. Mary's School and Asylum." Three Sisters of Charity came to Dedham in July 1866, to establish the institution with Sister Catherine of Syracuse, New York, as superior. In 1867 there were sixty children enrolled in the school which included a number of orphans who had a home in the house. The Sisters had, however, many troubles and much difficulty in maintaining this institution as Mr. Bates gave no funds for its support. The Parish was poor at that time, and Father Brennan, the Parish Priest, was unable to give the needed aid in repairing the building (which was in a run down condition) and meet the expenses of the school, so with the coming of Father Johnson, who did not see his way clear to carry on the work, the enterprise was given up in June 1879.

ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL. The Rev. George P. O'Connor opened in 1932, a parochial school in connection with St. Mary's Church, of which Sisters of St. Joseph were in charge. The school was at first small and restricted because of a lack of a suitable building, but plans were soon formulated for the construction of a modern school house giving to Dedham a parochial school second to none in the Archdiocese of Boston. The corner stone of St. Mary's Parochial School was laid on Sunday afternoon

June 16, 1935 by the Pastor, the Rev. George P. O'Connor, in the presence of a large audience. The trowel used in laying the corner stone of St. Mary's Church in 1880 was again used on this occasion. It is a gold trowel with an ivory handle handsomely inscribed. In his address, Father O'Connor emphasized the value and necessity of religion in education, while we like everything that is worthwhile in modern methods of education, nevertheless we add to this modern advancement the foundation of a thorough religious training. In building this Catholic school for the benefit of our children we are following the ideals of the founders of this country. Every man who signed the Declaration of Independence and drew up the Constitution of the United States was educated in a school where Christian teaching was the most important part of the training. All our universities established in the early history of America were dedicated to God and country.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN SOUTH DEDHAM. Martha May Guild taught a private school for thirty years in the building later occupied by the Sunday school of the Congregational Church, and still later occupied by the Norwood Advertiser and Review. She married the Rev. Caleb Kimball the "blind preacher" with a residence in Medway; she lived to the ripe age of 95 years. A private school was conducted for ten years at 459 Washington Street by Mrs. A. R. Abbott, wife of the minister of the Universalist Church. Mrs. Charles E. Morse (Mrs. Harriet Wales Fletcher) opened a private school in her home 880 Washington Street, in the spring of 1874, which she continued for forty years. For the most part the older pupils in South Dedham attended the Dedham High School although it was three miles away.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN WEST DEDHAM. In 1764 Susanna Bridenno bequeathed to the Clapboard Tree Parish all of her estate "in money, notes, bonds and bank-debts" which was to be laid out in a woman's school near the meeting house. The bequest amounted to about a hundred dollars. For a period of thirty or forty years, beginning near the end of the 18th Century a Dame School was kept in the meeting house with the proceeds of this fund. The income was from seven to eight dollars a year and with this sum a teacher was procured for a period of from three to six weeks in the summer. Many young women from

prominent families in the Parish were teachers in this school. For the year 1830 the interest was added to the minister's salary. By this time there was no longer a need of such a school and later the fund was used for the purchase of books for the Sunday School library. The Rev. Calvin S. Locke opened in 1864 a family school at his residence on Clapboard Tree St., West Dedham. His plan of education embraced physical training, development of the intellectual faculties, formation of manners, and moral culture. This successful school was an institution in the community for many years.

DEDHAM ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS *. AMES SCHOOL. As previously stated, this is the original school established by the inhabitants of Dedham in town meeting assembled on January 1, 1644. As a free school supported by general taxation it is believed to be the first school of its kind established in America. It was named in 1859 in honor of Fisher Ames, an American statesman, having been previously known for many years as the First Middle School. The present school house was built in 1898.**

AVERY SCHOOL. This school was first known as the Mill School, later as the Mill Village School, later still as District No. 3 and finally as the Avery School, being named in honor of a distinguished Dedham family, and especially in honor of Dr. William Avery, who in 1680 gave £60 for the encouragement of a Latin School in Dedham. The Avery School was established by the town May 27, 1784, on a petition presented by the citizens in that part of the town asking to be set off from the schools of the town and allowed to draw their proportion of the school money to be used for schooling as they saw fit. The first school house stood on Walnut Street nearly opposite the residence of the late Dr. F. L. Babcock. In 1825 a new school house was built on High Street

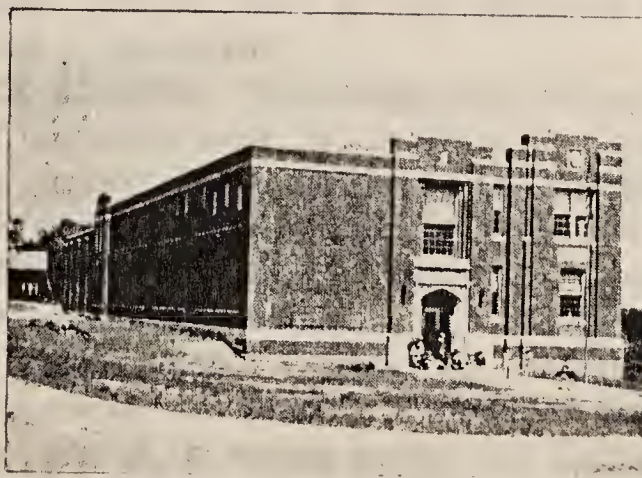
* The Endicott School, first called the East Street School and organized in 1717 was named for the Honorable John Endicott, and the Burgess School named in honor of the Rev. Dr. Burgess, have been discontinued by the town. The Low Plain School was in that part of the town which was annexed to Hyde Park and now known as the Damon School.

** Prof. William H. Clarke in his Mid Century Memories gives a concrete example of the discipline in the Center School (now the Ames School) in 1850. The master when occasion required could exercise disciplinary power in full force. To keep the boys in check he often carried a rattan in his hand in readiness for use. On one occasion for some misdemeanor, I saw him give one of the largest boys a cut across his shoulders, when the boy turned upon him and they grappled, both going over on the floor, resulting in victory for the teacher, who held the boy to the floor by his hands on his neck. The girls ran out of the room with fright, but the principal was master of the situation after this battle.



Terry T. Dwyer
1956

Top, ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL; center right, QUINCY SCHOOL; left center, COLBURN SCHOOL; bottom, OLD RED BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE (Norwood)



Top, AVERY SCHOOL; left center, DEXTER SCHOOL; right center, RIVERDALE SCHOOL; bottom, CAPEN SCHOOL

which gave way in 1844 to a new school house which was erected on the present site of the Avery School house. In 1894 the town purchased and very considerably enlarged the school house lot. The present school house was built in 1921 at a cost approximately of \$200,000. Early records of the Avery School district show a common practise which is a curiosity to us of the present day. At a meeting held in 1808 it was voted that the boarding of the master be put out to the lowest bidder. Accordingly an auction was held and ten shillings (\$2.50) per week was the lowest bid and Rufus Whiting the successful bidder. At a meeting held in 1809 it was voted "that the several individuals of this school district furnish half a foot of pine wood to each scholar they send and that Rufus Whiting inspect and measure the wood."

DEXTER SCHOOL. This school was first called the Second Middle School District, later District No. 2, and finally named the Dexter School in 1867, in honor of Samuel Dexter, a leading citizen of Dedham in the years immediately preceding the Revolution. The school probably dates from 1774. On a petition of the citizens living near the Great Common the town voted May 4, 1801, to divide the First Middle District provided the petitioners build a school house near the Great Common. A school house was erected on a lot of land just northerly of the present site. A new school house, being the present Dexter School house, was erected on the present site in 1846; it now ranks as one of the older school houses in the state.

QUINCY SCHOOL. The Quincy School had its beginning in a small half basement room in a building on Curve Street, corner of Mt. Hope Street, which was leased and furnished in 1871. To it was transferred a class of children from the Avery School in charge of Mrs. Mary S. Morse. Here the school continued until the erection of a school house in 1872. The school was named for the Honorable Josiah Quincy, the founder of the "Quincy Homestead Association" which was designed to aid working men, artisans, and clerks to secure homes for themselves on the co-operative plan. The present school house was built in 1910.

OAKDALE SCHOOL*. This school was opened with one teacher in a rented room in the Sanderson building in September

1873, "upon the request of many residents". In 1878 the town erected a school house which for the time was ranked as a "modern structure". The school bears the local name of the neighborhood. In 1850 the location was chiefly an oak forest.** The present school house was erected in 1904 at the highest point in the center of a four acre lot and was the first brick school house to be built in Dedham. Taking the advice of prominent educators that "the school garden cared for by the children is useful in economic training, in stimulating an interest in many things; which would ordinarily pass unnoticed by the children; that it can be made in part the basis of the best kind of work in many subjects:" Frederic H. Kennard, a landscape architect, was employed to develop the grounds. The lawn in front of the school house is beautifully laid out. The grounds have abundant paths and telford driveways. The boys' playground contains about an acre. The girls' playground is fenced from that of the boys and has an area for basketball, and a sand pit for children of the primary grades. The flower garden is placed at the east of the school house and is enclosed by a hedge. Fifty-two pupils can cultivate individual beds of flowers. The vegetable garden which accommodates ninety-six children is placed at the north-west corner of the grounds and the tree section is found a little beyond. The grounds have been adorned with one hundred and eighty varieties of trees, shrubs and vines, many of which are natives of New England. The Department of Agriculture of the National Government, exhibited the plan of the Oakdale School grounds at the St. Louis Exposition.

RIVERDALE SCHOOL.*** The Riverdale School was named by the town when the money was appropriated for the first school house in 1885, in honor of the neighboring estate of Albert Nickerson. The present school house was built in 1921 and added to in 1930.

CHARLES J. CAPEN SCHOOL. This school was named in

* The village of Oakdale was begun about 1870 when Charles S. Sanderson divided a tract of land into house lots and sold them to parties who erected dwelling houses thereon. With the development of the village Mr. Sanderson erected a building containing a public hall and a store.

* The proceedings of dedication see School Report 1898.

*** It is regretted that a Dedham School has not been named in honor of Horace Mann, who was for twelve years a member of the Board of School Committee and a resident of Dedham when he was appointed Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education.



THE OAKDALE SCHOOL

honor of Charles J. Capen, for more than fifty years a public school teacher and the first principal of the Dedham High School. The Capen School house was erected in 1931.

West Dedham had its Colburn School, named in honor of the Colburn family of whom Warren Colburn, a distinguished mathematician was the author of the "Elements of Intellectual Arithmetic," in its day one of the most widely used text-books. It was translated into several languages and sold extensively. Dana P. Colburn was the author of several text-books which would have had an extensive use had it not been for the author's untimely death at thirty-six years of age. He was principal of the Rhode Island State Normal School. Other members of the family include the Honorable Waldo Colburn, a distinguished jurist.

The Fisher School was named for the Honorable Ebenezer Fisher who bequeathed \$600.00 to the school, the interest of which was to be expended annually toward its support. Mr. Fisher was a prominent citizen and a member of Congress.

The Union School at Walpole Corner, long since discontinued, was supported by the towns of Dedham, Dover and Walpole.

ISLINGTON SCHOOL. A school was organized in Islington in 1876. It was kept in the hall of a building opposite the railroad station. A school house was built in the district in 1884 which was later enlarged and named by the Westwood School Committee the "Wentworth School."

CHAPTER IX

CEMETERIES

FIRST PARISH BURIAL GROUND. This ancient burial place contains the dust of all the first generation of Dedham settlers and bears a tablet with this inscription:

THE BURIAL PLACE

This portion set apart in 1636.
Enlarged in 1638. It was
the only burial place for
nearly a century. Here
were buried Allin, Adams,
Belcher, Dexter and Haven
Ministers of the Church.
and Alleyne, Lusher, Dwight,
and Fisher with other
founders of the Town.

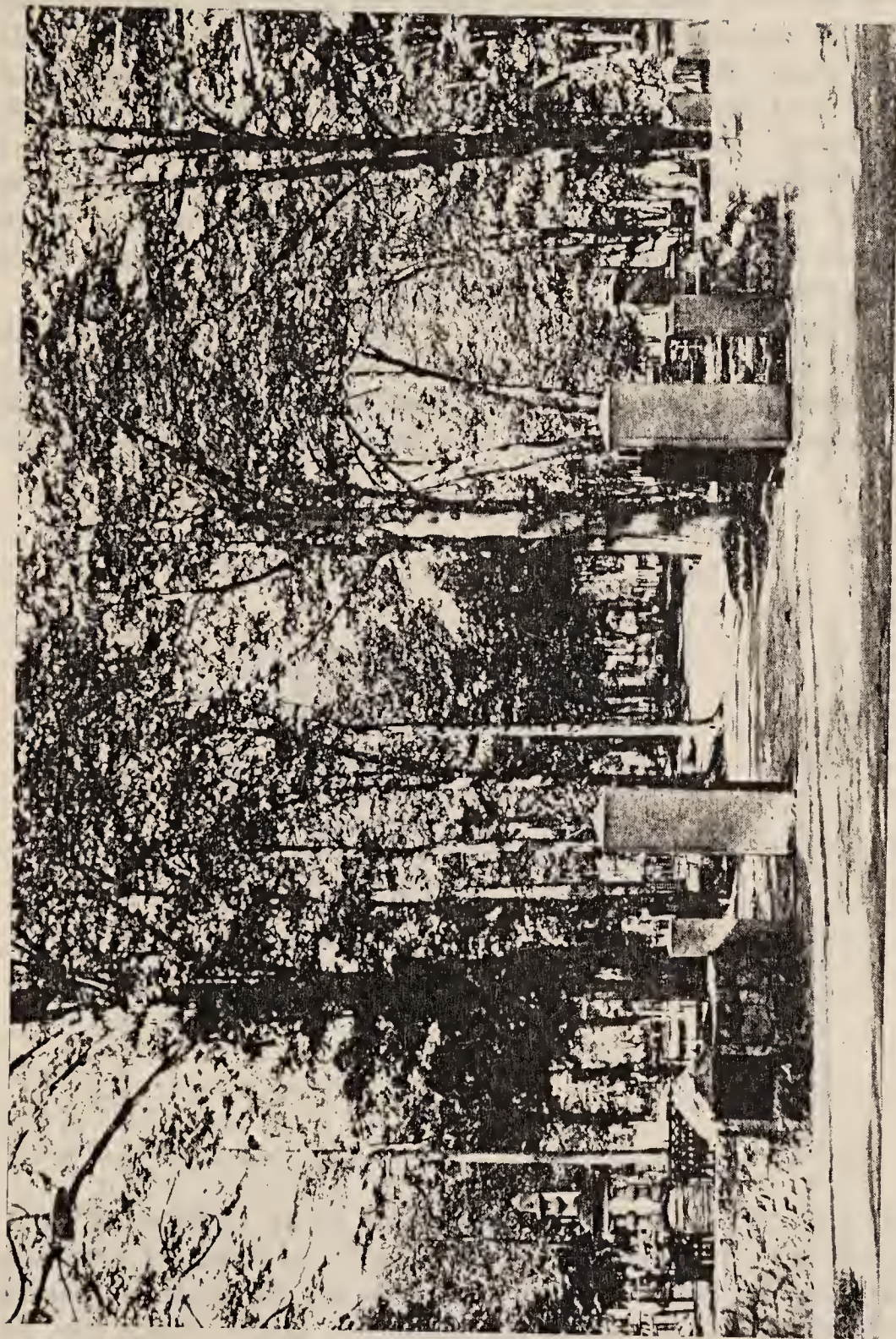
This burial place was set apart at the first recorded meeting of the proprietors August 18, 1636 while the plantation bore the name of Contentment, a spot which through the years has been consecrated by the tears of love and affection.

The burial place was taken from the home lots originally assigned to Nicholas Phillips and Joseph Kingsbury and set apart "for the use of a public burial place for the town forever". The Selectmen were required to "take care that the burial place be sufficiently cleared from grass and well fenced, all to be done at the public charge."

In 1664 a "bear way" was laid out from the meeting house to the burying ground which in after years was named Bullard Street. Over this bearing way was borne the noble company of men and women who constituted the early Dedham settlers. They were carried to their last resting place "by the strong and kind arms of their neighbors". The early settlers were so opposed to the superstitions of religion that for many years nothing was said or read at burials, no funeral service made, but all the neighbors, or a goodly company of them, came together and carried the dead solemnly to the grave and then stood by while the burial was made. The following record was made



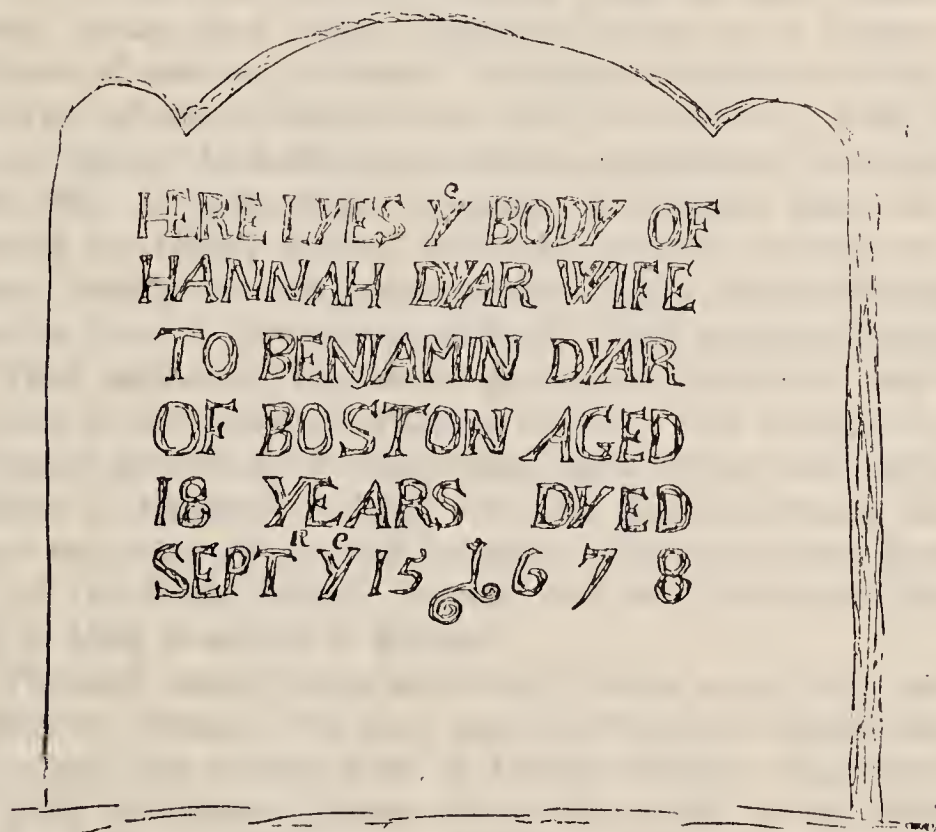
BROOKDALE CEMETERY



DEDHAM VILLAGE CEMETERY

March 18, 1714. "This day also it was proposed to the town whither they will be at the charge to buy a piese of cloth of Mrs. Mary Fisher for the townes use for a bearing cloth. This was Answered in the affirmative." In early Colonial days it was the custom to dig the graves due east and west, six feet in depth and to bury the body with the feet to the east. This was in preparation for the Judgment Day when the Judge would appear in the east on a great white throne. The Reverend John Allin, the town minister, was probably present at burials but took no part.

The first recorded death in Dedham is that of John Fisher who died the "15th of ye 5 mo 1637". The gravestone of the earliest date now standing in the cemetery is that of Hannah Dyar who died September 15, 1678. It is a fine specimen of imported dark blue slate, two and one half inches thick, and bears the following inscription:



The original burial ground of one acre, is that part of the cemetery bounded by Village Avenue on the north, by St. Paul's Church grounds on the east, by the part added by Dr. Stimson on the south, while the main driveway from Village Avenue practically forms the line on the west. Early in 1800 about an

acre was added by purchase on the west making the present area of the cemetery somewhat more than two acres. This was the only burial place in Dedham Village for nearly two hundred and fifty years and is a typical Colonial Cemetery with no attempt at decoration except the century-old trees which adorn the grounds. The first burying grounds in New England where plants and shrubs and trees were encouraged to grow was at Mount Auburn, which was planned by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society only a hundred years ago. Before that time the neglect of burying grounds was almost universal. It would have been considered "sinful" to adorn a grave with flowers in early Colonial days. With the opening of Brookdale Cemetery there was a feeling that future interest would wholly centre around the new burial place but such has not been the case. The cemetery commissioners have constantly endeavored to keep up and improve this ancient burial place which continues to be, as in former years, an object of care and interest. Its central location and the tender memories of many generations which surround it alike demand that it shall not be suffered to fall into neglect and decay although since 1881 no interments outside of enclosed lots, or spaces reserved for family burials have been made. In 1842 the ladies of the "Society for the Improvement of the Burial Ground" held a fair on June 6, the net proceeds of which amounted to \$234.00.

That portion of the burial ground on the south was divided into lots by Dr. Edward Stimson in 1861, and became a part of the burial ground, by a conveyance made to the town by his son, Frederic J. Stimson in 1881 "of the paths, avenues and open spaces not reserved or sold for lots." This land was formerly a part of the High School grounds and was purchased from the town in 1859 at a cost of \$1,000.

Through many years only four tombs were built and those at different times. The first was by Timothy Dwight about the year 1700; the second that of Daniel Fisher. The third tomb was built by Samuel Dexter after the death of his father, the Reverend Samuel Dexter in 1755; and the fourth is that of Edward Dowse who died in 1828. The parish tomb was built in 1816, and since that time the range of tombs connected with it, and those on the west side have been added. Over the Dwight tomb

there has been for many years a stone bearing this inscription:

Here lyes Intombed the Body of
Timothy Dwight Esqr who
Departed this Life Jan^r the 31.
Anno Domini 1718.
Aged 88 years.

As the progenitor of a distinguished family the following inscription has been cut thereon:

The Ancestor
Of the Dwight family in America:
A family like himself,
Trusty, serious and Godly
Of an excellent spirit:
Faithful and upright;
Among men of renown
In Church and State
In Halls of Learning
And in War.

In this tomb is the honored dust of three worthies of the town, Major Eleazer Lusher, the Rev. William Adams and Capt. Timothy Dwight. On the occasion of the burial of Timothy Dwight on Friday February 7, 1718 Judge Sewall records: Col. Townsend, Sam^l Lynde esqr and I go in the Hackney Coach to Dedham to the Funeral of Capt. Dwight and his wife. Gov^r Dudley went in his Chariot, Din'd at Belcher's by his Direction, and the Coffin brought and set down at his Gate; Bearers thence, Gov^r Dudley and Sewall; Townsend, Lynde, Nathan^l Hubbard esqr., Kingsbury. Bearers of the woman I know not.

BROOKDALE CEMETERY. The old Burying Ground on Village Avenue continued the only burying place in Dedham Village until 1878 when Brookdale Cemetery was opened. At the annual April town meeting in 1876 a committee consisting of the Selectmen and the following citizens, Erastus Worthington, Eliphalet Stone, Royal O. Storrs, Winslow Warren, Edwin Whiting and Alfred Hewins were appointed, to make a full examination into the necessity existing for a new cemetery, the necessary quantity of land, its location and all other matters, relating to the subject. On the recommendation of the Committee the town voted October 20, 1877 to purchase for a town burial ground land of Thomas Barrows and Thomas Motley containing thirty-nine acres with

such adjacent land, owned by Walter E. White, as may be necessary to establish suitable boundary lines. This land was purchased at a cost of \$8,150.00.

The Cemetery Commissioners entered vigorously upon the work of developing the acquired land which was named "Brookdale Cemetery". A name appropriate and suggestive of the locality. During the year 1877 more than ten acres were cleared of underbrush and trees, not wanted in ornamenting the grounds. More than a mile of avenues were built which were given the names of trees, while the paths were named after shrubs or flowers. Ash Avenue is the main entrance to the grounds. Seventy lots were laid out and graded and loamed ready for interments. The Commissioners wisely adopted the lawn plan of laying out lots, dispensing with fences and hedges, a plan which renders it necessary that much care be bestowed upon the grass and sodding of lots. Early attention was given to the development of the ponds and grounds that they might add to the beauty of the cemetery. The attractive design of the Receiving Tomb was a contribution from Frederick R. Storrs.

The Commissioners recommended in 1889 that an appropriation of ten per cent of the proceeds of the sale of lots shall be hereafter made for a "Perpetual Care Fund"; the appropriation to be retained by the Town Treasurer and the income expended in the care of burial lots. Later by Public Statute towns were authorized to hold and apply any funds deposited with the town treasurer for the care, improvement or embellishment of any cemetery burial lot. At the annual March meeting in 1880 the town passed the following vote. The Cemetery Commissioners having the care, superintendence and management of Brookdale Cemetery, shall set apart in the manner provided in the printed regulations of said cemetery that section thereof bounded by East Street and land of Walter E. White on the west and by Spruce and Maple Avenues on the south and east, as indicated on the plan of said cemetery, so that the same may be duly consecrated and reserved, and held exclusively for such Roman Catholic residents of Dedham as may purchase lots therein. Owing to an ordinance of the Roman Catholic Church the above portion of the cemetery was not consecrated, but numerous individual lots

have been consecrated for the burial of those of the Catholic faith.

Col. Eliphalet Stone, (founder of Stone Park) who gave much time and labor for the welfare of soldiers during the Civil War, visiting them in southern camps, presented a lot and monument in Brookdale cemetery to the veterans of the town. This lot is situated on a hill, from the top of which may be had a fine view of the surrounding territory within the cemetery. Below the crest of the hill are placed four cannons used in the Civil War, presumably some that were captured from the Confederates. A very attractive Chapel, named "Gate Lodge" was added in 1903, designed by Harry B. Alden of Dedham.

June 8, 1934 in the midst of the World Wide Depression, an aftermath of the World War, when our government launched an Emergency Relief program, commonly known as the "ERA", to provide work for the unemployed throughout the various cities and towns, the Selectmen of the town of Dedham put through a project in the Brookdale Cemetery. This project was the cutting down of a hill, within the boundary lines of Catalpa Walk, Cedar Avenue and Hemlock Avenue. The work involved the removal of all unnecessary trees; removal of all large stones and rock formation within the hill, which necessitated much blasting; and the cutting down of the top of the hill and filling in of the hollows together with the general grading of the same, this provided work for about fifty men, three days a week during the summer months. While this work was going on a committee of representatives from the two veterans organizations, the Dedham Post, A. L., and U. S. S. Jacob Jones Post, V. F. W., met with the Selectmen to discuss their request for a burial ground in the Brookdale Cemetery for the Veterans of the World War. After several meetings at which this proposition was discussed the committee were given their choice of three suitable sites for this Veterans lot. They selected the hill directly opposite the one mentioned in the preceding paragraph. This hill runs up from Catalpa Walk and down the other side to Mother Brook. The plan of the committee in developing this project which is also under the "ERA", is to remove or clean out some of the trees and the underbrush, remove the present turf, and grade over without lowering the hill any more than is necessary, so as not to inter-

fere with the excellent view of the hill from Washington Street, and to leave a high and suitable spot to place a monument at a later date.

The Commissioners from the first entered into the spirit of making Brookdale Cemetery a place of restful beauty rather than the abode of gloom, and arranged for the planting and embellishment of the grounds with trees, shrubs and flowers. There are today great garden cemeteries, glorious with blossoms, which within the lifetime of many had previously been places of neglect. To the great satisfaction of the Commissioners, Brookdale Cemetery has become a place of resort to the living and a peaceful resting place for the dead.

CLAPBOARD TREES PARISH. The Parish purchased half an acre of land of Nathan Kingsbury in 1752 for a burial place.* John Buckmaster who died January 12, 1752, was the first person to be buried in the cemetery. In 1848 the citizens of the parish erected a monument to his memory. In 1813 a committee was appointed to see about the enlargement of the burying ground and to invite the Baptist Society to cooperate in so doing. The enlargement of the cemetery from time to time has included the donation of much land by the late John Fisher. From 1837 both religious societies have united in improving the cemetery. In 1843 the two parishes held a fair and the proceeds were used in fencing the cemetery. A piece of land at the east was purchased and the grounds were greatly improved. The whole sum expended at the time was eleven hundred dollars.

SPRINGFIELD PARISH. A little plot of land was enclosed on the estate of Nathaniel Chickering and here the body of John Battle was buried in 1729. This plot was bequeathed to the parish in 1746, "to be for the use of the said precinct for a burying place."

SOUTH PARISH. A piece of land of about three-fourths of an acre, was laid out in 1741 on the right of Captain Ebenezer Woodward and given by him to the South Precinct for the use of a burying place forever.

* When this ground was purchased, it was made an occasion of bitter strife between opposing factors, there was a great difference of opinion about the proper location. The Rev. Mr. Tyler brought together two of his parishioners, Mr. Jonathan Onion and Mr. Obed Baker, and attempted to reconcile them, but one of them declared, "I'll never be buried in that burying-ground as long as I live and breathe."

"Well," replied the other, "if God Almighty spares my life I will."

PINE RIDGE CEMETERY. Dedham has an unusual burying ground in Pine Ridge Cemetery founded some thirty years ago by "The Animal Rescue League" as a resting place for the pets of the subscribers to the work of the League. There are now more than sixteen hundred pets buried in this beautiful wooded spot on Charles River. It is the opinion of the care-taker that many persons have such an affection for these little helpless cats and dogs that their graves in the cemetery receive more attention on Memorial Day than do the graves of many departed humans. The cemetery is visited on Memorial Day by thousands of animal lovers from all parts of the Country. In the spring of the year flowers are sent to the cemetery from all over the United States, as far west as California, to be placed on the graves of the little creatures. The largest monument is a regular mausoleum having the remains of a white Yorkshire terrier of the late Boston merchant, R. H. White. The tomb cost \$3,000 and was originally erected on the owner's estate at Chestnut Hill. Near the entrance, Admiral Richard Byrd's famous dog Igloo is buried in a rough granite ice-burg bearing the inscription, "He was more than a Friend". An unusual monument is a white stone carving depicting a cat with its head sticking out of a wicker basket, the way that her mistress always carried her pet in her travels. Besides these elaborate headstones there are hundreds of small granite markers carrying simply the name, Towser, Prince, etc., etc., etc.

CHAPTER X

DOMESTIC LIFE IN THE COLONIAL HOME

No better description of the social life of early New England can be given than the following brief quotation from Horace Bushnell: "Most of all to be remembered are those friendly circles gathered so often round the winter fire; not the stove but the fire. There is no restraint, certainly no affectation of style. They tell stories, they laugh, they sing. They are serious and gay by turns, or the young folks go on with some play, while the fathers and mothers are discussing some hard point of theology in the minister's last sermon, or perhaps the great danger coming to sound morals from the multiplication of turnpikes and newspapers. Meantime the good housewife brings out her choice of home grown exotics gathered from three realms—doughnuts from the pantry, hickory nuts from the chamber, and the nicest, smoothest apples from the cellar. And then as the tall clock in the corner of the room strikes nine, the conversation ceases and the neighbors prepare for home."

The grocery store of Jeremiah Shuttleworth stood at the corner of High and Church Streets and ranked next in importance to the town meeting. It prepared the way for settlement of public questions. In this humble room the citizens "of all parts exchanged views on national and domestic affairs; minds were sharpened, thoughts broadened and convictions tested. No subject escaped consideration from foreordination and grace to the duties of the pound keeper. Theology, politics, adventure, farming, history and reforms all came in for frank handling." With the social life in the Colonial home and the country grocery store as a background, is here given a picture of the domestic life of our fathers, the evolution of a Colonial or a Dedham home, as interpreted by the known facts of history.

In the first houses none of the deep-set windows were probably glazed, as glass at this period was a luxury enjoyed only by the wealthy, even in England. Oiled paper was used as a substitute and to keep the cold out heavy wooden shutters were fitted

to the small windows. The houses were so dark that when the door was shut in winter, even in midday, the light of the fireplace was needed by which to work, and if liberally fed with pine knots the satisfaction was the greater. The entrance to the house was on the south side, through a large door which was hung on wooden hinges and fastened by a heavy latch. The door was often cut horizontally across in the middle, making two parts so that the upper half could be swung open to admit light and air. This custom is still continued in some houses of today. When the latch-string was out it was an invitation to all to enter. Guests were treated with great respect and consideration.

Within there were two rooms, one a living room and the other a sleeping room. Within the sleeping room there was at first no bedstead or feather bed. A sack filled with straw or corn husks was placed upon the sleeping bunk, which perhaps had been framed in with the house. Here the father and mother slept, while the children found a sleeping place beneath the thatched roof which was reached by a ladder from the kitchen floor beneath, and had no light except what came through the bits of oiled paper in the small end windows. As time went on high posted bedsteads were introduced, which were hung with heavy woolen curtains to keep out the draughts and bitter winds of winter. The occupants were glad of night caps which were universally worn by both men and women, to protect their heads and ears from the bitter cold of rooms, which in any event could not be heated. In sickness or in extreme weather when a guest was present the warming pan which hung beside the kitchen fireplace was taken down and used. When filled with live coals, and rapidly moved up and down between the woolen sheets, the bed was made warm and comfortable. With the increase in fowls, feathers were secured which were immediately used for making feather beds, which added greatly to the comfort of the settlers.

In the living room there was scant furniture. Only stools and settees were in common use. On either side of the fireplace was a short piece of timber for the children to sit upon. Bear, deer, otter and fox skins were hung on the walls to keep out the cold winds of winter. The fireplace was large in proportion to the rest of the house and held an enormous quantity of wood,

which was needed for both light and heat. In the absence of the iron bar (which was later provided by Yankee ingenuity in the iron crane) a back bar of green wood was used on which was hung the pot hooks, trammels and chains by which the pots and kettles were supported and adjusted to the flame. Although made of green wood, this back bar was sure to burn off sooner or later, which caused disaster and loss to the frugal and busy housewife. In and around the fireplace were all those cooking utensils which now form a part of almost all historical collections, and have not been neglected by the Dedham Historical Society.

In the large iron pot meat and vegetables were cooked together; the great brass kettle, the pride of the housewife, was used on all occasions of preserving or pickling; the circular grid-iron, the skillets, the toasting forks and frying pan were in daily use. The iron andirons, with a support for the spit, were probably made by the village blacksmith. The roasting kitchen and the tin baker were used in later years, the latter being the successor of the "baking kettle" with its perfect fitting cover, on which live coals were placed, and which turned out in the hands of a skilled housewife a product not inferior to the best cooking of today.

Over the fireplace was hung the fowling piece which did much service in its day, and near at hand were poles on which were hung dried apples, red peppers and rings of pumpkin which had been dried for winter use. As there were few cabinet makers in the colony, it was many years before the homes were supplied with chairs. When first introduced they were occupied only by the heads of families, the infirm, and honored guests. There was likely to be a dresser in the home when the fortunate family possessed some pewter or a little earthen ware. The family dining table was simply of wide boards, perhaps eight feet long, which was placed on a support, or a horse, as we should say. When not in use the board was often placed against the wall to economize the space. On one side of the room was an open shelf, on which was kept the various utensils in daily use, the wooden platters, bowls and spoons, and on a still higher shelf was found the dried herbs which the housewife had gathered.

As Pastor Allin or Eleazer Lusher gathered around the family board, the father and the mother were seated side by

side at the head of the table, which was covered with a white linen cloth, of which the housewife was very proud, as it was her own handiwork. If there was a guest of dignity present (John Eliot, for instance, who was a frequent visitor here) he was seated near the head of the table, while all the children were seated below the middle of the board and with them any person of low degree who chanced to be in the family. There was an abundance of napkins about the table as the hands were constantly employed in eating food as forks were not generally used until well into the 18th century. On the table was a big platter, which held a large quantity of meat, vegetables, etc. Between the father and mother was a large wooden trencher about ten inches square and three or four inches deep hollowed out into a sort of bowl from which they ate together. Perhaps there was a separate trencher for the guest but every two children ate from the same bowl. There were knives and wooden spoons with which to eat, and wooden cups and mugs and pitchers from which to drink. In time pewter came into use and there were pewter porringers for the children and pewter plates and pewter platters, and pewter mugs and pewter spoons which were kept as bright as silver by the busy housewife. Much meat was eaten with the spoon and for this reason it was made into hash and stews and soups.

Cereals in that far back day were made into porridge instead of loaves. Whatever of produce these Puritans had brought with them from England had been long exhausted before they came here, so they were obliged to depend upon the natural food products of the forest from the start. Deer were plentiful in the woods and venison steak was no rarity to the first settlers. Bears were numerous and continued so for many years, while wild pigeons were captured in large numbers, and partridges, squirrels and rabbits were easily taken. In the spring of the year large quantities of shad and alewives went up the river and were taken in the passage. The alewives were early salted and dried and so preserved for future use. Corn was found here under intelligent cultivation by the Indians and after nearly three hundred years it is still grown in the same way and the Indian rule for planting corn—"when the leaf of the oak tree is as large as a mouse's ear"—is still observed. In the Indian cornfields the pumpkin vines

ran among the hills and the beans climbed the stalks. Corn was grown from the first and formed no small part of the diet of the settlers, who learned to powder it in a hollow stone in the field after it had been soaked in water. From the powdered corn samp was made, and a little later hominy was prepared. Succotash was made from green corn and beans cooked together. The Indians had learned to roast the ears and for this purpose a succession of green corn was raised as now. With the introduction of the hand corn-mill the settlers learned to make hasty pudding and bannock, and the nutritious Johnny-cake from corn meal. When the corn was gathered in the Fall, the little company gathered around the pile in the harvest moon and husked the golden ears. This practice continued for many years and more than a century ago, Dr. Nathaniel Ames gave a description of a Dedham husking party which is still read.

Early settlements were always made near never-failing springs where water could be had for man and beast. The water was carried in pails, which were at first made without handles. Those who lived furthest from the spring often had quite a journey to make several times a day. Women often carried water long distances for washing purposes. As time went on, wells were sunk and well houses with windlasses were erected. In these houses a drum was supported on a crank, around which a rope was wound as the bucket of water was drawn from the well. This method of drawing water had been superseded in many cases by the picturesque well sweep. It is supposed that this method of drawing water was suggested by the Indian practise of bending a sapling over to which a pestle was attached and worked up and down in pounding corn. At about the close of the 18th century attention was given to conducting running water from springs on high land to houses and barns. In this way running water was supplied. In this village wells remained in general use for nearly 200 years or until the introduction of water by the Dedham Water Company in 1881.

As soon as the settlers had broken a little ground, flax and hemp were sown. These were usually cared for by the women and children. When the flax was three or four inches high it was carefully weeded, and when ripe about the middle of July, it was

pulled up by the roots and laid out carefully to dry. Like the making of hay it was several times turned in the sun. When thoroughly dry it was rippled in the field, that is, drawn through a coarse wooden or heavy iron comb. The stalk was carefully drawn through this comb to break off the seed vessels, which were carefully gathered and the seed saved for another planting. The stalks were then tied in bundles and stooked. When thoroughly dry the stalks were placed in water to rot the leaves off and soften the fibre. The flax was rotted usually in running streams, as it was believed to poison the water and so "flax places", as they were called, were common in New England rivers. When cleansed it was once more dried in bunches, after which it was broken in the flax brake to separate the fibre and remove the woody parts. The next process was to swingle it with swingling block and knife to clean it of all bark. The clear fibre was then made into bundles and swingled again and sometimes pounded in a wooden trough over and over again until it was soft; then came the hackling, the dividing of the fibre, the laying of the long threads in an untangled line and the separation and removal of the tow, a process which was often six times repeated. The fibre was sorted according to its fineness which was called spreading and drawing. Flax had to go through all these processes, sometimes twenty in number, before it was ready for the wheel, and was often bleached forty times, in the thread or web, before it was brought to the desired whiteness. As there were no factories, or little money with which to buy imported articles, nearly everything needed for the house or farm was manufactured at home and so the living room became a little factory. Here the flax was hatched, the wool combed, the soap made, the candles dipped, the linen washed and the web dyed. As weaving was very heavy work the loom was usually placed outside of the dwelling in a little building by itself, and here during the long summer days the weaver, usually a man, worked at weaving the coarse material which was used by all alike in this rough pioneer life. Until looms could be made in this country they were owned only by the well-to-do. Weavers went from house to house as did shoemakers, tailors and cabinet-makers. The weaver received his pay in cloth or in such produce as the settler had to give. Spinning was the

winter work and much of it was done at first with the distaff. Later the small flax spinning wheel was introduced and its hum was heard from early morn until late at night. The small wheel was followed by the introduction of the large wool wheel. The colonists paid attention as soon as possible to the raising of sheep. Many of them had come from places in England where wool was raised and cloth made. They knew the importance of the industry and its practical working and so the raising of sheep was encouraged from the very start. No sheep under two years of age could be killed or sold. If a dog killed a sheep its owner was obliged to pay double the value of the sheep. And this holds in law today.

With the warm days in May came sheep washing, and places on Charles river are still pointed out where sheep were carefully washed before their fleece was sheared off for the year's supply of wool. As time went on fulling mills were set up where webs of woolen cloth were dyed, sheared and pressed. The making of a piece of cloth represented the work of many weary weeks and months. Every fleece had to be examined with care and all pitched or tarred locks and brands were removed. The white locks were carefully separated and tied together ready for the dye vat. This was called "dyeing in the wool", an expression still used. There was a great variety in colors in dyeing and many different ingredients and combinations used, yet blue which has come down to us in the blue overalls of the laboring man, was the prevailing color. The next process in the manufacturing was the carding of the wool by the family with hand cards. The wool was first well greased, the grease being thoroughly worked in. The card was taken in the left hand, and while resting on the knee, a tuft of wool was drawn across it several times until a sufficient quantity of the fibre had been caught upon the wire teeth, the second card was then drawn across the first card several times until the fibre was brushed parallel. The wool was then rolled or carded into fleecy balls. It was then ready for spinning. Being a light employment, the spinning was done entirely by women. The wool yarn was spun on the large wheel. An active woman could spin six skeins of yarn a day and in doing so it has been estimated that she walked forty miles.

With the increase in herds, and barns for the housing of cattle, came butter making in the spring and summer—there was but little milk in winter. Enough butter was hand churned to supply the family, and later to take to the store to pay the grocery bill. June butter was thought the best for winter use and so a supply was put down in earthen jars placed in the cellar. All churning was done by hand in churns with wooden floats. It was a tedious task and dodged by young people whenever possible. The making of soap was another home industry in which the women engaged. At the door of every dwelling stood a leach barrel, in which the accumulation of hard wood ashes were placed. The barrel was filled with ashes to within a foot of the top. As the season approached for making soap, hot water was added twice a day to the contents of the barrel, which, as it slowly filtered through the ashes, became lye. There was an outlet in the bottom of the barrel from which the dripping lye was caught in a small wooden tub or bucket. This process went on for several weeks. No recipe could be given for making soap as all depended upon the strength of the lye, so the making of good soap depended largely upon the judgment of the soap maker. Once or twice a year the accumulation of grease, which had been tried and reduced to cakes, was brought out and boiled with the lye, out of doors, in a great iron pot. With good luck thirty-two gallons of soap could be made in a day. This soap was put in barrels and stored in the cellar; it was brown in color and of a substance like good firm jelly.

Cheese making was another home industry and the product was both good and plentiful. The milk was set over the fire and heated with a sufficient quantity of rennet to make the milk curdle. It was then broken in the cheese basket and placed in the cheese frame, and pressed in the cheese press for a week, the pressure increased each day, until the round firm cheese was ready to be put on the shelf and turned and buttered every day. Raised bread was hardly known for many years. Yeast is said to have been introduced by the French Huguenots. Previous to this time leaven was exclusively used. It was no easy matter to preserve the leaven from one baking to another. It would sour in extreme heat and lose its vitality in severe cold. To bake

bread in an iron pot over the coals, or inverted before the blaze was no easy task, yet there was no other way by which it could be done, as brick ovens did not come into use in the early settlement of New England. Bread was usually made of rye, barley, and Indian meal, because wheat did not ripen well for many years after the first settlement of the town.

Cookstoves and ranges came into use only a generation before the Civil War. There are many houses in Dedham that still have fire places and ovens, but for the most part they are bricked up. The brick oven was set up in the brickwork of the chimney next to the fireplace. It reached well back and had an oven door. It had an arched roof and a smooth brick floor. It was heated by building a fire within the oven. When it was thoroughly heated the ashes and live coals were taken out with a long handled shovel and cleaned and swept out with a turkey's wing. It was then ready for baking. The housewife judged the heat by counting the seconds she could keep her arm in the oven, so many seconds for bread heat, etc. It was necessary to put in first those things that called for a quick oven, the biscuits, etc., then pies and cake, the loaves of bread and finally those things that called for slow cooking, the great iron pot of beans and the kettle of brown bread which were often allowed to stand in the oven for twenty-four hours and turned out a product that cannot be equalled in any other way. A flat wooden shovel with a long handle was used to place the food in the depths of the oven. Once or twice a week came "baking day" when a sufficient amount of food was baked to serve the large family.

Quilting parties were once very common but now unknown. Recently a fashionable woman's club held a quilting party, but a professional quilter had to be hired to do the actual work. The occasion, it is said, was very realistic. If so the men folks came in to supper about 6 o'clock, while the quilt was still on the frame, with the old ladies peering at it through their silver bowed glasses. The young women and girls were getting supper ready while the men were getting their overalls off in the woodshed and grouping themselves around the water tub and the bucket of brown soft soap, and box of sand just outside the back door. The supper consisted of chicken pie, baked potatoes, Johnny cake,

Indian pudding, pumpkin pie, tarts with tea and a pitcher of cider. After supper the men went in to criticise the quilt and recognize the patches. The genealogy of every square was gone over searchingly. The quilt was left on the frame for several days as a memorial of a great occasion.

In the humble homes of the first settlers the light of a huge fireplace was supplemented by the burning of pine knots or "candle wood", as it was called. This light was found by the emigrants in use among the Indians on their landing here. In the fall a year's supply of these knots was gathered in the surrounding forest. The "candle wood" furnished a bright light and much work was done by it, yet it was not a satisfactory way of lighting even these humble homes, because it dripped tar. Later in the development of the settlement, tar became a valuable product of the colonists. To overcome the difficulties experienced in the use of pine knots, the Betty lamp—now only found in historical collections—was introduced. This lamp was usually suspended from a hook or nail; the bowl was filled with grease, and a cotton rag or wick was hung from the nose of the lamp which when lighted gave the illumination. As these lamps were stationary, and in their use emitted a disagreeable odor, something was needed which was more convenient and less obnoxious. This was found in the bayberry, a shrub which the early settlers discovered growing almost everywhere. This shrub bore a berry which yielded a kind of wax or tallow which was soon used for making candles. The tallow was obtained by boiling the berries in water. There was a fragrance to the burning bayberry candle, quite in contrast to the light previously employed, which made it a pleasure to use. Among the well-to-do the bayberry candle was much sought for. In the increase in stock raising—none of the cattle were at first slaughtered as the settlers desired to increase their herds as fast as possible—tallow was produced which was immediately used for candle making. In country towns as late as 1795 tallow was worth sixpence per pound, while beef, mutton and veal sold for twopence a pound, and often by the quarter at one penny.

The making in the autumn of a winter's supply of candles was the special work of every housewife. The candles were at

first dipped. The tallow was melted in a large kettle in the kitchen fireplace. To each candle rod—a stick about eighteen inches long—was attached six or eight wicks carefully straightened and twisted. The several wicks on the candle rod were carefully dipped in the melted tallow and placed to cool across two poles which were supported on the backs of kitchen chairs. Beneath, pans were set to catch the dripping tallow. The candle rods were arranged along these poles until perhaps a hundred candles were in the process of manufacture. Having been given time to cool (if hurried in the process they were brittle) the candles were regularly dipped and grew steadily in size until the required dimensions were attained. As the supply of tallow increased, the general use of candles was extended, and to meet this enlarged demand candle moulds were invented in which candles were made of the standard size and length. The hand moulds were made to run one, three, six or more candles at a time. The wick, held at the top of the mould, was fixed in the centre and extended to the bottom of the mould. The melted tallow was carefully poured into the mould and around the wick until it was filled. Those who made candles in a large way went from house to house and had moulds in which twenty-four candles were made at a time. When the New England colonists engaged in whale fisheries they opened up a profitable industry and furnished a new means of lighting. It was soon discovered that the toothed whale had stored in his huge head a valuable material called spermaceti, which was at once used for making candles. The spermaceti candle burned slowly and gave a strong light and large flame and was largely used in wealthy families. Candles were always burned in candlesticks, which were found in every home. They were often made of a variety of metals. Snuffers were always at hand with which to trim the candles as they steadily burned. When made of costly material and elaborately ornamented the snuffers were usually accompanied by an extinguisher, but this article was not in common use.

With the introduction of whale oil, lamps were introduced in this country. They were at first made of that favorite metal—pewter, but later of tin and glass. The glass lamps were of a variety of forms and heights and many of them were quite elab-

orate. The tin lamp in common use was called a petticoat lamp, because the bottom of the lamp resembled a skirt. It was not until within the memory of living men that families were universally possessed of adequate means of striking a light. The first matches of which we have any knowledge were splints of wood which were made about four inches long and tipped with brimstone. They were ignited, when fire was not available, by means of a tinder box, and flint and steel,—articles which had been possessed by all civilized and uncivilized people from time immemorial. Fire was communicated to the tinder by a spark struck from the steel by means of the hard flint. A bit of tinder having been lighted the sulphur match was then ignited. With the discovery of phosphorous it was soon used to produce fire, but as a commercial article it was both scarce and expensive. Fire was at first produced by rubbing small particles of the phosphorous between the folds of brown paper, and with the resulting flame a sulphur match was lighted. One of the best of the early inventions was the “phosphorous bottle” which had a coating of phosphorous. This little vial was kept tightly corked and when a light was wanted the cork was withdrawn and a sulphur match dipped in, which was immediately ignited. The original lucifer friction match was invented soon after 1833, when it commenced to be manufactured on a commercial scale. These matches were made of splints of wood which were whittled out by hand until 1842, when the wooden card having a dozen teeth, each tooth being a match, was introduced. These have been succeeded by the parlor match which is safer and more agreeable to use. Gas lighting was first used as a curiosity about the beginning of the 17th century. The real inventor of practical gas lighting, for streets and buildings, was William Murdock, who in 1792, lighted his house and office in Cornwall, England, with gas made from coal. In 1798 he constructed gas works and first publicly exhibited the gas in 1802. Cotton mills were lighted with it in 1805, streets in 1807, while Westminster bridge was lighted in 1813. In the United States, gas was first introduced by David Millville of Newport, R. I., who in 1806 installed it in his house and in the street in front of his house,—the first gas light in America. Gas was manufactured in Baltimore in 1821, but without success.

The next year it was introduced into Boston and in 1823 in New York City, but gas lighting was not in successful operation in this country until 1827.

With the increased scarcity of whale oil there was commenced about 1840 the manufacture of lard oil, which was used in large quantities for illuminating purposes. This oil continued in use until about 1860. A few years previous to this time burning fluid had been introduced, but was found so very dangerous on account of the inflammable nature of the fluid that it was soon discarded. Although the term kerosene as a petroleum product was first applied to oil in 1844, it did not come into general use for illuminating purposes before 1860, although it was introduced by James Young of Scotland in 1850. Since 1860 it has been used in large quantities, and the refining of kerosene from the crude oil has become a leading industry. Kerosene oil was largely used for all lighting purposes in country towns previous to the introduction of electric lighting, which had its rise and development as an industry during the last quarter of the 19th century. In 1877 electric lighting was introduced into London and Paris, and at that time these were the only places in the world where it was commercially used. The general introduction of electricity dates from 1880. The arc light was first used for lighting streets, squares and public halls, etc., and was followed by the incandescent lamp for indoor use.

John Winthrop built in 1631 a ship for crossing the water, and ship building soon became an industry. In the early settlement of the town Dedham farmers engaged in cutting ship timber which was carted by ox teams in large quantities to Boston where it found a ready sale. The Boston boats carried boards, after saw mills had been set up, as most of the forest trees had been cut off in England. These boats also carried loads of skins of the beaver, wolf, fox, squirrel, otter and mink. Salted fish, beef and pork as well as corn, wheat, barley and rye found a ready market in England. The boats did not return empty as the English were glad to send cloth, household goods, pewter, china dishes or anything the Colonists could not make for themselves. Boats also went to the West Indies and from there got sugar and molasses which was sold in the West India goods stores of New England.

CHAPTER XI

DEDHAM TAVERNS

THERE were always two central figures in the settlement of a New England town, namely, the meeting house and the tavern. The Congregational Church came into existence to meet the spiritual needs of the settlers, while the tavern or ordinary was built to meet their bodily wants as a place of public entertainment. Fires were never kindled in Colonial meeting houses, and as a consequence they were cold and damp and gloomy in the fall and winter seasons. The tavern then was needed as a place of warmth in the winter for those who had come in to attend the Sunday service, some of whom had traveled a distance of ten miles. The tavern naturally became a resort of worshippers on Sunday, and the General Court, in order to prevent backsliding passed a law requiring all tavern keepers within one mile of a meeting house to "clear their houses of all persons able to go to meeting during the time of service." A privilege was granted to tavern keepers which was given to no one else, namely the right to sell liquor. Yet drunkenness or tippling was prohibited and the tavern keeper who permitted such irregularities was liable to a fine of ten shillings. Later the Selectmen were instructed to post the name of common tipplers.

While Dedham was settled in 1636 there is no evidence that there was a tavern here before Michael Powell was licensed May 6, 1646, to keep an ordinary, a house of hospitality, and allowed to sell wine. As this occurred within ten years of the settlement of the town, Mr. Powell's ordinary must have been a very humble affair, with a thatched roof which would hardly meet Col. Byrd's description of the Jamestown settlers of whom he wrote: "Like true Englishmen they built a church that cost no more than fifty pounds and a tavern that cost five hundred."

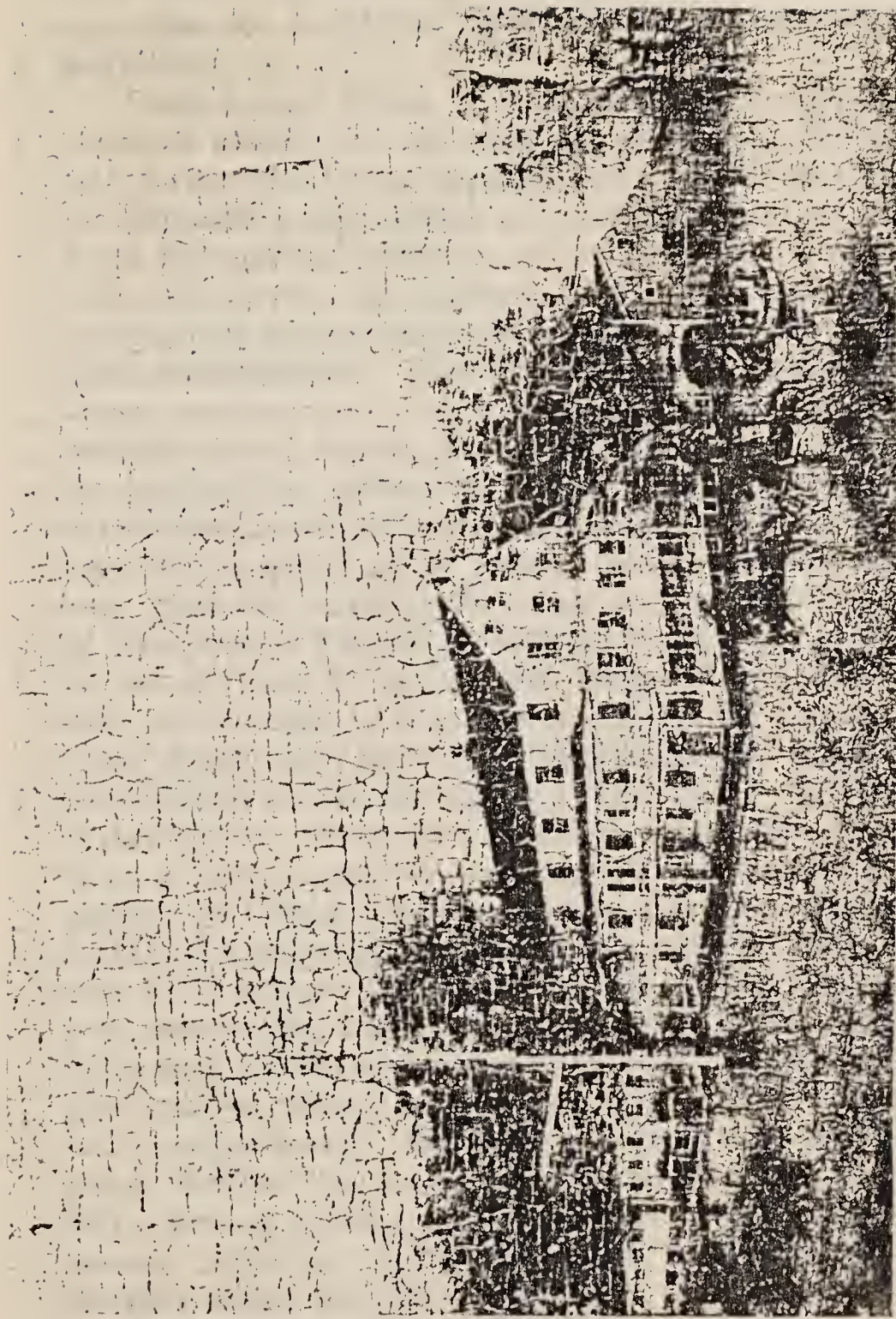
In 1648 Mr. Powell moved to Boston and it is believed that Joshua Fisher continued the business as he petitioned May 9, 1649, to be freed from customs on wines. We find in the lives of Michael Powell and Joshua Fisher the kind of men licensed to keep an ordinary in the early time. Michael Powell was tavern

keeper in Dedham for three years and a town deputy to the General Court. Joshua Fisher became a resident of Dedham in 1637; he joined the Dedham Church in 1639. He joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1640 and was the second sergeant in 1648. In 1640 he was made a lieutenant of the Dedham Train Band. At the first town meeting, after his admission as a freeman, he was chosen a selectman and continued in the office for twenty-two years. When Joshua Fisher opened his "public house" the selectmen petitioned the General Court to be freed from the custom on wines. The Court made answer as follows: The selectmen of Dedham desiring in regard to their remoteness from Boston that Lieut. Joshua Fisher might have liberty to sell some strong water. to supply ye necessity of such as shall stand in need thereof in that town, the Court grants their request. Mr. Fisher soon engaged in the brewing of malt liquors and had a tap room at his house. This second ordinary was located on High Street, between the public landing place and the meeting house, the two sources of his patronage. Other institutions of the town were the stocks and the whipping post and whenever the Court ordered that a culprit should be punished there was always a crowd on hand to witness the punishment. The Dedham settlers drank largely malt liquors and wine, with cider, as soon as orchards were grown. The "great room" was the chief attraction in Lieut. Fisher's Tavern. Here was the great fireplace, where in winter the huge logs blazed and cracked. In summer the fireplace was filled with asparagus, smoke tree and green shrubs. The hard oak floor was sanded and kept white and smooth. The room was low-studded and the great beams, bearing the marks of the hewer's axe, stretched across overhead. A settle was before the fire and stools and chairs were scattered around the room. Beside the fireplace was found the flip iron which was used in the concoction of certain drinks, the bitter taste which the iron imparted to liquor was greatly enjoyed. In this room stood the high desk with quill pens, sand box, and account book in which were recorded the many pints, quarts and gallons of liquor, which in too many cases brought poverty and want to many homes.

In early houses of hospitality abroad at every exit was



Top, NORFOLK HOUSE; bottom, PHOENIX HOTEL



BRIDE'S TAVERN

found a box bound with brass straps and provided with an opening through which coins might be inserted. Over this box were the letters T.I.P., meaning "To Insure Promptness." From this originated the word "tip" which in common use today signifies gratuities.

Capt. Joshua Fisher, Jr., succeeded his father as the proprietor of the tavern. He willed the property to his wife for life with a reversion to his daughter Mary who became the wife of Dr. Nathaniel Ames, Senior, the celebrated almanac maker. Dr. Ames took up his residence at the tavern on his marriage in 1735, and became the landlord. Under his administration the building was greatly improved and made a comfortable house of public entertainment. Here he made for many years his almanac, whose accuracy gave him a great distinction. Here Benjamin Franklin visited him on October 12, 1763 and here Fisher Ames, the distinguished statesman, was born. This ordinary continued to be known as Ames Tavern until 1772, when Richard Woodward married the widow of Dr. Ames, Senior, and became its landlord. Perhaps unjustly, the house was ever afterwards known as "Woodward's Tavern." Following the customs of old England, all taverns, were by statute law, obliged to put up a sign when they were licensed to keep a house of public entertainment. Dr. Ames' Tavern bore the sign of the "Rising Sun" while the Woodward Tavern put out the sign of a "Law Book." With the advent of newspapers enterprising landlords gave notice of the attractions of their houses by inserting advertisements in the newspapers. Dr. Ames used his almanac as an advertising medium. In 1751 the following advertisement appeared: These are to signify to all persons that travel the great Post Road south west from Boston, that I keep a house of Public Entertainment, eleven miles from Boston, at the sign of the Sun. If they want refreshment and see cause to be my Guest, they shall be well entertained at a reasonable rate. His house was fitted with closets and completely finished "to the turning of the key inside and out." It was a time of stirring events, when in 1772 Richard Woodward became proprietor of the tavern, an institution which Daniel Webster styled the "Headquarters of the Revolution." It was at the "Red Sabin Tavern" in Providence that the patriots in

June 9, 1772, met who captured the British naval schooner, the "Gaspar", the first sea victory of the Revolution. It was at the Green Dragon in Boston, that Paul Revere's committee watched the movements of General Gage. It was at the Indian Queen Tavern in Philadelphia that Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. "Thus is hospitality forever linked in love with Liberty." Here at the Woodward Tavern the Sons of Liberty met and here the committee of correspondence formulated measures to promote the welfare of the colonists. Here on September 6, 1774 was held the Convention which appointed General Warren with others to draw up the celebrated Suffolk Resolves, the adoption of which has been called "the spark which kindled the Revolution." This old tavern, known as the sign of the "Law Book" which had served as a place of public entertainment for a century and a half and whose floors had resounded to the tread of Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Warren, Samuel Adams and many other patriots of the Revolution, was torn down in 1817 and thus passed an ancient landmark. It is related that the tap room windows were screened with heavy wooden shutters in which were small heart-shaped openings. In the evening when the room was lighted these little openings emitted a brilliant streak of light, and travelers as they passed along the highway or in crossing the meadows, seeing the light in the darkness were wont to remark: "See the light shine through Mrs. Woodward's heart."

As the settlement of New England became more populous the demand for public houses for the accommodation of travelers engaged in trade and business and journeying from one part of the country to another became more necessary. On the great road from Boston to Worcester before the incorporation of the town of Needham, there was located on the south side of Charles River, in what was then a part of Dedham, a tavern which was run by Benjamin Mills. He was first licensed July 2, 1705 to keep a house of public entertainment. Judge Samuel Sewall mentions in his Diary that the Royal Governor and other dignitaries were wont to refresh themselves at Mills' Tavern in their journeyings into the interior of the state.

When the stage coach made its appearance it created a new

kind of travel for recreation and pleasure, and not wholly for business, so Gay's Tavern on Court Street, corner of Highland Street, came into existence. This was an important institution in the town nearly two centuries ago. Benjamin Gay was the original proprietor and was the landlord in 1749. As Gay's Tavern was located on one of the direct roads to Rhode Island, stage coaches probably stopped here for breakfast and perhaps for a change of horses. There was much rivalry between landlord Ames and landlord Gay as shown by a statement in Dr. Ames' Almanac for the year 1752 as follows: I beg leave to add—having the year previous advertised his tavern at the sign of the "Rising Sun", that if any with a view of gain to themselves, or advantage to their friends, have reported things of this house, in contradiction of any advertisement I would only have those whom they would influence consider that when the narrator is not honest, is not an eye or ear witness, can't trace his story to the original, has it only by hearsay, a thousand such witnesses are not sufficient to hang a dog, and I hope no gentleman that travels the road will have his mind biased against my house by such idle report. Benjamin Gay died in 1761 and was succeeded by his widow, who in turn was succeeded by her son, Joshua Gay, who built the beautiful colonial house now occupied by Hugh Perrin, which was kept as a tavern for more than a quarter of a century. Joshua Gay died in 1782 and was succeeded as landlord by Timothy Gay of Needham. Gay's Tavern was probably as complete in its appointments as any country tavern of its time in this vicinity. The inventory of the estate of Benjamin Gay, made in 1761, shows twenty-nine chairs, six beds with bedding, ten napkins, ten knives and eleven forks, two china punch bowls, two earthen punch bowls, two decanters and wine glasses, stone mugs and earthen ware; three dozen glass bottles, six candle sticks, three dozen pewter plates, seven pewter platters besides pewter porringers and measures.

President Dwight of Yale, a descendant of John Dwight of Dedham, writing about 1820 gives a description and appreciation of New England inns at the period of Gay's Tavern. The best old-fashioned New England inns were superior to any of the modern ones which I have seen. They were at least spared from attempting

to furnish a great variety of food. Yet the variety was ample. The food was always of the best quality; the beds were excellent; the house and all its appendages were in the highest degree clean and neat; the cookery was remarkably good; and the stable was not less hospitable than the house. The family in the meantime were possessed of principle, and received you with the kindness and attention of friends.

When the Norfolk County jail was built in 1795 it was located on Highland street near Gay's tavern. Timothy Gay the landlord was the jailor, and here in the bar-room of the tavern the keys to the jail were hung. The last landlord of Gay's Tavern was Stephen Fuller who was running the hotel in 1807, although there were three other hotels in the village at the time. A pane of glass in the bar room of Gay's Tavern bore on original verse cut upon it with a diamond in 1807. The verse was evidently addressed to the sweetheart of the guest.

Far, far from home, while journeying on
I often turn and love to see
O'er yon blue hills, the smiling sun,
Whose beams dear Anna smile on thee.

In the estate of Samuel Colburn devised to the Episcopal Church in Dedham in 1756 were several lots of land including his homestead. In Mr. Colburn's old house, Jesse Clapp opened a tavern of which he was the landlord in 1792 when the property was leased by Timothy Gay, landlord of the Court Street Tavern, of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Gay seems to have been the landlord in 1802. He was soon succeeded by William Smith who continued to be the landlord until his death in 1810. Mr. Smith named his house "The Dedham Hotel." The word "hotel" did not apply itself to American hosteleries until about 1800 so Mr. Smith was one of the early users of the word. In 1817 Nathaniel Polly Jr. became proprietor and ran the hotel for several years. On June 30, 1817 while Polly was landlord President Munroe in journeying to Boston stopped with Capt. Dowse over night. The next morning he walked down to the tavern where he gave a reception to the citizens of the town. In the years 1821-1828 the tavern was kept by Francis Alden; here the passengers of the "Citizens Line of Coaches" took breakfast. Before the advent

of the railroad there was an enormous business done between Boston and Providence where connections were made for New York and the South. In 1828 this became Brides Tavern. James Bride being the proprietor. As a landlord he was noted for his abundant table and good service. There was a large stable in connection with the tavern, the buildings of which covered nearly an acre of land. At midnight on October 30, 1832 the stable was found to be on fire, efforts were unavailing to stay the flames and the whole establishment was laid in ashes. The tavern and stable in due time were rebuilt. The house, as it had arisen from the ashes of its predecessor was called the Phoenix House. At this time the Phoenix was the finest hotel in Norfolk County. It had sixty rooms furnished in the most modern and tasteful manner. On the first floor were four large parlors, dining hall 58x28 feet, and bar-room 38x18 feet. On the second floor there were six parlors and ten chambers, and later an elegant dance hall 56x28 feet was added. The hall was opened with a grand ball and turkey supper on January 30, 1840. James Bride was succeeded by David Kingman and during his occupancy the hotel was partially burned on April 10, 1836. October 6, 1836 Adam H. White became the landlord and opened it with an elegant champagne supper. He persisted in selling liquor contrary to law and was several times indicted. In 1837 Theodore T. Kimball bought the property and the following year became landlord of the hotel.

In 1843 there was a great temperance celebration in honor of the opening of the Phoenix by James Clark, as a Temperance Hotel. Public exercises were held in the meeting house of the First Church. An address was given by Nathaniel P. Banks, afterwards distinguished as a statesman and soldier. After the exercises in the meeting house the men and women marched with their music and banners to the Phoenix to dine. Among the celebrated temperance advocates who spoke in Dedham from time to time were John B. Gough and Father Mathiew the great Irish Temperance Reformer. Mr. Clark was obliged to give up his experiment in 1845. John Tilton was the next landlord. He was the first to introduce into the house what was distinctly called style. He had colored waiters and bell boys to answer the call of guests. In 1850 Josiah D. Howe became the landlord and ran the Phoenix

with great success until his death in 1867. His wife succeeded him and conducted the house with much ability until 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Howe were perhaps the most popular landlords which the Phoenix ever had. Under their management this hotel was felt to be an acquisition to the town. At that time sleighing parties were very popular and during the winter months many parties from Boston and surrounding towns were entertained here. During the Civil War the Phoenix was the constant resort of officers at Camp Meigs at Readville. When President Lincoln was assassinated the hotel was decorated with the American Flag and draped in black. James Eaton of Rockland was its landlord until that never-to-be-forgotten Christmas night in 1880 when the Phoenix was burned never to be rebuilt. Thus passed the last hostelry on this spot which for nearly a century had been associated with the growth, comfort and prosperity of the town. Many distinguished persons were guests at the Phoenix. Nathaniel P. Willis, and his sister Fanny Fern, the Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Gannett, William H. Fuller, a brother of Margaret Fuller, with his family. Count Johannas and many prominent Dedham families were boarders here. Under landlord Howe's management, when the Court was in session, the judges stopped here from Monday morning to Friday night with many distinguished lawyers. The hotels in Dedham Village, the Phoenix, Norfolk and Columbian, all had flag staffs attached and on festive days and patriotic celebrations, the American Stars and Stripes were hoisted in honor of the occasion.

In 1795 a post road was opened with mail coaches, under contract with the Postmaster General which ran over Court and Highland Streets to Providence. To meet this natural increase in travel, "Howe's Tavern" was opened in 1798 by William Howe, who leased of the Episcopal Church a piece of land which was the site of the first Episcopal Church in Dedham, at the corner of Court and Church Streets on which he erected a tavern the main part of which is still standing on the site. The building originally had an ell in which there was a dance hall. Mr. Howe sold the property in 1818 to Mace Smith who ran it under the name of "The Punch Bowl". He had a store in connection with the hotel where he sold West India goods. It was later known as "Shep-

ard's Tavern" when it was run by Lemuel Shepard who later became the landlord of the Union Hotel in Boston. William Smith again became landlord and ran it with poor success until 1842, when the building received extensive repairs and was closed for six months after which it was again opened by William Smith who called it the "Washingtonian House". He ran it as a strictly temperance house but was obliged to close it after four months trial. He was succeeded by Jonathan Bowditch who named his place of entertainment the "Columbian House" and under his management it was celebrated for its good service and fine table. Francis Alden bought the property in 1847 and it was afterwards known as "Alden's Tavern." He was its last landlord and during the last year of his management it was little more than a boarding house.

The Norfolk Hotel* on Court Street was one of the last of the old Dedham inns. It was built by Martin Marsh on land leased of the First Church in Dedham in 1801. In 1818 the property was purchased by Gragg & Alden who remained proprietors until 1828 when Francis Alden became the sole owner. Mr. Alden soon enlarged the building by the addition of an ell which contained a dance hall. The ballroom was one of the best in New England and for many years was the scene of festive occasions. From far and near parties came to try the celebrated spring floor, and the elegant supper following a royal dance. Here a Thanksgiving Ball was given for many years. Mr. Alden named it the Norfolk Hotel. In 1814 Mr. Marsh commenced to run, in connection with the hotel, a line of stage coaches between Dedham and Boston, the fare being 62½ cents each way. He issued the following advertisement: "Neat and convenient carriages, fleet and gentle horses, civil and obliging drivers, will constantly be provided and every exertion made to accommodate the public." The stage left Dedham at 7 o'clock in the morning in the summer and at half past eight in the winter season. Later the regular stage coach service of the town was five days in the week, Wednesday and Sunday being the excepted days. The stage coach was ordinarily drawn by two horses, but on certain days, as Monday and Saturday by three. In 1840 Mr. Alden conveyed the property to

* For the history of the Norfolk Hotel see Austin's Tale of a Dedham Tavern, 1912.

Martin Bates who through the years had several tenants as landlords. At times when it was not leased Mr. Bates made the attempt to run it himself. At one time the hotel was known as Hazelton's Hotel and later as McIntire's. In 1848 Ezra Jones became proprietor and under his management the hotel began to run down, he himself came to grief for violation of the liquor law. On June 1, 1866 Mr. Bates conveyed the property to the trustees of St. Mary's School and Asylum, and an institution which had been of great service to Dedham came to a close. Early landlords of the Norfolk House—Martin Bates, Moses Gragg and Francis Alden, were prominent Freemasons and here for some years, previous to the dedication of the Masonic Hall, in 1839, in the northeast room on the third floor were held the meetings of Constellation Lodge and here many men of Dedham were raised to the sublime degree of master masons. Ebenezer Gay's "Travelers Inn" on Federal Hill was purchased in 1787 by Capt. Timothy Stowe. Here he found many receipted bills for casks of various liquors, which had been sold to travelers and others who passed over this road, thus established the tradition that this was once a roadhouse. Mr. Gay was by trade a cordwainer and had a little shop in connecton with his inn.

Frederick D. Klemm, who came to this country from Germany, in 1847, in consequence of having been a participant in the Student's Riot at Heidelberg University, purchased land on Eastern Avenue, in 1862, and erected a hotel which he named the "Reunion Hotel" in the hope that the war then going on between the North and the South would terminate in a reunion. Mr. Klemm was a lifelong friend of Carl Schurz and had many tokens of his friendship in gifts he had received. During the Civil War the Reunion Hotel was patronized by soldiers from Readville to many of whom Mr. Klemm gave fencing lessons. It was a popular place for jurors when the Court was in session.

The Norfolk Hotel entertained many distinguished visitors including General Lafayette the "Nation's Guest" in 1824, President Andrew Jackson in 1832 together with his suite, Vice President Martin Van Buren, Governor Cass, Secretary of War; Governor Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, Governor Marcy of New York and several other distinguished gentlemen. With the open-

ing of Courts in Norfolk County many distinguished persons were entertained in Dedham Hotels, especially the Norfolk House as follows: Chief Justice Isaac Parker, Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw; Judge Theron Metcalf; Judge Theophilus Parsons; Judge Thomas Dawes; Judge Lemuel Sewall; Judge George P. Sanger. Among lawyers were James Otis, Daniel Webster, Joseph Story, Caleb Cushing, Rufus Choate, Marcus Morton, Robert C. Winthrop, Charles Francis Adams, Edward Everett, Ebenezer R. Hoar, Richard H. Dana, William Gaston, John A. Andrew, and Benjamin F. Butler. When Mr. Choate was to speak, it was customary to adjourn the High School to give the older pupils an opportunity to hear his oratory. The Norfolk Hotel is now a private residence remodeled after the Southern Colonial style of architecture. The two storied veranda and the four large and tall pillars, and the Southern Colonial gates, joined by brick arches to the North and South sides, give a colonial and majestic tone to the whole structure. The old ball room, two stories high, with arched plastic ceiling, spring floor and hanging musicians gallery at one end has been preserved.

Isaac Weathers bought the property at the north east corner of Washington and School Streets and erected thereon the "Norfolk House" which was opened early in 1876. Mr. Weathers continued to be the genial landlord of this house until 1900 when it was closed to the public.

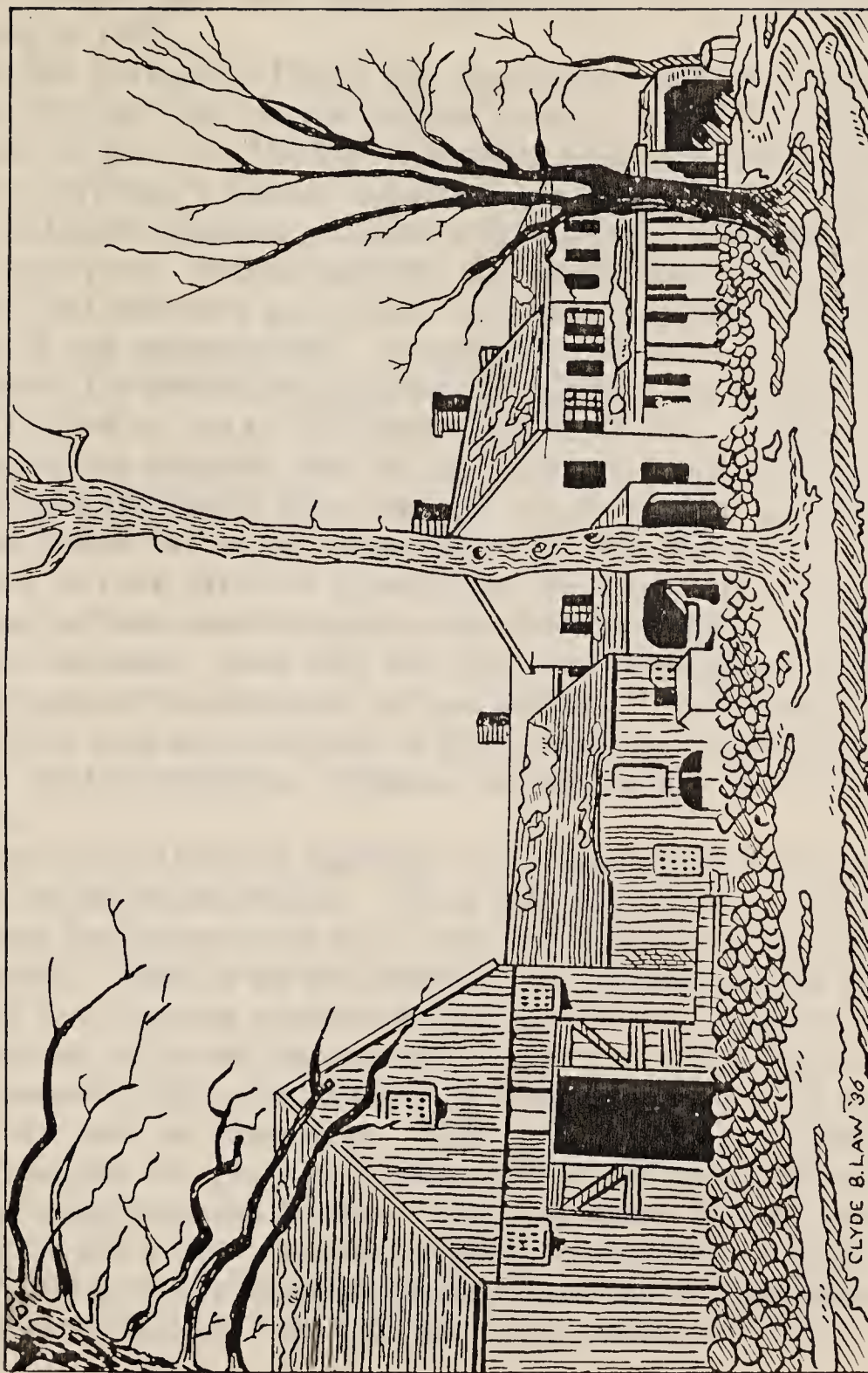
Deacon Joseph Ellis, who lived near the Clapboard Tree meeting house obtained a license "to keep a tavern" July 28, 1732. This tavern contained one room on the first floor and a sleeping room above. The Ellis Tavern on High Street in the Third Parish, burned in 1887, was opened as a tavern about 1760, by Abner Ellis, son of Deacon Joseph Ellis. There was a West India goods store in connection with the tavern which was conducted for many years by Mr. Ellis' son-in-law, Theodore Gay, a business which is still conducted by Mr. Gay's descendants. When coaches ran between Boston & Hartford over the Hartford Turnpike, they stopped here to take and leave mail as well as passengers. There was in connection with the Tavern a ball room in common with the times and here many dancing parties were held. It is still recalled that Barnard Ellis when only eight years old played the

violin for dancing in this hall. Here droves of hogs and cattle, on their way to Brighton, were herded for the night in the barnyard, while the weary drovers slept two in a bed, or in a room with several beds in it, as was the universal custom of the times. These travelers often rose in the morning to eat a cold breakfast, which had been put up for them at home, but they never neglected to wash it down with a glass or two of "blackstrop" before starting on their journey. "The Dedham Inn," the colonial house at the corner of Highland and Court Streets, with its beautiful trees and extensive gardens, was opened as a hotel in 1915 by Edward Cassell. The original house, to which some additions were made, was designed by Bulfinch and the front of the house is a good example of his architecture. The Dedham Inn has proved a great convenience to residents and the traveling public. George Thorley, in the purchase of the estate, succeeded Mr. Cassnell and has maintained to the present time a house of public entertainment to the satisfaction of his patrons.

At Clapboard Trees there was a house kept by Daniel Fisher one of the first settlers in the parish. In the development of this parish, the farmers at first cleared their fields and made ready for a settlement, while still living in Dedham village. They went up the Sandy Valley road to their farms and returned at night for fear of the Indians, who were still present and roamed in the forest. Daniel Fisher's Tavern was located on Gay Street east of Fox Hill Street. The house was three stories high. Mr. Fisher owned slaves who worked on the land. The first tavern within the original territory of Clapboard Trees, the site of which is now in the town of Norwood, was located on Washington Street, near the Ellis Station. Here the first legal Parish meeting in the Clapboard Trees Parish was held in 1730. The tavern was built by John Ellis and had several generations of his descendants for landlords. Lemuel Ellis being the last of the number. He died in middle life and his widow Mary Ellis ran the tavern for many years after her husband's death, with great success. Being located on the Turnpike it had a large patronage from the traveling public especially teamsters who made it a point to at least "bait" their teams at "Aunt Lems". She was "Aunt Lem" to all the Parish and "Good Aunt Lem" to all her neighbors. Being on



Top, SOUTH DEDHAM TAVERN, 1865; bottom, SPRINGFIELD
PARISH TAVERN, 1763



ELLIS TAVERN, WEST DEDHAM, 1760

the military road many soldiers of the Revolution stopped here for refreshments and during the War many stragglers on their return stopped here over night. The old tavern was torn down previous to 1900.

In the Springfield Parish the tavern was built in 1762, by Daniel Whiting, who became Dedham's highest officer in the Revolution. At that time the Parish Meeting house had been finished and Col. Whiting's Tavern completed the needs of the Parish. This old tavern remained intact until 1907 when it was burned. In the "great room" citizens gathered for nearly three-fourths of a century and discussed questions of state and engaged in the idle gossip of the neighborhood. Around the open fire in the store soldiers of the Revolution gathered and fought their battles o'er. In this tavern as late as 1821, when Isaac Howe was landlord, was witnessed the pathetic scene of an adjourned town meeting at which time the town's poor were bid off at auction, not to the highest bidder but to the lowest bidder for care and board. Col. Whiting in 1784, after his return from the Army sold this property and without security loaned every dollar to the state so great was her necessity. And here was illustrated the curious custom of the times of "warning out" all new comers. Col. Whiting, with his family, took up a residence in Natick and was "warned out of town" by the selectmen, someone having notified them of his arrival.

The great American highway ran by East Street to Pleasant Street in the South Parish. There was much travel over this road and taverns were set up to meet the demands of the traveling public. There is an old cellar hole on Pleasant Street down toward the Neponset meadows where, according to tradition, was located one of the old taverns on the post road. The old tavern was removed within the memory of living men, but of its landlords we have no knowledge. Still further south on Pleasant Street beyond the Ink factory was another old tavern the cellar hole of which can still be seen. This was Henry White's tavern where he did a good business catering to travelers as early as 1688*. This place appears in an old manuscript expense account of a journey to New York and New Jersey about that year.

* Story of Walpole page 200.

After the passing of the old taverns on Pleasant Street, Abel Everett, opened a public house on Washington Street just over the subway at Winslow Crossing. This was listed as one of the leading taverns in Dedham in the year 1800. The old tavern is still standing having been moved to a lot toward East Walpole and remodeled into a tenement house. The tavern known in later years as the "Norwood House" on Washington Street, was one of the old land marks of the South Parish. It was built probably early in 1800, by Paul Ellis. This tavern had all the accessories of the country inn with its bar, ball room, etc. It was here that the Rev. Edwin Thompson, a staunch friend of the Washington movement did valiant work for the cause of temperance. There was always a bar in country taverns where New England rum was sold. In too many instances the thrifty inn keeper trusted the hard working farmer until quite a debt was contracted in an ever increasing scale.

CHAPTER XII

ROADS AND BRIDGES

IN the early settlement of New England, rivers were the only means of communication, with the interior, and they were much used not only by the Indian, but by the white settlers as well. Settlements along the coast of Massachusetts increased, while those inland made but slow progress. The first inland town to be settled was Concord, Massachusetts, which was made in 1635; the second was Dedham. Both towns were settled for the same reason, namely, an open plain, for the growing of crops, and river meadows, where hay could be cut for herds, and thatch gathered for the roofs of dwellings. While Watertown and Roxbury were both crowded in their settlement, yet the Dedham settlers at first came from Watertown, because they could row up the Charles River, and in this way reach their settlement. Passage across from Roxbury was more difficult, as there were no roads for travel. Land travel continued both difficult and costly, in all the Colonies throughout the whole of the industrial period, and roads were so poor, even a century after New England was settled, that not until 1722, was a team driven from Connecticut to Rhode Island. The roads at first followed Indian trails, which were later developed into bridle paths, and cart ways and finally into highways. For the making of "the way" between Dedham and Cambridge the Court allowed on December 5, 1643 "till the fourth month (June) next."

Road extensions in Dedham were naturally made toward Boston, where the settlers found a sale for timber, wood, bark and charcoal. When we remember that as late as 1757, there were only one chaise and thirteen chairs—a one seated vehicle—to be taxed in the entire town of Dedham, we need not trouble ourselves over much about the laying out of highways. There were two roads in early Dedham. One led from Dwight's Bridge—Little river, to the training field, and the other led from the Landing place to Wigwam pond. Careful of the comfort of succeeding generations, the Dedham settlers were anxious to lay out in the beginning such roads and public ways as might, so far as they

could judge, be afterwards needed. In road building the men were summoned at first by beat of the drum, as they were called to meeting on the Sabbath, later by the ringing of the bell, morning and afternoon. The Clay brook road, an early Dedham way, was so named because it led to the free clay pits, which were early opened by the settlers. The road, remains today much as it was two centuries ago. The road over Strawberry hill is also a very old way and is early referred to in the town records. These roads led to the Indian settlement at South Natick, and were often used by the Apostle Eliot. In water travel, birch bark canoes and dug-outs were used along the coast and water courses. For these Dedham had its Landing places.

Indian trails were numerous all over the country. Even Broadway in New York City was once an Indian trail. These trails had much to do with the history and development of the country. The old Roebuck road ran through Dedham, East Walpole, Foxboro, North Attleboro and Pawtucket to Providence, where it met the Pequot Path, which led from Providence to Westerly, forming a link in the chain of paths or trails which reached from Boston to New York, on which the monthly post was later established.

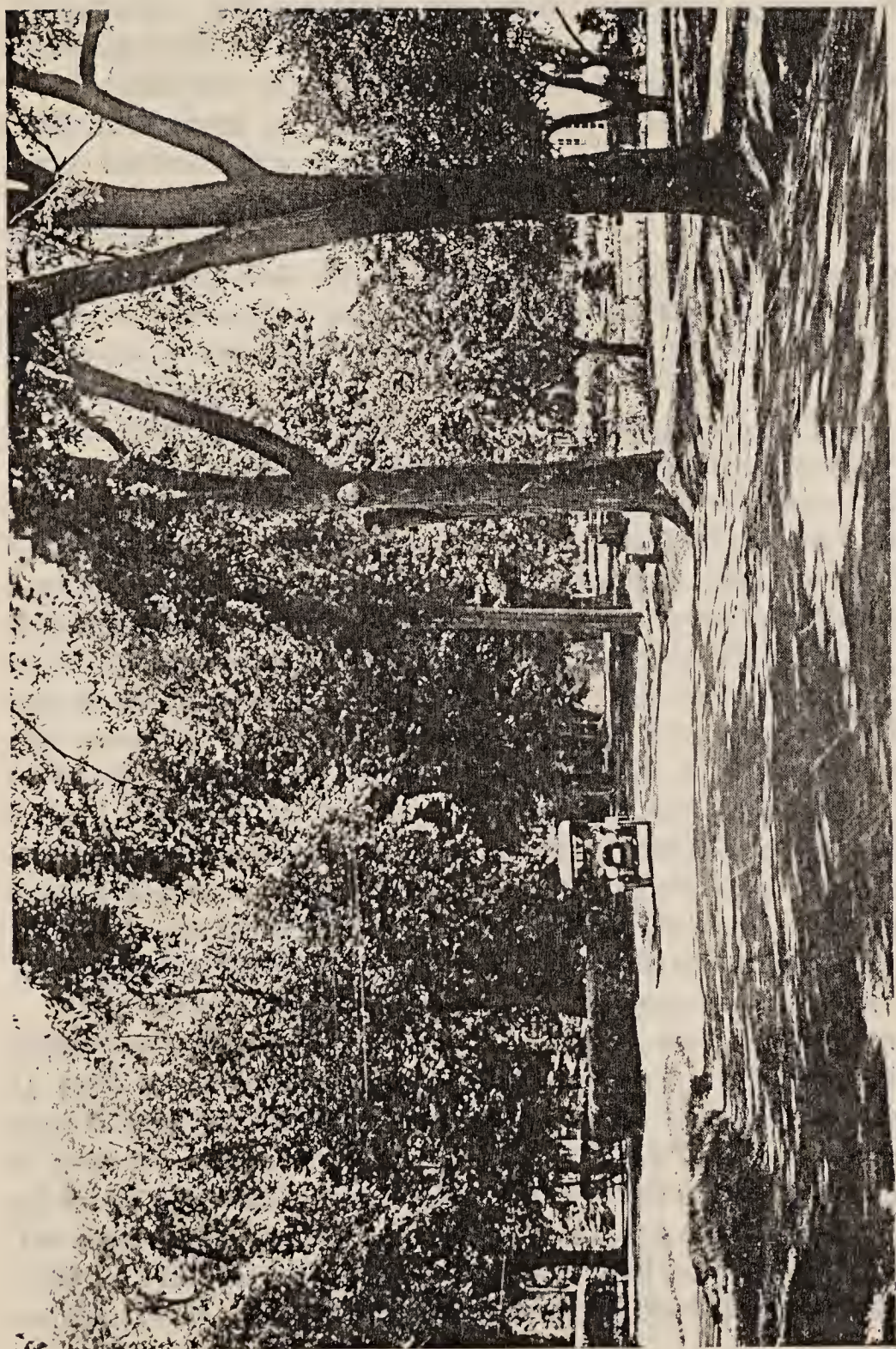
Dedham roads were developed from minor Indian trails, and cart roads, so it is impossible to give the evolution of the roads of the town.

River travel was so common that landing places were early laid out by the town. The one on Ames street having been laid out by Edward Allyne and Abraham Shaw. As Abraham Shaw died in 1638, this landing place must have been laid out previous to that time.

HISTORIC ROADS. The road, says Bushnell, is that physical sign or symbol by which you will best understand any age or any people. Being on the great American Post line, the Puritan road of the 17th century, Dedham has two historic highways, the old and new post roads which go back to Colonial days. The two turnpikes of the town also belong to the turnpike era. The first American highway came out from Boston through Roxbury to Dedham passing over East Street and probably through Norwood on Pleasant Street to the bridge near Morrill's Ink Mill and so on through the edge of Sharon to Foxboro and Wrentham. Over our



EAST STREET



COURT STREET

roads the Quakers under the lash were driven into the "wilderness" and the most distinguished residents of the Colony traveled; Governor Dudley, Judge Sewell, Madam Knight and later George Washington, Nathan Hale, Benjamin Franklin, General Putnam and Lafayette.

In 1690 the trouble with the French and Indians led the Colonial authorities at Boston to establish a post for special intelligence between this place and Rhode Island, for a full discovery of the motions of the French on this coast. This post ran over East Street.

The Avery Oak, under whose grateful shade, the first settlers of the town rested, stands on this old post road, the first National Highway in America. It was the first road from which all fences were removed.

In 1756 a young Colonel of the Virginia militia, George Washington, came to Boston to consult Governor Shirley relating to affairs in the French and Indian Wars. His diary shows that he came by way of Providence and must have passed through Dedham on one of our historic roads. The first stage coach line in New England, and the second in America, began regular trips in 1718 between Boston and Bristol Ferry over East Street. The trip from Boston to Bristol, 55 miles, took from 5 o'clock Tuesday morning to noon on Wednesday, the fare being 25 shillings or \$5.00. Today one leaves Boston at 8:25 A. M. and arrives at Bristol Ferry at 10:14, one hour and forty-nine minutes. Traveling by stage coach from early morning until late at night, one made the run from Boston to New York in six days. Now several lines of buses leave Boston every morning, noon and night for New York passing through Dedham and making the trip in ten hours.

In 1765 the stage coach between Boston, Dedham, and Providence went four times a week. In 1769 it went six times a week. In 1784 the service was performed on every week day usually in nine hours. In 1793 the Dedham line rose to importance because of a steam-boat connection at Bristol Ferry and held its position until the opening of the Boston and Providence Railroad in 1835. The Boston and Providence Stage Coach Line carried the mail from 1792 to 1795, but was not properly a mail coach; it carried passengers for a dollar, and offered to carry mail for nothing. Pas-

senger coaches between Boston and Providence now carry passengers for seventy-five cents. Dedham saw its first mail-coach on April 7, 1795 under a contract made by the Postmaster-General giving six mail-coaches a week to New York, of which three passed through Dedham. Previous to this time the mail had been carried by riders over East Street. Up to 1792 Peter and Benjamin Mumford, who began the service before the Revolution, supplied the mail service between Boston and Rhode Island passing through Dedham. They traveled on horseback and incidentally did a thriving newspaper and express business.* About this time the great mail service was organized, which reigned until the opening of the Boston and Providence railroad in 1835. East Street continued to be the chief road to Bristol and Providence until 1751, when a connecting road between North Attleboro and Wrentham changed the course of travel, through Walpole Centre and the second of our historic highways came into prominence; starting at High Street and running over Federal Hill and Highland Street. In connection with our historic roads, we know that copies of the Declaration of Independence, which left Philadelphia on July 6 by post and arrived in Boston on Saturday, July 13, were borne through Dedham. The copies sent by courier or express did not arrive in Boston until Monday, July 15, the express having taken the upper road through Hartford, Springfield and Worcester.

The Declaration of Independence was officially printed in Philadelphia on July 5 and 6. John Hancock, President of the Congress, sent copies on July 6 to the Assembly of Massachusetts Bay. The Assembly however was holding meetings in Watertown, on account of the prevalence of small pox, and had adjourned. The Declaration was first read in Boston from the Balcony of the Old State House on Thursday, July 18th. The Council on August 5, ordered the Sheriff of Suffolk County to take proper care that printed copies of the Declaration be distributed through the State as soon as may be, that every Town may have the Declaration publicly read in each religious assembly. The Declaration of In-

* Previous to the invention of the telegraph, messengers carried the news on horseback or in light gigs. The news of President Tyler's veto of the Tariff Bill in 1842, is thus recorded in Dedham. On Tuesday afternoon last "up drove a man at McIntire's in a light gig, his horse dripping wet and himself bespattered with mud, whose first and most anxious wish was to get a fresh horse to carry him to Boston. He had come from Washington, on express, with President's (Tyler) Veto. His call was promptly responded to, and he was away with speed equal to John Gilpin."—Norfolk Democrat August 12, 1842.

dependence was read in the present meeting house of the First Church in Dedham in August, 1776. An endorsed copy was read in Boston on August 11, and the reading may have occurred at Dedham on the same date.

It was over Highland Street that the troops marched from Rhode Island and Connecticut in re-enforcing the army at the siege of Boston. It was over this road that Nathan Hale led his company from New London in 1775. A large cannon from Providence passed over our roads on May 25, 1775. On August 9th three hundred rifle men marched through Dedham on their way to Boston. After the taking of Dorchester Heights in March, 1776, many militia men passed through the town on their way home. Five regiments of Continental troops started from Cambridge for New York, shifting the scene of operations in the Revolutionary War from New England to New York. These troops passed through Dedham taking the road over Federal Hill. It is recorded that they found the roads through Dedham, Walpole, and Wrentham to be in exceedingly bad condition and the heavily loaded wagons made but slow progress. Elias Ware of Wrentham, a Revolutionary soldier, records that the first regiment to leave Cambridge for New York, on March 18, 1776, went by way of Dedham and Medway, which fact adds interest to our historic records. On June 14, 1781, seven hundred French Soldiers, who had come as a convoy to Boston, slept in Dedham on their way to join the army then encamped in Providence. While it is not known over which of our historic roads they traveled, yet on their return from Yorktown a year later, they came through Wrentham and over Federal Hill into Dedham. These are the soldiers to whose memory a tablet has been erected on Court Street.

The first regular stage over this route between Boston and Providence was established in 1767 and was called Stage Coach No. 1. It left Providence on Tuesday and returning left Boston on Thursday. Several writers have referred to the King's Highway, as applied to Dedham roads. It should be known, however, that there never was a King's Highway in Massachusetts, as proven by the fact that in the archives of the Commonwealth, where all Provincial records are kept, no reference has ever been found to a King's Highway in Massachusetts.

Many will recall the drinking places for animals provided where ever a highway crossed a brook in the early time. Five such watering places were found in the Springfield Parish of Dedham, several of which exist today. The picturesque watering trough also found by the roadside was common in the early time. They were fed by the purest water from nearby springs. The drinking fountain in Dedham Square disappeared with the advent of the automobile.

It was a custom brought over from England to set up milestones by the road side giving distances to important places. This practise was first introduced here by Judge Sewell and continued by Paul Dudley. A good specimen of a milestone is found today on Huntington Avenue in Roxbury. When Benjamin Franklin was Postmaster-General he caused milestones to be set upon the Post roads.

TURNPIKES. Dedham had an important part in the Turnpike era, which commenced in Massachusetts about the beginning of the 19th Century. Its purpose was to furnish improved transportation facilities, through private corporations. State and local governments were yet unable (but they have learned since), to raise by taxation sufficient money to build highways, so corporations were chartered at that time to build roads and collect tolls for their use. Turnpikes as distinguished from ordinary roads, were those on which gates barred the progress of travel for which payment was demanded for the privilege of using the road. Such payments were called "tolls" and the gates were known as toll gates. An effort was made early in 1800, to build a turnpike from the Court House in Dedham to Pawtucket Bridge, as the road from Boston to Providence, although much used, was in a very bad state. It is conceived, as the petitioners say, that it can only be made good, by a Turnpike that being the cheapest mode of making the needed improvements.

This proposition met with strong opposition. Dedham's Representative Dea. Israel Bullard at first voted against it. Dr. Ames wrote: "Many dread it as bad as a standing Army to sponge them of money." The Legislature, however, on March 8, 1802, chartered the Norfolk & Bristol Turnpike to be built from the Dedham Court House to Pawtucket Bridge as near a straight

line as a committee, appointed by the General Court, shall, with all due regard to the nature of the ground, decide. The first meeting of the Corporation was held March 30, 1802, with Col. Israel Hatch as moderator and Fisher Ames as President. Col. Hatch took the contract to build the pike and was required to form a smooth regular surface covered in every part with coarse hard cementing gravel, not less than six inches deep for several feet in width, and three inches at the side of the slope. The corporation was required by its charter to file returns of its doings. Only one report is made, however, and that reads that the road cost \$225,000 or about \$6,440 per mile. When completed in 1806, the Norfolk & Bristol Turnpike was one of the finest roads in America, as all other turnpikes were simply dirt roads. The first dividend, about $\frac{5}{8}$ of 1%, was made in 1809. Dividends were declared fitfully, but generally held up to about 1 or 2% per annum, until the opening of the Boston & Providence railroad in 1835. In 1831 the Company paid the surprising dividend of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In 1803, the Norfolk & Bristol Turnpike was extended from Dedham Court House to the Brick School House, which stood at the present corner of Washington and Bartlett Streets in Roxbury.

The Dedham Toll House and Gate is located by WOOD'S TURNPIKES OF MASSACHUSETTS at "near the old road Westward" probably near the present corner of East and Washington Streets.

By the charter of the Turnpike the proprietors were entitled to receive from each traveler or passenger at each of their toll gates the following rates of toll. For every coach, phaeton, chariot or other four wheeled carriage drawn by two horses, 25 cents and if drawn by more than two horses an additional sum of four cents for each horse. For every curricule, 14 cents; for every cart, wagon, sled or sleigh, drawn by two oxen or horses, 10 cents, and if drawn by more than two, an additional sum of 3 cents for each horse or ox. For every chaise, chair or other carriage drawn by one horse, 10 cents; for every wagon, cart, sled or sleigh drawn by one horse, 6 cents; for every man and horse, 4 cents.

Today we cannot realize the bustle and confusion attendant upon the heavy traffic of busses over the Norfolk and Bristol Turn-

pike. The coaches created so much dust in summer that everything in Dedham Village, including all large and small fruits, were covered with layers of dust; this was before the day of macadam and tarvia roads. There were two competing stage lines, The Citizen's Line and the People's Line, over the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike, each striving to see which could make the shortest time between Boston and Providence. The time of the early coaches was 10 hours, this had been reduced to 7 hours, which was regarded as fast time, when these competing companies brought the time down to about $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The Citizen's Line built some light and handsome coaches called the "Pioneer Line," and with their fastest horses made the whole distance in about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, thus beating the other line. The Citizen's Line stopped at the Phoenix House, while the People's Line stopped at the Norfolk House for a change of horses and for refreshments. The hostlers were so trained that they could make a change of the four horses in just one minute, the approach of the stage having been announced by the blowing of the stage horn. The Citizen's Line left Boston at 5 o'clock in the morning, summer and winter, often sending out 12 or 15 coaches at a time. As many as 40 coaches were often counted in a day as they passed Court and Highland Streets. This continued until the completion of the Boston and Providence Railroad when all was changed.

Stage coaches for long distance travel at first had three wide seats, one at each end of the coach and one in the middle, called the strap seat. This style is illustrated by the Dedham Coach which accommodated nine persons, and owing to its shape was called the egg coach. Later seats were erected on top of the coach, as illustrated by the Concord coach.

In 1842 that section of the Turnpike between Dedham and Foxboro was taken over by the County Commissioners and became a public road, and a few years later the whole length of the pike passed from the hands of the Turnpike Company and is now the much traveled road between Dedham and Providence. The Hartford and Dedham Turnpike was chartered in 1804 and was planned for through travel between Boston and Hartford, the distance by this line being only 106 miles. This turnpike was laid out to run from the Ninth Massachusetts Turnpike at Bellingham, through

Medway, Medfield and Dover, to the Pitt's Head near the Court House in Dedham, a distance of $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It was determined that there should be two toll gates, one between the house of Horatio Adams in Medway and Brick's Corner in Medfield, and another to be located between the house of Henry Tisdale in Dover, and the house of Abner Ellis in Westwood. Running so largely over a public highway, there was no collection of tolls in Dedham. As the returns were small, the Dover toll house was given up after a few years, and the collections were made at what has been known for many years as the Guy place. This turnpike was a dirt road and cost about \$1,940 a mile to build or \$32,000 all told.

As previously seen there were many daily stage coaches running through Dedham. In 1825 there were 68 stage lines leaving Boston, with 317 stages in and out each week. There was much travel southward in those days as Newport overshadowed New York as a Commercial port. Previous to 1750 Boston was the most important city in the United States. The Hartford stage was a competing line for New York travel. The Hartford stage left Boston at 4 A. M. and reached Hartford at 8 P. M. covering the distance in 16 hours, a little less than 7 miles an hour. There were relays of horses every ten miles, the first change being made in Dedham. The running time, over the pike of about 7 miles an hour was exceptionally fast. Capt. Basil Hall, a distinguished British naval officer, who traveled in America in 1827-28 speaks of 7 miles an hour as being considerably the quickest rate of travel met with anywhere in America. In 1830 the portion of the Hartford and Dedham Turnpike in Dedham, Dover, Medfield and Medway became free, and in 1838 the balance was thrown open.

Wigwam Pond was so essential to the settlers that one of the first roads was laid out from the Keye, to Wigwam Pond. This road followed Court Street, to the Memorial erected to the French Soldiers, and then across the estate of the late Francis Marsh to Washington Street and so on to Wigwam Pond.

The first vehicle drawn by horses or oxen on Dedham roads was the two wheel cart. While early provision was made by the town for laying out cartways, horseways and footways "yet most of the local travel was on horse back as numerous horse-blocks testify." As Dedham lay on the principal highway between Bos-

ton and New York, it saw all the carriages known in our history from the first coach to the Concord Coach. Coaches must have been a familiar sight in Dedham before the 18th century as the rich of Boston rode in a coach and four. The great middle class rode in the calash, a two wheel vehicle with a top. The chariot, a four wheel vehicle with two seats, was also in use. Governor Belcher's chariot in 1743 was "lined with red affy, handsomely carved and pointed—the seat cloth embroidered with silver, and a silk fringe round the seat." Peter Fanuel probably rode over East Street "bewigged, beruffled and bebuttoned" seated in his "chariot" with arms and horns "in the handsomest manner." The vehicles for pleasure on Dedham roads were coaches, chaises, calashes and sleighs; for freight and merchandise the cart, dray, truck and sled.

SANDY VALLEY ROAD. All early travel to Clapboard Trees was through Sandy Valley, following perhaps an Indian Trail, or at least a cart road. Later a highway was laid out, but through the years fell into disuse as the settlement of the town led the travel either over High Street or Washington and Gay Streets. The action of the pioneer settlers in caring for, and developing means of travel are of interest. On September 5, 1636, it was ordered that "ye next Fair day evry man of our society shall meet at ye foule (footway) & assist to mend ye same and soe many as can to bring whelbarrowes." Town surveyers were appointed and required to set apart, by public notice, six days for highway work in each year the last of the six days to expire before the 20th day of September. Four days of work were required to be performed under the surveyers appointment. A strict account was kept of work performed and when it was found upon good knowledge that an inhabitant was behind in his work he was fined for his neglect as follows: A man, cart and four bullocks, six shillings for each day; one man and two bullocks, four shillings; one cart, two shillings. No less than eight hours was allowed for a day's work on the highway. Robert Onion had his highway work set off from year to year for his service in ringing the bell forenoon and afternoon on the days appointed for highway work. The Selectmen declared in 1662 that all young men living in Dedham and not under parents or masters should be counted inhabitants of the town and required to do work on the highways.

In 1661 the widow Luson is required to pay 4s, 6d, in Indian corn for her defect in highway work. On August 11, 1637 it was ordered that "a dilligent & a carefull Respect shalbe had for ye laying out of all high wayes yt may be conceived Fitting & to be well mrked & dooled, & the bredthes seurally Recorded." and being carefull of the "compforte of succedding tymes doe order that it may be laweful at any time heerafter for our society to take & laye out in or through any mans lott: a sufficient cartewaye, horseway, or Footewaye for ye use of all men or some pticuler accomodations. All wayes pvided that care be had to doe the same wth as litle priudice unto ye owner as may be." For this privilege the town agreed to pay full compensation "by some other pcell of grownd in our sayd Towne for ye grownd itselke & the conveniency thereof."

Any person who "encumber, interupt or anoye" any highway or woodway by felling trees across the same and failing to immediately "freely and sufficiently" to remove the same was fined two shillings for each tree, the fine to be paid to the person first informing the Selectmen, and for every week the way remains obstructed to pay to the town, five shillings for each tree. In 1708 Daniel Fisher asked to have a way laid to Clapboard Trees by the Sandy Valley. The Selectmen appointed Capt. Samuel Guild, Joseph Fairbanks and Samuel Whiting a committee to lay out said way. This committee returned January 17, 1709, that they had laid out a highway by the Sandy Valley to Clapboard Trees, two rods wide, no further action by the Selectmen or town was taken. From these records it appears that there was a common right of way defined in some manner through Sandy Valley. In 1735 a private way with gates was laid out from Sandy Valley to the house of Joseph Richards. In 1750 the town laid out a new way to Clapboard Trees which was probably Gay Street. In 1753 the town voted, at the annual town meeting, to allow individuals to close a portion of Sandy Valley way from Nathaniel Smith's pasture to John Bascom's land. Gates were provided for passers. In 1784 it was voted to allow a fence with gates or bars across Sandy Valley road to stand during the towns pleasure. A part of the road for at least forty years was under private use subject to certain passages through gates and bars. Under date of

May 26, 1786 Dr. Ames records, "Removed obstructions in Sandy Valley road."

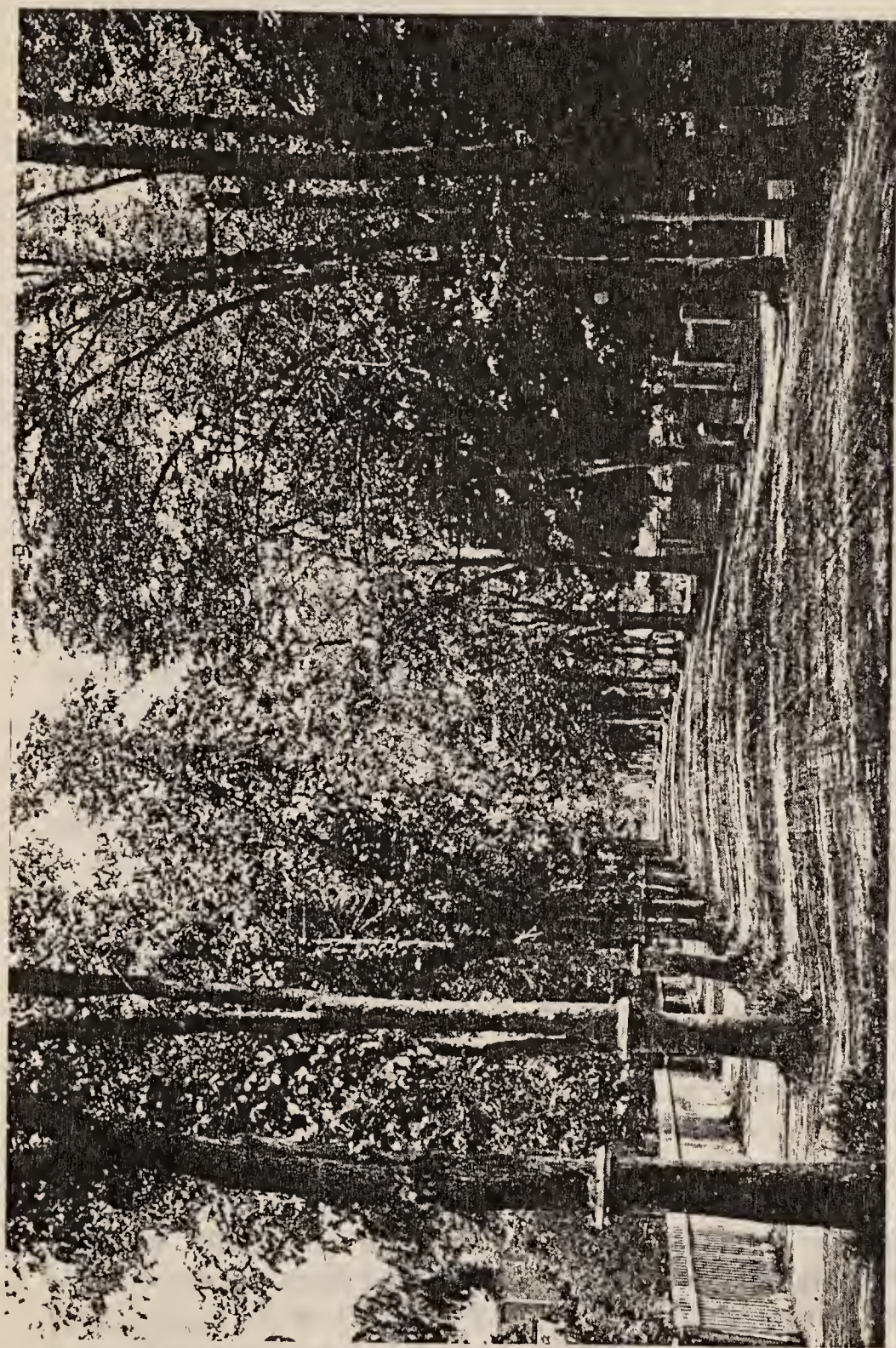
In 1894 a petition signed by prominent citizens of the town petitioned the Selectmen, asking for action relating to building a road through Sandy Valley to Fox Hill. The committee appointed by the town to consider the matter employed William E. McClintock, chairman of the State Highway Commission, an engineer of known and acknowledged ability, to make a study of the problem. He recommended the building of a road eighty feet wide through Sandy Valley with a double electric car line in the center of the street, as the times demanded that convenience, at a cost of eighty thousand dollars. Mr. McClintock reported that the territory contained some of the finest building sites in the town and equal to any in the state. No definite action was taken by the town in favor of the enterprise.

CIRCUMFERENTIAL HIGHWAY and PROVIDENCE PIKE. The Circumferential highway starts at the Worcester turnpike and Reservoir Street in Wellesley and continues to Canton, a distance of about eleven miles. The road was built at a cost of \$1,500,000.00 and was opened through Dedham in 1932. The road bed is from thirty to forty feet wide and has a maximum grade at any point of 6%. The road avoids all settlements, has no railroad grade crossings and few with other auto routes. To avoid accidents the highway is built forty feet wide at the summit of all grades, thus providing plenty of room at these blind spots. It is also built forty feet wide at all bridges and intersections. The road passes into Dedham at the Charles River bridge and after crossing High Street enters the Sandy Valley section and continues for some distance in and out of the boundary between Dedham and Westwood passing into the latter town near the Providence Pike. The part of the General Clarence E. Edwards Highway* between Dedham and Neponset Street, Norwood, a distance of four and one half miles, was opened to the public in October, 1933. The road was built at a cost of approximately three fourths of a million dollars of which amount \$550,000.00 represents actual construction expense; it completes a four line cement concrete highway to the Rhode Island boundary which has been constructed to bypass the business centers of Dedham,

* Named October 17, 1934.



GREAT CAUSEWAY



HIGH STREET

Norwood, Walpole, Wrentham and North Attleboro. Its mission is to handle the heavy flow of vehicle traffic between Boston and Providence. This new highway incorporates an engineering feat never before attempted in Massachusetts, the building of a road on a "mat." At the Dedham end the engineers encountered a layer of peat which extended through a large part of the section. To assure permanence more than five thousand wooden piles were driven through the peat on which a mattress of concrete reenforced with steel was laid. It is the state's first attempt to build a road on a "mat" and will be watched with interest.

The point of entrance to the new highway on Washington Street is about a 1000 feet from Dedham Square. The road passes through the railroad yard and then follows the abandoned right of way of the old Norfolk County railroad. The road has two twenty foot traffic lanes and a construction heavy enough to carry the estimated weight of traffic for many years to come. In crossing the Circumferential Highway it passes over on a high level and ramps have been provided at the four corners to expedite changes from either road. At Islington the road crosses the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford system by passing beneath the railroad. While travel on our streets today is almost wholly by automobiles it is interesting to note that as late as 1827 residents of Dedham traveled either on foot, horseback or in chaises, no wagons were seen upon the street.

The highway across the Charles River marsh making the connecting link between the Veterans of Foreign Wars Parkway at Spring Street, West Roxbury, and the General Clarence E. Edwards turnpike at Dedham is an extension of the super highway, U. S. Route 1. It was built in 1935 at an approximate cost of half a million dollars. The highway was built under the National Recovery Highway Act, the Federal Government assuming the cost of construction, with the Commonwealth paying the land damages. The high cost of constructing this highway—which was originally estimated to be \$200,000—was caused by the peat deposits which had to be removed and replaced with gravel in order to form a solid base for the road. The average depth of the peat ranged from 12 to 15 feet with an occasional depth of 30 feet. The roadway is 8 feet above the marsh and two feet above

high water. The highway is $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles long with two 30 foot lanes of bituminous macadam, separated by a 10 foot middle strip of grass. Where the highway intersects Washington Street a traffic circle was constructed, while the Spring Street end is controlled by traffic lights. To Thomas T. Doggett, Sr., belongs the credit of the conception of the Providence Turnpike and its extension across the meadows. It was Mr. Doggett who, when the townspeople and householders were sorely troubled over traffic conditions in Dedham Square, Washington and Court Streets worked out and launched the plan of this new road.*

BRIDGES OVER CHARLES RIVER. Nearly three hundred years ago a bridge was thrown across Charles river to enable the settlers to reach their homes, planting fields, and enterprises on Dedham Island. This first bridge was called "Cart Bridge" and its site is now marked by the Stone Bridge near the Pumping Station. It is recorded October 29, 1644, that Michael Bacon had parted with some of his planting ground, on the south side of Charles River, for a common highway from the Training Ground to Cart Bridge over Charles River. For this grant he was fully compensated by the town. The name given this bridge indicates its purpose and care was taken that it should be kept in repair. January 10, 1652, John Gay and Thomas Fuller were deputed to require "highway worke for the layeing a newe floore of clifts wher need is sufficientlye upon the cart bridge." At a later date in rebuilding the bridge, John Simpson was allowed 5s. 9d. for six and one half quarts of rum used in the raising. In the development of Dedham an important connection was made at Dedham Island with the road leading to the great planting field located at what is now Needham proper. Here the early settlers went to plant corn, wheat, rye, and barley; their vegetables were grown in home gardens. With the building of the Long Causeway, a public highway was laid out which connected with the road from Cart Bridge, making direct communication with the "greate plaine." In 1644 the number of rods of fence required to enclose the plain was assigned, by the town to seventy-seven proprietors. The assignments ranged from thirty rods, set down to Eleazer Lusher, to two rods assigned to Ephriam Wilson. The Rev. John

* See map of the proposed road printed in the Dedham Transcript July 11, 1925.

Allin, the largest land holder in the town, was required to build seventy-five rods of fence.

CANOES. The place called the "Canoes," (a ferry across Charles River), was located at the foot of Common Street. This was a more direct way to the planting grounds at the great plain than that across Dedham Island; so it came into early use. Here the planters located their boats and canoes, the use of which were regulated by town ordinance.

NEW BRIDGE. In 1680 Sergeant Wight and Samuel Mills petitioned the town for liberty to erect a bridge "where a passage is usually made over said river with canoes." Their request was granted. Here connections were soon made with highways which were built on either side of the river. Thus the inhabitants were enabled to reach their planting fields direct without going through Dedham Island. The present one arch bridge was built in 1877 at a cost of \$10,000 which was shared by Norfolk County and the towns of Dedham and Needham. This structure is officially called Lyon's Bridge by the town of Needham.

DEDHAM AVENUE BRIDGE. The abutment to this bridge were laid in 1871, and the bridge of iron construction was completed in 1873. It was planked and had a span of eighty-five feet. The bridge was damaged by the spring freshet of 1886, and was repaired by Dedham and Needham. This iron bridge gave way in 1910 to a two arched concrete bridge after plans by Benjamin T. Wheeler at a cost of approximately \$20,000.

VINE ROCK BRIDGE. On the first Tuesday of April, 1736, Caleb Smith, Henry Dewing, Joseph Hawse and others, inhabitants of Dedham, Needham, Medfield, and towns near by, petitioned the Suffolk Court of General Session of the Peace, to lay out a public highway from the Great Causeway in Dedham to Great Road in Roxbury. The petitioners claimed that such a road would be of much service to them as well as to towns of neighboring counties in the western part of the Province, in giving them a more convenient way to Boston. These petitioners had already bought land as far as the Roxbury line, laid out a road from the Great Causeway to the river, fenced it and built a suitable bridge across the river at their own expense of nearly four hundred pounds. The town of Dedham voted September 15, 1740,

to petition the Suffolk Court of General Sessions, "that the lower Bridge over Charles River in Dedham called Vine Rock Bridge may be made a County Bridge," and the following committee was chosen to prosecute the same at the said Court, Joseph Ellis, Sergeant Hezekiah Fuller, Dr. Nathaniel Ames, and Dr. Nathaniel Chickering and William Everett. This committee and other committees through the years, failed in a persistent effort to make this a County Bridge. In 1773 the bridge was rebuilt. A new bridge was built in 1828 about one eighth of a mile above the site of the first bridge. The new bridge was built of stone at a cost of \$3,000. The old Vine Rock Bridge at the foot of Bridge Street was discontinued in 1829.

AMES STREET BRIDGE. This bridge was built over Charles River in 1843 by Greenwood and Fuller at a cost of \$2,181. A part of the Government surplus revenue is invested in this bridge. In 1926 the bridge was widened by the state. The stone work of the old bridge was covered with concrete, the material used in the construction of an addition, thus making the whole bridge of concrete construction. The Ames Street Bridge is now an attractive addition to the highways of the town.

PAUL'S BRIDGE. This bridge spans the Neponset River which separates Readville and Milton. The surrounding territory was originally a part of Dorchester. The part of Hyde Park which borders on the Neponset was set off from Dorchester to Dedham in 1739 and remained a part of the town until 1868, when it became a part of the new town of Hyde Park. The first bridge at this point was built about 1719 by John Nelson, whose wife Elizabeth inherited the land from her uncle, Lieut.-Gov. William Stoughton. At the time the bridge was built Mrs. Nelson had a farm house here occupied by tenants. This house was the only house within the limits of Readville previous to about 1720.

RAILROADS. The New England settlers, after the lapse of a century and a half, had out-grown the ox-team and were reaching out for new means of transportation. It was believed for a time that the canal offered the solution of the transportation problem. About this time attention was also given to turnpikes, which in the evolution of travel were developed and abandoned in Massachusetts by 1830, when the agitation for railroads came to the

front. The first charters granted for the building of railroads regarded them as iron turnpikes, upon which individuals and transportation companies were to enter and run their own carriages, paying toll to the company for the use of the road. Such was the conception of the Boston and Lowell railroad when it was chartered in 1830. But the true nature of the business of the railroad soon developed, and the character of the service which they performed took permanent shape. Because railroads were intended for the use and benefit of the people, the Legislature had the power to provide for building and maintaining them, to the extent of taking property by eminent domain. The same qualities which made them useful, also made them dangerous, and required that great precaution be taken against harm, and all crossings were regulated by law.

Railroads were such an important factor in the growth and development of Dedham that their history should be briefly told. In March, 1827, the Massachusetts Legislature directed the "Commissioners of Internal Improvements" to survey a route for a railroad from Boston to the Rhode Island line in the direction of Providence. This committee was empowered to receive gifts of land and money for the project and John Guild of Dedham, with many others in Roxbury, Canton, Sharon, and Foxboro, were given a grant of a right of way by the Commonwealth in 1828. In accordance with this right, a committee of Internal Improvements and the Boston, Providence, and Taunton Railroad Company were chartered in 1829 to construct a railroad from Boston to the navigable waters of the Pawtucket River in Seekonk or the Rhode Island line in Pawtucket, but no road was built. The Legislature, June 22, 1831, granted a charter to John Bryant and others for the construction of the Boston and Providence Railroad. Most of the land across the Neponset meadows in Dedham was deeded to the Corporation as late as 1833 and 1834. Trains commenced to run on this road as far as Canton in September, 1834.

The building of the Boston and Providence Railroad was an event which excited much interest in Dedham as the original survey located the road in Dedham Village and followed the line of the turnpike. A later decision to change the location, occasioned great disappointment in Dedham because it was believed that the

beneficial effects of a railroad upon the interests and trade of the town could not be too highly estimated.

In 1834 George Dixon and Samuel Sweet were appointed a committee to confer with the President and Directors of the Boston and Providence Railroad in reference to building a branch line from Readville to Dedham Village. A charter was obtained March 31, 1834, and the Directors agreed to build a branch on the condition that the land be given. This condition was promptly met by gifts of land and the raising by subscription of nearly \$2,000. The road was completed and opened to Dedham December 28, 1835 in the presence of the President and Directors of the road who were entertained with a collation at the Phoenix Hotel.

John A. Gould and others were incorporated on April 16, 1846 as the Walpole Railroad Company to locate near the terminus of the Dedham Branch Railroad, then to run southerly through South Dedham to the center of Walpole. The location closely followed where later was built the Norfolk County Railroad as far as South Dedham. On April 24, 1847 Welcome Farnum and others were incorporated as the Norfolk County Railroad Company with the right to construct a road from the Walpole Railroad Company in Walpole to Blackstone. They were given the further right to unite with the Walpole Railroad Company under the combined name of the Norfolk County Railroad Company. The two roads were united July 19, 1847. Trains commenced to run to Walpole on April 9, 1849 and to Blackstone on May 15, 1849. The location of the road was filed on April 18, 1848 from Dedham near Eastern Avenue to near the Rhode Island line, but avoided East Walpole in their route, in spite of the protest of Francis W. Bird of East Walpole, and went directly from South Dedham to Walpole Village leaving that part of the Walpole Railroad located through East Walpole to be taken up many years later by the Wrentham Branch of the Old Colony Railroad.

John Fisher, Merrill D. Ellis, and Oliver Caper were chartered in 1849 as the West Dedham Branch Railroad to run from West Dedham to the West Roxbury Branch in Dedham, or in West Roxbury. A survey was made, which is still on file, but nothing was done about building the railroad.

The Boston and Providence Railroad was chartered May 9,

1848 to build a branch from Dedham across Charles River meadows to West Roxbury to meet the main line at or near the Toll Gate. (Forest Hills)

In 1850 Marshall P. Wilder and others were incorporated as the Midland Railroad Company to run from South Boston through Dorchester, Milton, and Canton to the Norfolk County Railroad. This road was actually constructed and succeeded in 1854 by the Boston and New York Central Railroad which ran from South Dedham over the Norfolk County Railroad to Islington and through Endicott* to Readville, and Dorchester to South Boston. The depot stood at the foot of Summer Street near the site of the present South Station. Trains were first run on January 1, 1855. This road was succeeded in 1863 by the Boston Hartford and Erie Railroad. In 1873 the road was sold to the New York and New England Company and later called the New England Railroad which was later bought by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

In the eighties the New England Company constructed a branch south of Wigwam Pond and ran trains through Endicott and back into Dedham to compete with the Boston and Providence Railroad which controlled the West Roxbury and East Dedham Branches. Upon the New Haven acquiring the New England and leasing the Boston and Providence this competition ceased and this very short branch was left to gather rust.

After the New Haven had consolidated all of the railroads it ran an express called the White Flyer or "Ghost Train" over the West Roxbury Branch and the Norfolk County Railroad to Islington and then over the New England with no stop in Dedham as a high speed train to New York but as a part of the line in Connecticut was a single track this line was never fully developed for its full use and the Norfolk County Railroad from Dedham to Islington was soon abandoned to old freight cars and mostly taken over in 1932 by the State to form the High Speed Concrete Highway to Providence at which time the East Dedham branch and the West Roxbury branch were united at Dedham to make a loop for continuous service from Boston to Boston and the old round

* The present Endicott Station was first named Elmwood. With the development of Oakdale the Ashcroft Station was established about 1885.

house and turntable were torn down and Dedham Center became a way station instead of the terminus of three railroads.

The Dedham Branch Railroad was a very primitive affair, built with wooden rails. The earliest cars were much like the old style stage coach of the period. They were succeeded by cars built in the manner of English railway carriages. One of these early coaches, which ran between Dedham and Boston, was kept for many years in the shops of the Railroad Company. In the spring of 1892 it was put in repair and sent to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. This car is now on exhibition in the museum of Purdue University, and is of great interest not only to residents of Dedham but to the general public as well. An American type of cars was soon introduced which have been interestingly described by the late George F. Fisher of Highland street as he remembered them. The cars were short four wheeled affairs with doors at the side, and a narrow foot board, for the conductors to scramble along upon, with an iron rod overhead, to hold on to, which enabled him to keep his footing while collecting the fares, which were always paid in cash. No tickets were sold in Dedham previous to 1848. The cars seated twenty-six passengers. There were no stoves in use, and so the ride in and out of Boston was a cold one in the winter season. For lighting there was enclosed in each end of the car a 7x9 lantern in which a small oil lamp was placed, which deepened rather than diminished the gloom of the night. The brakeman was seated on top of the car, and controlled it by a long rod which came up from the bottom, being connected with the brake, which was applied by the foot instead of the hand. It took a long time to stop a train when going at full speed. The locomotives first used were four-wheeled, woodburning and weighed about ten tons, while a first class locomotive of today with its tender, weighs 150 tons. These engines, named the "Norfolk" and the "Suffolk," had little power to draw a train, especially against a blocking snow storm. Under these conditions the train sometimes returned to the station, after going out for a short distance in the storm. Dedham passengers were sometimes obliged to leave the train stuck in the snow and seek whatever shelter they could find, or obtain some other means of conveyance to their homes. Conductors and pas-

sengers, often had long walks to reach their homes in the winter season. Fortunately there were few passengers in those days. In 1840 there were no more than five commuters from Dedham to Boston. As late as the years 1848 and 1849 there were but 320 commuting passengers on the entire line between Dedham and Boston. At this time most of the travel was by transients who paid 37½ cents for a single ride or 75 cents for a round trip from Dedham to Boston. The stations on the line were Dedham, Mill Village, now East Dedham, Low Plain, now Readville, Kennedy's Bridge, now Hyde Park, Toll Gate, now Forest Hills, Jamaica Plain and Roxbury. There was so little travel, that often the afternoon train passed Jamaica Plain without stopping. The late Moses Boyd, a conductor on the Dedham train, tells us that there were only two families who patronized the train at Hyde Park, and if a member of either family desired to take the train for Boston, he signified his intentions by standing beside the track, and the engineer, ever on the lookout, stopped the train and took the passenger on board. The Dedham train consisted of a locomotive and two cars which made three round trips each week day, carrying from 150 to 200 passengers a day. The first conductor, of whom we have record, was Abner Alden, who entered the service as a youth of 19 years, and remained in the employ of the company for 62 continuous years. In 1840 he was made station master in Dedham, and for 55 years continued to look after the interests of the road in this capacity.

For the accommodation of the inhabitants of Dedham and Roxbury there was a slow lumbering stage coach which commenced to run between Dedham and Boston April 3, 1792. The coach arrived in Boston at 10 o'clock and on the return started from King's Inn, Market Square, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every day in the week except Sunday. This coach ran in competition with the railroad for many years, occupying two hours each way on the road. The time consumed in taking up, and leaving passengers at the end of the line, often made an extra half hour. Of this no one complained and the public seemed to think itself amply accommodated. To meet this competition, a small omnibus was run by the railroad, which on due notice went to residences and took passengers free of charge to the train.

A well remembered passenger station was built about 1850 which accommodated the Norfolk County and the Roxbury Branch Railroads as well as the Readville trains. This station was built of wood 200 feet long and made a fine appearance with its long colonnade of arches. As many will recall the trains passed through the station, two tracks being used. Later a waiting room was added to the station. Tickets were sold at 3 windows; one on the outside and one each in the men's and women's waiting rooms. When the station was built in 1882 this waiting room was sold and moved across the street and for many years has formed a part of the Dedham Hotel, so called. A pleasant toned bell was hung in the bell tower, which surmounted the station. This bell was rung twice and tolled once in connection with the departure of every train. The brakeman first rang it as one would ring a fire bell today; a few moments later it was rung as a church bell is rung for a service. Later it was tolled by the conductor just as he shouted "All aboard." This custom of announcing the departure of trains was kept up as long as the old station was occupied. Those whose duty it was to ring the bell had plenty of assistance in the small boys of the town, who were ever ready to ring the bell five minutes before the leaving time of the train, and often when they saw a passenger leisurely walking down High street, whom they thought could run, the bell was tolled, train or no train, and the boys stood back and laughed at the panting passenger. Like the old stage coach, the arrival of the train on the West Roxbury Branch was announced by a long whistle as the engine crossed the Mill Creek bridge. The train as it passed through the old red covered bridge made a rumbling noise which was heard all over the town. After the burning in 1837 of the first station and the loss of engines and cars, steam power was given up and a pair of horses hauled the cars into Boston. Later for several years, the cars were drawn by horses as far as Readville, where connections with trains in either direction were made. After January, 1843, all trains, however, were drawn by steam power. The quickest time made by a through train to Boston was 45 minutes. In building the new station in 1882, although a different site had been selected by the corporation, it was changed at the request of Dedham citizens, so as to appear in the long vista of High Street.

Now the station is closed and a modest little station built (1933) to accommodate the circuit trains, stands on the north side of the railroad yard. When Mr. Alden became station agent, he selected to succeed himself as conductor of the Dedham train, Moses Boyd, who continued in the service until he was the oldest conductor in point of service in the United States. A conductor in the early days was baggage master, and breakman as well. Mr. Boyd's train made two trips daily. He lived to see the number of Dedham trains increase from two to 50 trains a day (1898) in either direction. Mr. Boyd served as the conductor of his train for 53 years, and on his resignation was made assistant conductor in which capacity he served several years longer.

After the completion of the West Roxbury Branch, trains for Boston were sent more and more over this route. For the accommodation of passengers over the main line, horse cars were again put in operation between Dedham and Readville, connection being made with all trains. No charge was made for this service to passengers. Others paid five cents. This service was discontinued in 1875, but the horse cars are still remembered by many Dedham residents.

TRANSPORTATION. There was little need of transportation in the early settlement of Dedham. Two wheeled ox-carts and drays (sledges) known in England were introduced here. In the settlement of the plantation Edward Culver, a wheelwright, had two acres assigned him, and free liberty to take all necessary timber in the employment of his trade. Wheelwrights for many years had little to do except in repair work and in making wheelbarrows and the heavy wheels used in farm work and in carting ship timber to Boston. Logs were swung beneath two pair of wheels and so transported over the rough roads of the times. With the development of roads, sleighs and pungs were introduced for winter use, which added to Mr. Culver's employment. Of all beasts the horse was to prove the most useful, although oxen were in early use. Travel was usually on horse back as horses could pick their way over uneven roads, hence the horse-block which was placed near the meeting house door. The horses raised on Dedham farms were at first small; the larger horses of today are largely the result of scientific breeding.

For many years the general line of English vehicles was followed, with heavy wheels made of oak and long springs running parallel with the body. About 1830 a single buggy made on an entirely new line came into use. In material the change was made from oak to hickory which proved to be lighter, stronger and more stylish. Steel springs ran parallel with the axles. The body had a single seat and a dashboard containing a pocket for a curtain. When rubber tires were invented in 1876 they were at first turned down by the public on the theory that silent moving vehicles were dangerous. A four-wheeled covered passenger carriage (or carryall as it was often called), came into use about 1850 and was extensively used as a family carriage before the advent of the automobile. Open wagons hung on leather braces were developed through the years and were in general use as runabouts.

The stage coach line from Boston to Providence, said to be the first line in America, passed through Dedham. With the closing of the War of 1812 and the opening of Turnpikes, vehicle making became very active as stage coach building was of utmost importance. The building of coaches became an important industry in Dedham. Coaches were usually built to carry nine persons inside, and the driver's seat accommodated three more, including the driver. The body of the coach stood about three and one-half feet from the ground. The rear wheels were about five feet high and the front ones about three and a half feet. The body was swung on leather straps from iron braces fitted to the axles and had no springs. The inside was lined with leather and plush. The rear seat was fitted with a breast strap which was used when the road was rough. Each side of the coach was fitted with a door containing a small pane of glass, fitted with leather curtains which could be rolled up. When the door opened steps were let down from the bottom of the body. Four or six horses were usually worked on each coach. The driver controlled them by reins and applied the long wooden handled brake by foot. Every major modern improvement in transportation was made between the years 1800 and 1900 in velocipedes, bicycles, automobiles and airplanes (1903).

Steam trains commenced to run to Dedham in 1835 and a line of electric cars was opened to Mattapan May 21, 1894. Before

the advent of electric cars most townspeople travelled to Boston by steam train, of which there were frequent trains in either direction on week days and Sundays. The electric line to Mattapan was called the Norfolk Suburban Street Railway and was built at an expense of \$90,000. On September 17, 1896 the Norfolk Central Street Railway was opened from East Walpole to Dedham. The West Roxbury and Roslindale Street Railway was opened from Dedham to Forest Hills September 26, 1896. Later the company extended the line from Grove Street to Oakdale Square. The Norfolk Western Street Railway started running to Medfield October 9, 1899, and was later extended to Franklin. The line to Mattapan connected at Hyde Park with a line from Readville. Dedham cars made the trip over this route to Forest Hills in forty-five minutes. The Boston and Providence Railroad did not feel the competition with the electric lines until the Washington Street line was opened which from the start was largely patronized. A favorite ride for Dedham young people, on a hot summer's night, was in the open cars to Franklin on round trip tickets at 25 cents for forty-two miles of travel. Just as the electric cars displaced the steam trains so the automobile came in to gradually reduce the electric car patronage. In Dedham the first line to succumb was the Norfolk Suburban Street Railway in the winter of 1920. The Norfolk Western Railway was given up a few years later. The Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway absorbed the line from East Walpole to Forest Hills. Street car service came to an end in Dedham June 12, 1932, and the several routes once served by electric cars now have motor buses. The running time from Dedham Square to Forest Hills is now fifteen minutes.

The high bicycle, first used on Dedham streets by John K. Burgess, was introduced in 1875; the front wheel was about forty inches in diameter and the rear wheel sixteen inches. Later the front wheel was made more than five feet high and the small rear wheel increasingly smaller. The modern "safety" bicycle for men, first made by Col. Albert A. Pope of Boston, appeared on our streets in 1885. Three years later the safety bicycle for women appeared which was a little more cumbersome than the machine for men. With this invention the bicycle was no longer

a forbidden delight to women and many were among the first eager buyers of the new machine which appeared on our streets in 1888.

The first automobile was sold in the United States in 1898. Henry Ford early astonished the world by driving an automobile a mile, on the ice of Lake St. Clair, in 39 2-3 seconds. S. H. Roper of Roxbury built the first steam car in the United States (for his own use), in 1898. Dr. H. K. Shatswell of Dedham built and drove a "horseless carriage," a steam-propelled vehicle, about 1900. Theodore Burgess is recalled as being the first to drive a real automobile upon the streets of Dedham. In 1900 he purchased three French cars which both Mr. and Mrs. Burgess drove. Mrs. Burgess is believed to have been the first woman in Massachusetts to have driven a car. They received many notes of protest and were constantly asked to keep off the main highways and away from the Railway Station, the Country Club and Race Meets because of frights on the part of horses. The evolution of highway traffic on Dedham streets, as elsewhere, has been spectacular; first came the motorcycle, then the light passenger motor car, driven by Benjamin F. Copeland and Everett Marden, then the luxurious automobiles of more recent years and now huge trucks and motor buses rivaling freight cars in size and suggesting railroad trains in speed—and yet the bicycle is still seen upon our streets and the baby carriage has the right of way over the biggest motor bus.

THE GREAT CAUSEWAY. The General Court having given the inhabitants of Watertown, in May, 1635, "leave to remove whether they please provided they continue under the government" a little company of Watertown settlers, as previously shown, asked the "Honore Court to Ratifie unto your humble petitioners you grante formerly made of a plantation about the Falls." The land on the north side of the River was called the "Greate Island" and contained about twelve hundred acres. This island now called "Dedham Island," was nearly surrounded by a long loop of Charles River, which measures some six miles in length and at one point comes within three-fourths of a mile of meeting and thus forming a perfect island. Geologically it is the bed of a former lake or large pond formed by the Glacial

Period. The island has a basis of bed rock, of which the Powder House Rock is a good example, with out-croppings in different parts of the territory including the land of the Noble & Greenough School. In the early time a portion of this land was used as a planting field, with other parts for the pasturage of cattle, the care of swine and the establishment of a brick industry. One way of reaching the island was across the river at a place "where passage is usually made over the said river with canoes." Another way was across the island by a road, for the building of which John Kingbury, Eleazer Lusher, John Dwight and Thomas Wight were appointed by the Selectmen on October 29, 1644, "to lay out a highway from ye island to the great playne,"* nearly a mile of this road, which was built through the Broad Meadows, formed the Great Causeway. From the earliest time the meadows about the island have been flooded during the spring months and at times freshets have caused much inconvenience in reaching the "planting field." To overcome this difficulty, at a general meeting of the town held January 3, 1652, "Libertie is granted to cutt a Creeke or ditch through any common land of the Towne which shall be occasioned by the cutting the same through the broad meadow from River to River." The ditch, about four thousand feet long, was dug in 1654. The bridge over this brook was called "Flax Bridge," the name suggesting that flax was rotted here in the early days.

* For the location of Dedham streets and a map of the same see "Dedham Hand Book"—Transcript Press.

CHAPTER XIII

JOHN ELIOT, THE REGICIDES, THE ACADIANS

WHEN Dean Stanley visited America he was asked what places he would like to visit. His reply is of interest: "I want to see where the Pilgrims landed and where the Apostle Eliot preached to the Indians." Dedham should be proud in having had a part in Eliot's work. The Indian Church stood on the site of the South Natick Unitarian Church. It was a spot of exceeding beauty. It is said that when Washington visited this region, standing near this spot, the noble Pegan hill on the right and Broad's hill on the left, and looking down the beautiful valley which stretched below him he exclaimed. "This is the loveliest spot on earth."

Governor Cradock, writing from England in 1629, reminded the Colonists that their charter declared it to be the principal end of their plantation "to win and unite the Indians to the Christian religion." And in the development of the Colony, there was on the part of some of the Puritans, an earnest desire, to convert them to christianity, and to give them the rudiments of an education, skill in farming and some of the useful arts. In 1644 the county courts were directed by the General Court to take care that the Indians be civilized and instructed in the knowledge and worship of God, and the several elders of the churches were directed to consider the matter and return their views regarding it. Later the General Court enacted that two persons each year should be selected to go out and spread the gospel among the Indians. In 1648 the Reverends Shepard of Cambridge, Eliot of Roxbury, and Allin of Dedham were appointed a committee to treat for the purchase of land for the encouragement of Indians to live on in an orderly way. Parliament established in 1649, the Society for propagating the Gospel in New England and among those who engaged in this work was the Rev. John Eliot, who was drawn to it through a marvelously tender and fatherly heart. In his ministrations, which extended from Cape Cod to Worcester County, Eliot soon found that single handed and alone he could hope to accomplish but little, so he early adopted the plan of col-

onizing his converts. That they might be near an English settlement, where they could have the environment of Christian influence, and be separated from their heathen brothers, he finally selected as a site, the territory of South Natick and vicinity, which was part of the town of Dedham. The Indian town was laid out, with three long streets, two on the north side and one on the south side of the river. It should be remembered that this was an Indian town. The population was exclusively Indian with an Indian Church, Indian School and Indian rulers selected from among the Indians. Eliot wisely set up a school to instruct the Indians and did not attempt to gather a church until his converts had some comprehension of the white man's religion. Eliot might be called the father of manual training in America, as he required the Indians to be instructed in the use of the spade, the axe and hammer.

Governor Endicott thus describes a visit made to the Indian settlement at Natick in 1656. To tell you of their industry and ingenuity in building of a house after the English manner, the hewing and the squaring of their timber, the sawing of the boards themselves, and the making of a chimney in it; making the ground sills and wall plates and mortising and letting the studs into them artificially, there being but one Englishman, a carpenter, to show them, being but two days with them, is remarkable. Yet the secret of this ability is found in the fact that the Indian had been taught to fight, to hunt and to fish and in these arts the brain, the hand and the eye had been simultaneously trained. After commencing his work Eliot made application, through his friend, the Rev. John Allin of Dedham, for a grant of land at Natick. The town of Dedham took this matter under consideration and appointed a committee to view the land in proposition and make a return to the Selectmen of the town. This committee was appointed September 21, 1650. Dedham generously decided to allow for this Indian plantation at Natick two thousand acres of land within her bounds, provided that the Indians lay down all claims in the town elsewhere, and set no traps in unenclosed grounds. This grant was approved by the General Court in 1651. The settlement flourished and soon had a population of perhaps five or six hundred souls. The grant by Dedham was made, on

the expressed condition that the Indians lay down all claim to land elsewhere in the township, and forbear the setting of traps, nevertheless they continued to improve the land on the south side of Charles river and as it was believed with Mr. Eliot's encouragement, it led to a great controversy, which lasted for many years.

In 1660 this controversy, which had been confined to the church in Dedham and the elders in Roxbury was brought before an ecclesiastical council, which called both parties before them. It was recommended by this council that the inhabitants of Dedham, be desired for Christ's sake, lovingly to grant unto the Indians, the lands now possessed by them, in question on the south side of the river and that the worth of the land be duly estimated, and the General Court be asked to grant unto Dedham such lands elsewhere as may be equivalent thereto. In the spirit of this recommendation the General Court granted Dedham 8000 acres of land in any convenient place where it could be found free from former grants. This grant, the town of Dedham accepted. Messengers were sent out to make explorations. The "chestnut county" near Lancaster was reported to be good land but hard to work and lacking in meadows, which were so necessary in all inland settlements for the feeding of cattle. John Fairbanks informed the Selectmen that he had seen some good land about twelve miles northwest of Hadley and he and Lieutenant Daniel Fisher were sent out to find it. Having viewed the land they returned a favorable report and Lieutenant Joshua Fisher, in May 1665, was employed to survey it. His plan of the land is on file in the Massachusetts Archives—and was known as Pocumtuck. Lieutenant Fisher was paid for his "labor and art." An assessment was made September 29, 1669 of 3s 4d upon the proprietors of every "cow common" for the payment to Capt. Pyncheon of £96 10s for the purchase of the Indian right to Pocumtuck. It was agreed May 23, 1670 that an "artist" be procured to lay out the lots to each proprietor in accordance with his lawful interest in the same. At a subsequent meeting the proprietor assembled in Dedham, laid out the town in lots and selected a site for a meeting house to meet the Court's provision "to maintain the ordinance of Christ there once in five years." In 1672 further orders were passed for organizing the settlement, but its remote-



ROGER'S GROUP, THE APOSTLE ELIOT



A DEDHAM ROAD THAT THE APOSTLE ELIOT TRAVELLED

ness, being a hundred miles distant, rendered its becoming a separate town inevitable. The shares of the proprietor were finally sold and the town was settled by other than its original owners. In October 1678 provision was made for the encouragement of the permanent settlement of the plantation under the name of Deerfield. In 1686 the obligation imposed by the Court was met in the organization of the First Congregational Church which is still fondly cherished by the residents of the town.

There stood for many years, in the village of South Natick, an oak tree with broad spreading branches under which Eliot preached to the Indians. With the lapse of time, this tree fell into decay and has recently been removed. In its place a beautiful memorial has been erected bearing the following inscription:

In reverent
Memory of
JOHN ELIOT*
Born in England 1604
Died in Roxbury 1696
Lover of God Lover of Men
Seeker of the
Christian Commonwealth
Who on this spot preached
to his friends the Indians
in their own tongue
the mercies and the laws
of
The Eternal

THE REGICIDES. No attempt to relate the history of Dedham, however brief, would be adequate without at least a reference to the Regicides, Whalley and Goffe, who in their seclusion at Hadley, Mass., were waited on by Lydia Fisher of Dedham. Dr. Leonard Bacon, a descendant of John Bacon of Dedham says: "Perhaps no episode in American history appeals more powerfully to the imagination than that of the fugitive Judges, who had subscribed the death warrant of a king. Those whose feelings were on the side of the King, called him, 'King

* John Eliot "The Apostle to the Indians" entered Cambridge University, England on March 20, 1618 and took his degree in 1622. In Memory of him and his tender regard for the venerable institution, a prize and fellowship have been established at Jesus College the Master and Fellows of the College, having allowed the name of John Eliot, of whom they are justly proud, to be thus perpetuated.

Charles the martyr,' and until recently his name so stood in the calendar of the Church of England. On the other hand, those who believed that his story, even to its tragic ending, is the story of a man, who, instead of regarding the kingly office as a trust, defined by law and charter, and to be used for the welfare of his countrymen, regarded it as a possession, to be used according to his pleasures, who deliberately attempted to destroy that hereditary liberty of his people, which he had sworn to maintain. The regicides in whom we are interested did not wait for the arrival of the new King before they left England. They left London for New England on the 4th of May, 1660. Colonel Whalley, under the assumed name of Richardson and Colonel Goffe, under the name of Stephenson. They arrived in Boston on the 24th of July. They had many friends and sympathizers in America. Of those who founded the Massachusetts Company, ten or twelve had been members of the long parliament. On their arrival in Boston they called on Governor Endicott, who received them with great courtesy. They then proceeded to Cambridge, where they were to make their home. In those days Cambridge was not as accessible as now; it could only be reached by ferry from Boston, or road by way of Roxbury. When we consider the character of the men, it is no wonder that they were received with great favor by the Cambridge Church and admitted as members.

Edward Whalley was descended from a distinguished family, being a cousin of Oliver Cromwell. He was brought up to merchandise but when the war broke out he took arms on the parliament side, and distinguished himself in many sieges and battles. William Goffe was the son of a Puritan minister. Though not liberally educated, he made such attainments in literature and science, as to be given the honorary degree of Master of Arts at Oxford. The regicides visited Boston often and had frequent interviews with the authorities and persons of distinction in the colony. When the act of Indemnity, granting pardons, with some exceptions, to those who had participated in the late "rebellion" arrived in Boston in November, 1661, it was found that Whalley and Goffe were not among those excepted. The royal proclamation, denounced them as traitors and murderers, and commanded that whoever met them to deliver them up. This caused the mag-

istrates of the colony both alarm and perplexity. Nothing was done, however, and Governor Endicott later called a meeting of his assistants to advise him. They could not agree and no conclusion was reached. A few days later the judges removed the embarrassment by voluntarily leaving the Colony. Accompanied by an escort of friends they set forth as privately as possible on Sunday, February 26, 1661, on their journey to New Haven. It was a tedious trip over what could have been but a bridle path, developed from Indian trails, which ever of the two routes they may have taken. At that time there were two paths, "The Bay Path," which led through that part of Dedham which is now Wellesley, and the "Connecticut Path," which led through Dedham Village. They reached Hartford, probably on Saturday, and stopped there to rest and pay their respects to Governor Winthrop. They arrived in New Haven on the 7th of March and took up their abode in the house of Mr. Davenport.

Two officers set out for their capture, leaving Boston at sunset, May 6th. They arrived in Hartford on the 10th. While they were everywhere courteously received, and were favored with fine promises of aid, they were constantly baffled in their endeavors. In the summer of 1664 a commission was appointed by the king to visit the Colonies, and among other things to inquire whether any person accused of high treason was within the borders. For this reason it was thought best to remove the judges from Connecticut. Far away in the northwest on the then frontier of New England, was the little settlement of Hadley, which had been founded six years before, by the Rev. John Russell and a part of his congregation, from Weathersfield, Connecticut. Mr. Russell was an ardent Puritan, and did not hesitate to take the risk of receiving them, to the shelter of his own house, in the wilderness, for which they set forth from Milford, Connecticut, October 13, 1664.

In this remote frontier town the Judges passed twelve years, or until the death of Colonel Whalley about 1675. They maintained a guarded correspondence with their friends abroad. These letters were for the most part transmitted through the Rev. Dr. Increase Mather of Boston, who sought opportunity of sending them by safe hands to their destination.

There would seem to be no reason for perpetuating the tradition that Daniel Fisher, the patriot, sheltered and concealed Colonels Whalley and Goffe, here in Dedham, and that his daughter, Lydia, "carried them their food." The tradition probably arose from the fact that Miss Fisher later went to Hadley and waited on the Judges in their concealment, actually "carrying them their food." The Regicides were not in concealment here in Massachusetts, as it is believed today and when they left they went directly to Hartford. It is probable, however, that Miss Fisher was conducted through the wilderness to Hadley by her father, Captain Daniel Fisher. He was a prominent man in the Colony; a member of the General Court and later the speaker of the House. As a public man he must have met the Judges often in Boston, and it is possible, of course, that he may have entertained them at his home on Lowder street, on the night of February 26, 1661, but their foresight, probably, carried them farther. As the presence of the Judges was kept a profound secret in Hadley, prudence alone would forbid the employment of any one in the town; so when Mrs. Russell needed assistance, aid had to be obtained from outside of Hadley and naturally among those who knew of the presence of the Judges in America. As young women went out to service in those days, it is not unlikely that Dr. Mather, learning of Mrs. Russell's need, arranged for Lydia Fisher's services, perhaps through her minister, the Rev. John Allin, with whom he was acquainted, or directly through her father. After about a year Miss Fisher returned to Dedham and married Nathaniel Chickering, who was clearing a farm in that part of Dedham, which later became Dover. Mr. Chickering died in early manhood, but his widow continued to live on the homestead, where she reared her family of nine children. She died in 1737, on a farm just across the Dover line in Needham.

The Chickering homestead has been in the family for nearly two hundred and fifty years, and is still owned by lineal descendants. Provision for a memorial to Lydia Fisher Chickering has been provided by the late George Ellis Chickering, which will be erected in Dover in recognition of the services of one whom we must regard as the bravest woman in the Colony, who through all the years bore the burden of her secret imparting it only to her

minister, the Rev. Jonathan Townsend of Needham, who wrote in his diary July 1, 1737: "This day died here Mrs. Lydia Chickering in the eighty-sixth year of her age. She was born in Dedham in New England on July 14, 1652, and about the year 1671 went from thence to Hadley where for the space of about one year she waited upon Colonel Whalley and Colonel Goffe (two of King Charles I Judges) who had fled thither from the men that sought their lives. Having lived a virtuous life, she died universally respected and came to the grave in full age as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

THE ACADIANS

The doom of the Acadians was sealed when France, by treaty, gave Nova Scotia to Great Britain. The French inhabitants, were required to take oath of allegiance to the British Crown, which they refused to do, except with the reservation of not being compelled to take up arms against their former sovereign. This was for the time assented to, and they came to be known as French Neutrals. Their sympathies, however, were with their countrymen in Canada, and it was no secret that their loyalty to England was such only as their safety required. Palfrey describes them as a virtuous, simple-minded, industrious, unambitious, religious people. They were rich enough for all their wants, they lived in equality, contentment and brotherhood.

With the outbreak of the last French War in 1754, Governor Shirley, fearing that the French "with the help of the Neutrals" would master Nova Scotia, repeatedly advised the removal of the Neutrals, and the burning of their houses and barns, as the only measure that would give security. Then followed their expulsion, which it has been said exceeded in cruelty the expulsion of the French and Belgium population in the World War. More than 7000 were taken from their homes; some were brought to New England and others taken to countries far to the southward; families were broken up, and their members widely scattered. On a given day the men of the several districts were summoned to assemble in their chief places of meeting, and there to learn the royal pleasure respecting their people. The account of the announcement of their doom, as given to the men of Grand Pre is of interest.

The young men were marched down first to the transport, then the old, and then the women and children. Of their property they were allowed to take nothing but money, clothes and household furniture. Their lands, houses and farming stock, were adjudged to be forfeited to the King. After the embarkation their buildings were burned, that there might be no shelter for any who might return. A thousand French Neutrals were brought to Massachusetts. The General Court directed that they be distributed among the farmers in the interior towns, there to be employed in getting their living under the supervision of town authorities. Elderly and infirm people were gratuitously supported, although they were anything but welcome guests. Some found their way to Dedham and the Selectmen made the following report to the Province of Massachusetts Bay: "The Neutrals at ye town of Dedham are one old woman, not able to do much work, one girl, something shiftless, a boy about 8 years old and another boy about 11, who is an idiot and so very mischievously disposed as to make it extremely difficult for ye Selectmen to get quarters for him. There is another girl, who is sometimes here and sometimes absent. The town of Dedham rendered a bill for 35 pounds, 8 shillings to the Province for the board of 11 French Neutrals from February 4, 1758 to November 2, 1759 and again a bill for 21 pounds, 8 shillings for boarding 11 French Neutrals from January 9, 1760 to August 22, at which time we presume they left for Canada.

We have the pathetic petition* of Bannuway Eday of Dedham, made May 30, 1767, to the Province of Massachusetts Bay, as follows:

To his Excellency Francis Bernard Esq Capt General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majestys Province of the Mafsachufetts Bay in New England; To the Honourable his Majestys Council; To the Honourable the House of Representatives in General Court at Boston in sae Province afsembled: The Petitions of Bennuway Eday, a French Neutral humbly Sheweth;

That your Petitioner was brought from Minas with other French People who were removed from Bene to

* June 4, 1767 the petition was dismissed.

this Province: That he was brought into Boston by one Captain Lovett; That He was sent from thence to Cambridge with the Family to which He belonged: That being a young Man He left said Family and provided for Himself: That He never was under the Care of any particular Town, as He knows of, nor ever received Help for Support from any: That the French People with whom your Petitioner designed to have gone went from hence without his knowledge: That your Petitioner and his Family are under such indigent circumstances that He is unable to provide a Pafsage for Them to Canada, where He would be glad to be transported; and therefore humbly intreats the Interposition of your Excellency and House to make such Provision for their Conveyance of Him and his Family to Quebec or some other Part of Canada as in your Wisdom and Goodness you shall scelect and your Petitioner as in Duty bound Shall ever pray.

his
Bennuway X Eday
mark

Dedham May 30 1767.

And so these French peasants, who had made their country a garden spot, were torn from all they had labored for, ruthlessly thrown into ships and scattered on the earth's surface to shift for themselves. The land, the houses, the barns, everything was given to immigrants, many of whom came from Massachusetts and a few from Halifax. After five years permission was granted for them to return to Canada. Gathering their scant possessions, they banded themselves together, more than 800, old and young, and started in the summer of 1760 to walk over land from Boston through Maine to their old homes.

CHAPTER XIV

FUNDS HELD IN TRUST BY THE TOWN OF DEDHAM FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES

"ELIZABETH FULLER CAPEN TRUST." Elizabeth Fuller Capen of Dedham, whose will was allowed April 6, 1910, created a trust fund of \$12,000 to be held during the lives of two beneficiaries who were to be paid annuities of \$150 and \$100 respectively during their lives. Any surplus of income not needed for annual payments to be added to the fund. Upon the death of both beneficiaries, the trustees are directed to transfer the trust fund to the Town of Dedham with instructions to appropriate said trust funds either to found, erect, or maintain a hospital in said Dedham, where poor and indigent people in said Dedham can receive medical and surgical treatment and assistance in such a manner and form as said Town of Dedham shall decide to be proper and expedient, subject never the less, to the laws as to charitable trust, provided however, in case it is legally possible to do so. I direct that said fund thus transferred to said Town of Dedham shall be used to found, erect or maintain an Emergency Hospital for poor and indigent people in said Dedham, that is to say, it is my preference, that said trust fund and its accumulations be used for emergency purposes, as herein before set forth, otherwise it shall be used for the purpose of a general hospital and as hereby provided, and provided further, that in case said Town of Dedham shall deem it neither proper or expedient to appropriate this fund for an Emergency Hospital or a General Hospital, as herein before provided, then, net income from this, transferred to said Town of Dedham shall be used for emergency uses, that is to say, to pay proper and necessary expenses of nurses or nurse and properly care for poor and indigent people in said Dedham, who by reason of accident or other misfortune may need immediate assistance of such kind.

With the decease of both beneficiaries, the Trustee, whose account was approved September 6, 1922, paid the Town of Dedham \$12,893.85. The will provided for cash legacies to various persons and all the remainder of the estate is given to the Town

of Dedham on the same terms and conditions above set forth. The executors' final account was approved June 4, 1913 and the residue paid to the Town of Dedham was \$20,537.33, making a total of \$33,431.18, which constitutes the amount of the fund.

"CALVIN W. CAPEN FUND." Calvin W. Capen of Dedham, whose will was allowed March 24, 1915 after making various legacies gives the following bequest to the Town of Dedham. All the rest and residue of my estate real and personal, I give to the Town of Dedham, such residue to be added to the fund known as the Elizabeth Fuller Capen Fund, to be used in the same manner and for the same purposes as said Elizabeth Fuller Capen Fund, as set forth in her will to which reference is made for more specific uses of this bequest. The estate was settled in due time and the executors paid the Town of Dedham \$33,393.95, which is the original amount of this fund.

"HANNAH SHUTTLEWORTH FUND." Hannah Shuttleworth of Dedham, whose will was approved March 17, 1886, after making many bequests gave "all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, I give, devise, and bequeath to the inhabitants of the Town of Dedham, the same to be known as the "Shuttleworth Fund", and to be kept separate and apart from all other public funds of said town, and to be carefully invested in the name of said Town in sound securities by the Overseers of the Poor of said Town of Dedham, and the interest and income thereof to be expended by a Committee who shall be appointed annually by said Overseers of the Poor, consisting of such suitable persons, either men or women, as may be interested in giving both aid and employment to the worthy poor, and said interest and income shall be expended by such committee in furnishing pecuniary aid to such persons living in the Town of Dedham as they shall deem worthy to receive the same, and also in providing material for domestic work for the purposes of giving employment to those who in the judgment of said committee can be best aided in this manner." The residue of the estate paid the Town of Dedham was \$30,279.00.

"GEORGE H. FRENCH FUND." George H. French of Dedham, whose will was allowed June 25, 1918, made the following bequest: "All the rest and residue of my estate I give, devise

and bequeath to the trustee hereinafter named, to hold the same in trust, keeping it invested as he shall deem best for all concerned, allowing the net income thereof to accumulate to the principal of said fund until such time as a public memorial hospital shall be erected and used for public hospital purposes in said Dedham, when the whole of said fund shall be paid over by said trustee to the trustees, or directors or other officers having charge of like funds of said hospital, the same to be known as The Oliver Cheney French and George H. French Memorial Hospital Fund, the income only to be used for charitable hospital purposes connected with said institution.

Codicil made January 23, 1918:

I now direct that the income from the Trust Fund described in the fourth clause of said will, be used for charitable hospital purposes in said Town of Dedham as soon as available after my decease, under direction of the Trustee of said will, whether or not the hospital building in said Dedham shall have been erected; and I further direct that all of said Trust Fund, both principal and income shall be made over to the said Town of Dedham, as Trustee, for the same purpose as set forth in said will as soon as possible after three years from my decease.

September 15, 1921, the trustee paid to the inhabitants of the Town of Dedham for hospital purposes, the residue of the estate amounting to \$13,634.65.

"THE McQUILLEN FUND." Robert C. McQuillen of Dedham, whose will was allowed Jan. 1, 1913, made the following bequest: "To the Town of Dedham, one thousand dollars to be perpetually held in trust and known as the Hugh H. and Elizabeth F. McQuillen Fund, the income of which shall be used in assisting the worthy poor of the town.

"CHARLES BULLARD FUND." Charles Bullard of Dedham, whose will was allowed Sept. 6, 1871, made the following bequest: "I give and bequeath to the Dedham Library Association, twenty-five hundred dollars, the income thereof, but no part of principal, to be applied annually to the purchase of books for the use of said association."

The executors of the estate paid the Dedham Public Library \$3000, October 20, 1872.

"DANFORD PHIPPS WIGHT FUND." Danford P. Wight of Dedham, whose will was approved July 1, 1874, made the following bequest: "I give one thousand dollars to the Dedham Public Library on condition that this bequest shall be held as a fund and the income applied to the purchase of books.

"CATHERINE M. LAMSON TRUST." Catherine M. Lamson of Dedham, whose will was allowed January 17, 1912, made the following bequest: "To the Dedham Public Library, two thousand dollars."

A subsequent clause states: "If neither my said brother, nor any children of his be living at my decease, then, I give, devise, bequeath and distribute said residue in the manner following, it being my attention that the several bequests hereinafter made shall be in addition to and not in lieu of the bequests herein before made to said Public Library, one thousand dollars." "

\$3,000 was paid to the Dedham Public Library, March 4, 1912.

"THE PENNIMAN FUND." Edward A. Penniman, of New York, whose will was allowed April 27, 1914 made the following bequests: "In memory of the associations of my father and myself with the Town of Dedham, in the state of Massachusetts, I give to the Dedham Public Library the sum of \$5000; to the Dedham Historical Society, the sum of \$5000; and to the Fisher Ames Club of Dedham, the sum of \$2000. These sums to be used by said organizations as they deem fit and these, my legacies, are to be designated "The Penniman Fund."

Dedham Public Library Funds are as follows: Charles Bulard Fund; Danforth P. Wight Fund; Catherine M. Lamson Fund; James Foord Fund; Edward Penniman Fund.

"CEMETERY PERPETUAL CARE FUND." The Cemetery Commissioners advised in 1879 that a "Perpetual Care Fund" be established in the hope that donations and devices may be made from time to time to increase the fund, so that the beauty of the cemetery may be kept unimpaired.

Following the recommendation of the Commissioners, the proposed fund was established which was later made permanent by a statute of the Commonwealth as follows:

Chapter 114 Section 19

A Town may receive, hold and apply any funds, money or

securities deposited with the treasurer thereof for the preservation, care, improvement or embellishment of any public or private burial place situated therein, or of burial lots situated in such burial places. Such funds, money or securities shall be entered upon the books of the treasurer, and held in accordance with ordinance or by-laws relative thereto; a town may pass ordinance or by-laws consistent with law, necessary for the purposes of this section, and may allow interest on such funds at a rate not exceeding six per cent a year. By-laws concerning moneys deposited for care of lots in Cemeteries was approved by the Superior Court, May 23, 1892. Section 1, The Town Treasurer shall receive such a sum of money, not less than one hundred dollars, as shall be paid into the town treasury by any person holding, occupying, or interested in a lot in either of the public cemeteries of the town, for the preservation and care of such lot, and shall keep an account of moneys so deposited separate from other moneys of the town, with the name of each depositor and the number or other designation of the lot for the care of which such deposit is made and the name of the cemetery. Under the above laws, the Town of Dedham held on January 1, 1935 the sum of \$23,577.01.

"GEORGE E. HATTON M. D. FUND." Dr. George E. Hatton, who died in Dedham, May 16, 1873, bequeathed to the Dedham Public Library his medical books which numbered one hundred and fifty-four volumes. As these books were not found suitable for the shelves of the library, they were later sold. Dr. Hatton made a further bequest as follows: "To the association in said Dedham, called the Dedham Public Library, provided the said association shall be placed upon a firm and permanent basis, one thousand dollars." The bequest was available on the termination of a trust, the sum of five thousand dollars having been bequeathed, for equal division, among five "societies," or organizations of which the Dedham Public Library was one. In accordance with the bequest the executor of the will paid the Treasurer of Dedham, Jan. 4, 1877, the sum of one thousand dollars, less sixty-seven dollars, the executor's charge and the depreciation in executor's administration, by order of the court, making a total of \$933. The loss was immediately made up and the fund stands as intended by the testators at one thousand dollars.

"JAMES FOORD FUND." James Foord of Pomona, California, whose will was allowed August 3, 1827, made the following cash bequests: "To the Public Library of Dedham, Mass., one thousand dollars; to the Overseers of the Poor of said Dedham, Mass., one thousand dollars."

SPECIAL FUNDS

"DAMON, DRAPER AND CAPEN FUNDS."* Deacon Samuel Damon donated to the Town of Dedham, in 1779, one thousand dollars as a fund, the income of which should continually be distributed to individuals and families, who not being a public charge are yet "under poor, low and indigent circumstances." It was provided, "that the oldest deacon of the First Church in said Town, from one successor to another, even to the last, be treasurer, and lastly that this article be strictly adhered to the latest generation."

By April, 1796, according to the Town Record, the fund suffered from the financial embarrassment incident of the period and was reduced to \$320.05. The amount was later carried on the books of the Dedham Institution for Savings as \$321.00 at which amount it now stands.

The fund is held by Julius H. Tuttle, the senior deacon of the First Church.

The income of these funds is annually distributed by a Committee of the Town in Dedham, and the income is annually paid by the senior deacon of the First Church to a committee of the Town appointed to make the distribution.

"GEORGE B. DRAPER FUND." George B. Draper of Dedham, whose will was approved December 22, 1875, made the following bequest to the Town of Dedham:

"I bequeath to the Inhabitants of the Town of Dedham, the sum of one thousand dollars to be added to the principal of the bequest made to the town by Deacon Samuel Damon to be held, managed and invested by the same persons as have the management of the said Damon donation, forever, and the income arising therefrom to be distributed annually by the same person and among the same kind of inhabitants as directed by the said Damon.

* It is evident by the terms of the bequests that the Damon, Draper and Capen funds should be held by the senior deacon of the First Church in Dedham.

My intention being simply to increase the amount of said Damon donation for the benefit of the same class of persons."

"CALVIN W. CAPEN FUND." Calvin W. Capen of Dedham, whose will was allowed March 24, 1915, made the following bequest:

"To the Town of Dedham, the sum of one thousand dollars to be held in the same way as the Damon-Draper fund, and the income therefrom to be used for the same purpose as the Damon-Draper fund."

"METCALF-WILSON SCHOOL FUND." Michael Metcalf of Dedham died in 1736, making the following bequest:

"I give and bequeath unto the First Precinct in Dedham aforesaid namely, —the North Precinct—the full sum of one hundred pounds to be let out to use and benefit of a school or schools within said Precinct to be paid in current passing money."

John Metcalf, Deacon Ephraim Wilson and Michael Dwight were chosen a committee by the First Parish to receive the bequest. The same committee was instructed by the Parish "to project what they apprehend may be most proper in order to improve said donation according to ye testators intent therein." The committee reported March 19, 1738-9 as follows:

"We apprehend it may be proper to improve ye same for ye schooling of small children chiefly in ye summer season in two parts of said precinct, viz., that there be one school kept in the north part, not exceeding about half a mile from ye meeting-house. The other in ye south part not exceeding about half a mile from ye house of Deacon Richard Everett, and that there be a standing committee or trustee chosen to direct and regulate ye boards for ye money to be made to ye said committee and their successors and they to keep a record of their management in the office and to render an account thereof to ye Precinct annually, or, when desired and this to remain during the pleasure of said Precinct." This report was accepted by the Parish but in practice, accounts were not annually rendered by the trustees.

This school donation was put to work May 7, 1739 when Beltriah Metcalf began to keep ye school at ye school-house near Chamberlain's and to teach children "to read, sew and knit", and on May 24, Mary Day commenced to teach school under the same

conditions in the other part of the Parish. They were paid four pounds each for their services in full for ye year 1739. This was the first expenditure of the income from the Metcalf School Fund which was sufficient to maintain, in the Parish, two Dame Schools during the summer.

It appears that the income was not distributed annually as shown by the fact that the Parish in 1742 refused to grant the income from the fund "for ye encouragement of ye schooling of young children in the Parish." The next distribution of the income was made March 19, 1753, when it was voted by the Parish that the interest of the fund be "improved in Writing and Reading Schools."

As far as can be seen this school money was regarded in the light of a donation, as other school funds had been, which could be used, principal and interest alike, for school purposes. It was not looked upon as a fund, the income of which could alone be used.

William Avery was appointed by the Parish in 1763, to reckon with Mr. Michael Metcalf, one of the committee for taking care of the Parish School money. Mr. Avery reported April 11, 1763, that he had examined the accounts and "find them rightly cast and well vouched for" and that there is a balance in Mr. Metcalf's hands of £7, 4s, 3d, 2qr.

"THE DEACON EPHRAIM WILSON SCHOOL FUND." The trustees of the Metcalf School fund received May 1, 1777, from the estate of Deacon Ephraim Wilson, his bequest "for the benefit of a school in the first Parish in Dedham, the sum of £13, 6s, 8d, to be improved, the lawful use of it as the Donation of Mr. Michael Metcalf deceased." In the distribution of the income from the school fund it was voted March 19, 1804 that it should be proportioned by the Parish Committee by the same rule that the town's school money is proportioned and be by them delivered to the several committees for the use of said school, the interest on the school donation money was divided by the Parish from time to time. In 1839 a committee was appointed for the purpose of receiving and investing the principal and distributing the interest of the donation money, according to the intention of the donor. The committee reported that they found the sum of \$110.00 to be the amount of the principal and interest of the donation

fund. It was recommended that the whole amount be put to interest and wait further instructions from the Parish. In 1844 the Parish voted to distribute the interest and principal, excepting \$100.00 "which is hereafter to remain without distribution as the principal of said Metcalf-Wilson donations." The fund remained untouched in the Dedham Institution for Savings until 1912 when it was found to be \$2,693.62. In 1912, a committee was appointed by the Town to investigate with regard to the Metcalf-Wilson School bequests or donations and report with recommendations. After giving a brief history of the fund and its management and distribution since 1738-9, the committee recommended that the income be drawn annually and paid by the Treasurer of the First Parish in Dedham to the Treasurer of the Town, to be paid on the order of the School Committee, and expended in the purchase of reference books for the several schools of the Town; that one fourth of the income be used for the High School Library and the remaining three fourths be divided among the other schools of the town in proportion to the number of pupils in attendance in each school.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Town and the income from the Metcalf-Wilson School Fund is now used in the purchase of books for the use and benefit of the public schools of Dedham. The amount of the fund now deposited in the Dedham Institution for Savings is \$2,694.13.

"FREDERICK E. CLAPP MEMORIAL FUND." Grace H. Clapp, whose will was allowed December 6, 1922 made the following bequest: "I give and bequeath to the Town of Dedham the sum of Five hundred dollars, to be known as the Frederick E. Clapp Memorial Fund, the income therefrom, to be used annually to furnish a prize or prizes for scholars of the Ames Grammar School of Dedham for any purpose which the principal of said school may deem proper. Said prize or prizes to be suitably inscribed with the words "Fr  derick E. Clapp Memorial Fund."

"PUBLICATION OF ANCIENT RECORDS FUND." At the annual April Meeting in 1885 the town appropriated \$500.00 as a fund for printing the early Town Records. The money received from the sale of books has been added to the fund which on Jan-

uary 1, 1933 held a balance of \$901.63*. The following records have been published:

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|--|-----------|
| Births, Marriages and Deaths (three volumes) | 1635-1845 |
| Church and Cemetery | 1638-1845 |
| Early Records of the Town of Dedham | 1636-1659 |
| Early Records of the Town of Dedham | 1659-1672 |
| Early Records of the Town of Dedham | 1672-1706 |

* This fund was appropriated in 1935 for the publication of Vol. VI of Dedham Records.

CHAPTER XV

DEDHAM ENTERPRISES

DEDHAM VILLAGE. Colonel Ebenezer Battle as Dr. Ames records, opened a shop with sundry others, on April 24, 1771. As stores at that time were called "shops" he was probably associated in opening a West India Goods Store, or with his associates, may have been the successors of Stephen Cleverly & Company who informed the public March 12, 1764, in an advertisement in the Boston Post Boy and Advertiser: "That they had opened a Shop in Dedham, the next house above Samuel Dexter Esq., near the Meeting House, where they may be supplied with a good assortment of English Goods, with all sorts of hardware, also Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Cotton, Wool, the best of French Indigo, Spices of all kinds, Etc." Cash will be given for all Sorts of Furs and Bees-Wax. This store was located in a house which stood on the estate of the late Dr. H. P. Quincy.

The store of Jeremiah Shuttleworth,* at the corner of High and Church Streets, was probably the first permanently located grocery, or West India goods store, in Dedham. The building is still remembered with its windows closed with solid shutters painted green. Here Mr. Shuttleworth sold groceries, rum and spices. Here the first Post Office was established in 1795. Before the store stood the buttonwood tree on which public notices were posted for a hundred years or more.

A grocery store was located, for nearly a century, at the corner of Court and Norfolk Streets, which was known in later years as the store of Thomas J. Baker & Sons. The business originated with George Alden, who was succeeded previous to 1850 by Benjamin F. Adams. Thos. J. Baker bought the business in 1865 from Timothy F. Shattuck and formed a partnership with George H. Mann under the firm name of Baker & Mann. They continued the business for seven years. Theron B. Ames joined in partnership, with Mr. Baker, in 1872 and continued in the business

* It is impossible, in the evolution of the town, to give all enterprises, past and present, in which residents of Dedham have been engaged. Only such enterprises are here given as have occurred to the author at the time of writing. Much has been left on many subjects for future historians.

until 1877, after which time Mr. Baker's two sons (Frederick J. and Edward F.), were taken into the business under the firm name of Thomas J. Baker & Sons. The business continued in the Baker family until 1926, when it was sold to Frederick Preston of Milton who closed the business in 1932. In September, 1935, the business was resumed by William H. Abbott as a part of the Nation-Wide System.

When Memorial Hall was built in 1867 provision was made for the Post Office and three stores. Here Andrew J. Norris had his grocery store, succeeding Charles Leland, the first occupant.

The firm of Robert Hamilton & Son, represents today, a grocery business which was brought together by uniting other firms. In 1875 David Neal opened a grocery store on High Street, between Church and Pearl Streets. In 1898 this business was moved to Washington Street. In 1902 George A. Phillips became Mr. Neal's successor and carried on the business until 1927 when it was purchased by Robert Hamilton & Son. In 1880 C. N. Dutton opened a grocery store on High Street which was purchased by the Snow Brothers in 1883. When in 1927 the Dedham Associates erected the present block on High Street, the Snow Brothers decided to liquidate and the business was purchased by Robert Hamilton & Son and united with their store in Memorial Hall Square. George Farrington had a grocery store in the building now occupied by the Rogers Press and was succeeded by Frank W. Baker who is still remembered. Austin Bryant's grocery store was located at the corner of School and Washington Streets; here he conducted the business until 1845, after which time he had several successors including Merrill D. Ellis. Mr. Bryant was the tax collector and here Dedham residents paid their annual tax for many years. The building is now occupied by William J. Murphy, dealer in auto accessories. The regular grocery business of the town is shared today by the following chain stores: S. K. Ames, The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, the First National Stores, the Nation-Wide Stores, and the Economy Grocery Stores.

DRUGGISTS. Lieut. Joshua Fisher was not only an inn-keeper, but the first apothecary of the town, as disclosed by the inventory of his estate made in 1672. He probably sold the

simples from which family medicines were made; the laxatives, tonics, astringents and sedatives, the herbs which later hung upon the rafters in every attic, the herbs George Marsh offered for sale as late as 1861. Some of these simples are recalled as follows: sage, thyme, hoarhound, rhubarb, yellow-dock, motherwort, thoroughwort, tansy, catnip and peppermint, the materia medica of the times in which he lived. A century ago Robert Edison's drug store stood facing the north where Memorial Hall now stands, and opposite Wheaton & Dixon's rival establishment. They engaged in the manufacture of patent medicines which were sold by traveling representatives not only in the United States, but in Canada. Among the medicines advertised by this firm a hundred years ago, all of which were made in Dedham, were Godfrey's Bone Liniment, Godfrey's Cordial, Wheaton's Itch Ointment, Lee's Bilious Pills, and Dumprey's Eye-Water. The house in which the drug store was located was formerly the store of Timothy Gay, Jr. & Company. Their partnership was dissolved in March, 1803. The business was continued by George Gay and while he craves the continuance of his former customers and friends, no intimation is given of the kind of business conducted here. It was probably a West India goods store.

William S. Rand succeeded George Dixon in 1853 as proprietor of the "Dedham Family Medicine Store." He was succeeded by William B. Tower who was Postmaster from 1856-1861 and kept the Post Office in connection with the store. He was succeeded on June 1, 1861 by George Marsh who had previously been associated with a firm of chemists in Boston. He is recalled as having the first soda fountain in Dedham, which was greatly appreciated by the younger generation. Mr. Marsh died in 1891 and was succeeded by William Hurley who entered Mr. Marsh's employ as a lad. Mr. Hurley died in 1910 and was succeeded by Adolphus Holton, who, after a few years, sold the business to C. Walter Leavitt who transferred it from the Savings Banks Building to its present location in Memorial Hall Square, where he is succeeded by the Hurley Drug Store.

The H. L. Wardle Drug Company was established in 1853, by Henry Smith, at its present location, corner of High and Washington Streets. He was succeeded by Benjamin F. Smith. In

1882 Henry L. Wardle purchased the business and later incorporated it as the "H. L. Wardle Drug Company." In the spring of 1927 the old building was razed and the present two story brick structure was erected. It is still the "Corner Drug Store" and now occupies two floors. From using oil lamps and wood stoves to the present equipment of every thing electrical is indeed a wide divergence. The business is now under the management of Linwood C. Conant, one of the incorporators. Guy W. Cole, brought up in his father's drug store in Bridgewater, came to Dedham in 1909. He selected No. 91 High Street as a location for a drug store and through the years by courtesy, efficiency, and integrity, has built up a business of which he may well be proud.

SHOE STORES. Nearly a century ago John D. Snell had a shoe store on School Street near Court Street, but Andrew Wiggin whose store was located at the corner of Washington and High Streets is the best remembered shoe man of the town. He engaged in custom work and had a shop farther east on High Street where he employed four or five hands in making the fine boots and shoes with which he supplied his trade. Later he occupied a store in Memorial Hall where he was succeeded by the Cleveland Brothers, who with F. E. Robinson, were the leading boot and shoe dealers of the town. Alfred Allright had a boot and shoe store on the south side of High Street in the third building easterly of Memorial Hall Square. It should be recorded that it was in Mr. Allright's store that the first meetings were held which led to the institution of Constellation Lodge A. F. & A. M. in 1872. Present successors in the shoe business are Richard Sukowski & Son and P. Sheehan.

VARIETY STORES. Timothy Phelps sold morning and evening papers, also candy, and a variety of other goods in his little shop on Church Street. Here he manufactured beaver and mole-skin hats of the latest style. Previously gentlemen had to go to Boston to obtain the beaver hats which were very much worn at the time. An original bill rendered by Henry Belcher, a Boston hatter, to Col. Ebenezer Battle, under date of July 26, 1783, reads as follows: Mr. Belcher's compliments to Col. Battles as asking the favor of him, if it will suit his convenience, to let me, Belcher, have the money for the hat, Col. Battle had some time since,

having purchased same Beaver this day, to be paid for on Monday morning, or he would not have sent it at this time. The bill is receipted for eight dollars. When the corner stone of the Court House was laid in 1825, a miniature beaver hat made by Mr. Phelps was enclosed in the box. He also had hot and cold water baths in connection with his business.

The Community Store on Washington Street is conducted under the auspices of the Community Association. All articles offered for sale are the gifts of interested Dedham citizens. Whatever profit is made is contributed for the support of the children's playground in the Frances M. Baker Park.

DRY GOODS STORES. William Field, a member of a family of store keepers, had nearly a century ago, a dry goods store under the Masonic Building on Church Street. Mr. Field was perhaps the first to engage in the dry goods business in Dedham. Here he also carried a stock of men's clothing.

Charles P. Danforth came to Dedham and engaged in a small way in the dry goods business on High Street. Through industry and integrity he built up a business which continued for many years. He built Danforth's Block in which his business in later years was located. James J. Gibb became his successor. In 1917, Mrs. H. G. Merrill succeeded to the business which she sold in 1935 to the Dedham Book Shop, which, with Frank Geishecker and the McLellan Store on High Street, now cover the dry goods business in Dedham Village.

BOOK STORES. Charles Coolidge owned the buildings which stood where Memorial Hall now stands. Here he had a book and stationery store where he supplied school books to the pupils of the town. Mrs. Honora Doherty, whose son was a newsboy on a Dedham train, established at the close of the Civil War, a news stand and variety store on High Street, where the Community Theatre now stands. Mrs. Doherty is recalled as saying that in the early years the boys who patronized her store were young gentlemen, while in the latter days they had lost their manners and were no longer young gentlemen. Charles J. Davis succeeded to the newspaper business and established in 1900, the "Dedham News Agency" located in the Dedham National Bank building. The business is now conducted by Henry M. Carey, who

carries not only newspapers and periodicals, but a full line of stationer's supplies. The Dedham Book Shop, a well equipped book store, was opened by Sarah Staples (Mrs. O. D. Dutton), in 1921 and has met a long felt want to a large and growing patronage.

WATCHMAKERS. George A. Guild, watchmaker and jeweler succeeded the business of Enoch Sutton who was located in the Dixon House in 1845. Mr. Guild later moved to Memorial Hall Square. He was a native of Dedham and one of the few business men who remained here during their entire business life. He was for years the Chief of the Fire Department. His successor of today is John Browne.

OPTICIAN. Raymond A. Bullard, the only optician in the town, cares for the eyes of the people, especially those of the boys and girls of the community.

HARDWARE. Charles Russell, a native of Connecticut, came to Dedham about 1855 and set up a hardware business; a business in which Joseph Guild had previously been engaged on High Street. Mr. Russell carried stoves, furnaces, and plumbers' fixtures and supplies. He occupied the wooden building standing on the area of the present National Bank building which had previously been Wiggin's Shoe Store and Richard's Dry Goods Store. A syndicate purchased the property early in 1900 and erected what was known as "Greenleaf Block" in which the first floor was occupied by the Post Office and Mr. Russell's store. The new store was equipped with modern fixtures and brought up to date. Here Mr. Russell continued the business until his death in 1907 when he was succeeded by his son, John I., who conducted the business under the firm name of "Charles Russell's Son." The business was sold in 1920 and was conducted by the F. W. Carson Company until 1934 when it was taken over by the A. T. Chase Corp. In the early days Mr. Russell erected on the premises the public scales on which the dealers weighed their hay and coal for many years. Before the day of the American Can Company, Mr. Russell made many tin cans for a Boston firm who used them in putting up tomatoes for their trade. After the cans were filled Mr. Russell went to Boston and sealed them up, quite in contrast with the canning methods of today. In 1869 Michael Keel-

an succeeded Taylor in the manufacture of tin ware at East Dedham. Originally tin carts were sent out, the drivers of which engaged in barter with farmer's wives, who exchanged rags, feathers, and junk for the bright tin ware, all of which had been manufactured in Dedham. About 1875 M. Keelan & Son opened another store in Dedham Village in a building which stood on the site of the Patenaude Block. Here they extended their business to include plumbing and heating. In 1900 Edward J. Keelan established a hardware business which was really an outgrowth and development of former activities in the heating, plumbing, and tinware field. Mr. Keelan is now the sole owner of this large and prosperous business located at No. 581 High Street. Charles F. Macomber who had dealt in furniture, hardware, and boots and shoes in East Dedham, moved to Dedham Village some years ago and engaged in the hardware business on Eastern Avenue which he continued until his death in 1933. Fisher & Ellis opened a hardware store at the corner of School and Washington Streets about 1900 in which business they continued for several years.

PLUMBING. Everett J. Winn came to Dedham in 1870 and entered the employ of Oscar Bingham, proprietor of a plumbing establishment in Boston, with a branch at Endicott, his place of residence. Here Mr. Winn learned the plumbing and gas fitting trade. In 1885 he established himself in business at 545 Washington Street, where he engaged in a large and successful plumbing and gas fitting business until his death in 1910. Mr. Winn was succeeded in Dedham Village by the late D. F. Maher and William H. Newman.

MARKETS. The first market in Dedham was established more than eighty years ago in the basement of the Insurance Building on High Street; and the latest market, "Campenello's Open Air Market," was opened in June, 1927, in addition to a grocery and meat market earlier established. J. Everett Smith, in 1862, ran a market on Eastern Avenue, opposite the railroad yard, which at first was open only on Saturday evenings. At that time he had three butcher's carts on the road supplying the village and surrounding territory. He soon formed a partnership with George F. Richards under the firm name of "Smith & Richards." Their slaughter house was located at Connecticut Cor-

ner, where all the slaughtering of cattle, lambs, calves, pigs and poultry was done. In 1864 the firm opened a market and provision store on High Street, between Church and Pearl Streets. In 1876 the business was removed to Memorial Hall Square and a few years later the butcher's carts were discontinued. In 1892 Mr. Smith's two sons (Louis D. and Frederick E.), entered the business under the firm name of J. Everett Smith & Sons. Frederick E. Smith succeeded to the business following the death of his father and brother. Mr. Smith had the pleasure of serving, in not a few cases, the third generation of those who had been patrons of the firm through the years. In October, 1935, this market was united with the Union Market under the proprietorship of John F. Foster. The market now occupies the stand of the Union Market, No. 572 High Street.

The Union Market was started in 1892 by Stephen Jacobs and William Patenaude. After some years of partnership Mr. Patenaude succeeded to the business which continued in his family until 1922, when it was incorporated with William P. Delaney as treasurer and manager. The market has occupied the same site on High Street since it was established in 1892. Mr. Delaney observes, "although the average family buys in smaller quantities than formerly, they buy a much larger variety of food and every one wants only the very choicest cuts." While all general markets carry fish, today, the original fish market of the town was established many years ago by George Warren Fisher on Church Street. Over his market he had a billiard room. A Bowling Alley in the rear of the Phoenix House was early established and was succeeded some forty years ago by the "Dedham Bowling Alley," which was set up by James Shine and John Buckley. The Alley is now owned by John Green.

COAL AND ICE. The Fisher-Churchill Company originated with Amory Fisher, who gave up his barber's trade in a venture to keep the people cool in summer and warm in winter by selling them ice and coal at his office on Church Street. He was succeeded by Benson & Redman, who added flour, grain, etc. Later a consolidation was made with C. C. Churchill, located on Harvard Street, corner of High Street, dealer in coal, brick, lime, cement, etc., under the firm name of "The Fisher Churchill Company." The business office of the company is now located on Eastern Avenue.

Amory Fisher was Dedham's pioneer in food preservation. Before the inauguration of the family ice supply, foods were placed on cellar bottoms or hung in deep wells for preservation. The ice box was followed by the ice refrigerator which has now given place to electrical refrigeration in hundreds of homes. Abiathar Richards early engaged in the ice business having been granted permission in 1846 to build an ice house at the Landing Place on Charles River near the home of John Bullard. In the development of the milk business in West Dedham, numerous springs furnished water sufficiently cold for milk purposes. The ice harvested for so many years in Rodman's and Wigwam Ponds has now given away to chemically produced ice by the Fisher-Churchill Company who now supply the town with artificial rather than naturally produced ice—in their plant on Dwight Street. Amory Fisher's coal business has been extended by the Fisher-Churchill Company to include all kinds of coal including coke, and fuel oil for ranges and oil burners, which are found in so many homes today.

HAY AND GRAIN. Oliver Capen was an early dealer in grain and coal and occupied a part of the freight house on the railroad grounds. John F. Shine established a hay and grain business at 27 Eastern Avenue more than half a century ago—a successful business which long continued in the family, but was succeeded in 1935 by the Fales Grain Company. This Company is affiliated with F. A. Fales & Co., of Norwood, one of the most widely-known hay and grain firms in Norfolk County.

LUMBER COMPANY. With the coming of the railroad in 1835 a lumber yard was opened near the railroad station by John Eaton who was still in business in 1850. The Dedham Lumber Company is the successor to various lumber dealers who have carried on the business in Dedham Village. In the development of the Oakdale District, C. C. Sanderson opened a lumber yard at Stone Haven.

DAIRY. The Fisher Dairy, established by John L. Fisher in 1861, is now the only dairy enterprise in Dedham. All other dairymen make their deliveries from out of town. John E. Fisher succeeded his father in the business which he conducted for many years, being succeeded in 1928 by the present owner, W. Edward Burke, of East Street.

THREAD STORE. Nancy Damon sold thread, ribbon, silk and fancy goods in a store on Court Street, opposite the Norfolk House which she later moved to Church Street.

MILLINERY. Millinery was not an early enterprise in Dedham. Miss Holmes kept a millinery store under Temperance Hall and was, as far as we know, the first milliner in town; later Sophia and Henrietta Guild had a millinery store on Washington Street. Helen L. Wims of Weatherbee Street now has an only competitor in the "Rose Hat Shop."

BARBERS. Amory Fisher was the town barber. His shop was in his house at 17 Church Street near High, and was for many years the popular resort for all the town news. His pomade was bear's grease which he used freely; he also used the curling iron for those who wore their hair in curls. William A. Walker's hair dressing rooms were located in the Phoenix House; he was succeeded by his apprentice Alexander Nickerson. Thomas Rafferty, located in the Phoenix Block, added hot and cold water baths to his service. Mr. Rafferty was still the old town barber at the time of his tragic death in 1931 and was serving those who had been his patrons for a half century or more. Chris Maas came to Dedham in 1887 and continued his well equipped shop during the remaining years of his life. He died in 1921. Thomas F. Hooban, after many years of service, is still serving his patrons in the Knights of Columbus Block. The shop of J. J. Smith—a colored barber—is still recalled on Washington Street near School.

BEAUTY SHOPS. Mrs. M. Frances Young opened a hair-dressing and manicuring establishment in Greenleaf Block in 1909 and after a quarter of a century is still serving her patrons and is now joined in competition with Bertha's Beauty Shop, Community Beauty Shop, Nichol's Beauty Parlor and the Wilfred Beauty Shop.

PHOTOGRAPHY. With the invention of the daguerreotype Mr. Ward had a gallery over William Fields dry goods store on Church Street. When the ambrotype came into use traveling salons visited the town to be superseded later by regular photographers. Alonzo A. Smith's* Salon stationed in Memorial Hall

* Mr. Smith in 1890 published a series of thirty-one photographic views of historic places in Dedham, including several old houses which have since been removed. This collection is now of great interest and value to all connected with Dedham.

Square is recalled. He specialized in taking pictures of animals. Later Mr. Smith formed a partnership with Henry W. Beal under the firm name of Smith & Beal who specialized in the finest photographic art of the times. They were located on High Street over the Post Office. Later Jonathan F. Guild was for many years the only representative of the art in Dedham. His successors in the profession have been Ross W. Baker and Robert T. Rafferty. Mr. Baker's exhibits have illustrated true art in photography.

TAILORS. The first tailor of which we have record was McWhork, who kept his shop over Dixon's apothecary store; followed by Lynch, whose shop was in Charles Coolidge's building on High Street. An amusing story* is told of McWhork. Joel Richards, sexton of the First Church, had several times been disappointed in not having a new suit of clothes ready as promised. After strong words of remonstrance the interview was closed by McWhork earnestly saying, "Mr. Richards, I solemnly promise you that if I am alive I will have your clothes finished and sent to your house Saturday evening." On Sunday morning at daybreak, the bell of the First Church tolled out the age of a person in middle life, and as no one was known to be dangerously ill at that time, it furnished a theme at breakfast on the uncertainty of human life. At the ringing of the second bell for the church service every one who passed the sexton anxiously inquired in whispered tones, "Mr. Richards, who is dead?" With a serious countenance, the answer was solemnly given to each questioner, "McWhork the tailor," with no further comments. Among the late comers was McWhork. Entering the vestibule he approached the disappointed sexton and anxiously inquired, "Mr. Richards, who is dead?" The answer was quickly given! "You are dead, McWhork! Didn't you promise me that you would deliver my clothes last night if you were alive?" It is sufficient to say that there were no occasions in the future for similar announcements of sudden death while the tailor lived in Dedham, and there was no bill sent for tolling the early morning bell.* Numerous tailors through the years were located in Dedham, whose names are unrecorded. Conrad Hilles, who learned his trade of one of Boston's leading tailors, opened a merchant tailor's shop in Dedham in 1864. In 1900, he admitted

* Clarke's Dedham Memorials.

his son, Charles, who had taken special training in New York City, to partnership under the firm name of C. Hilles & Son. After more than seventy years the firm is still doing business in Memorial Hall Square. Wolf Luftman, a ladies' and gentlemen's tailor is still located on High Street after a quarter of a century of service. Harry Pearlman is located at 390 Washington Street.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING. Nathaniel and Benjamin Heaton were the early printers and publishers of the town. They were located "about 60 rods east of the Court House." In 1796 Herman Mann became their successor and continued the publication of the *Columbia Minerva* which they had previously established. For half a century the Mann family, (Herman Mann, Herman Mann, Jr., and William H. Mann), exercised a powerful influence in this section through their printing and publishing business. For many years Herman Mann was a noted printer and publisher issuing not only books and pamphlets but a music book as well—Watt's Hymns for use in churches. The last book published by this house was the "Historical Annals of Dedham," by Herman Mann, Jr., and issued in 1847. John Cox succeeded to the business. Other job printers have been the several publishers of the weekly press, W. L. Wardle & Co., C. G. Wheeler, The Neighborly Associates*. Present printers are: The Transcript Press, Inc., Rogers Press and the Riley Press.

BOOK BINDING. Henry F. Beale established in 1898 a book binding business in connection with court work, in which he is now succeeded by his son, Frank E. Beale.

BAKERS. Nathaniel Hewins, the first baker in the town was located on School Street near Franklin Square. Early each morning the jingling bells of his baker's cart could be heard through all the streets, supplying the townspeople with their warm rolls, bread, and crackers. Robert Stewart, baker and confectioner was located at the corner of School and Washington Streets. Ziegler's bakery on High Street, forty years ago was serving the Dedham public; followed at 404 Washington Street by Granville M. Stoddard's bakery. O'Leary's Bread Store was located on Church Street where he advertised to furnish hot

* The association was organized by the Rev. William T. Beale "To help young men to help themselves."

breakfast rolls and brown bread just from the oven on Sunday mornings. Here the High School boys and girls spent their pennies for candy, or a lunch, at recess time. The above were followed by other bakers and baker's carts all of which have disappeared. Helmer's bakery, which had long supplied the town, went out of business in 1933. The J. P. Food Shop now offer this line of foods to the people of the town.

RESTAURANTS. With the establishment of Courts in Norfolk County, Dedham became a very busy place, as judges, lawyers, and witnesses met at the beginning of each term and remained until their cases were finished. There were ample hotel accommodation for all. With the extension of the Boston and Providence Railroad to Dedham in 1835, conditions changed as the traveling public had an opportunity to come and go at will. There was no occasion for restaurants before this time. The first restaurant of which we have record was kept by Warren Fisher on Church Street. Dunkel's Bakery of Roslindale, specializing in birthday and wedding cake, had a food shop and restaurant in the Phoenix House which was later succeeded by a regular restaurant. Klemm's "Restorant" was located on Eastern Avenue in the large square house now occupied by Parker's Boston Express. Frederick Klemm was a very highly educated German with a thorough University education; his wife was a most hospitable Irish woman who practised her belief that "cleanliness is next to Godliness." Klemm's Restaurant was a very popular place. With increased facilities for travel, and the closing of hotels, boarding houses became a necessity and those who provided comfortable and convenient boarding and lodging houses should be held in grateful remembrance—Mrs. Almira Kimball on Spruce Street, Mr. and Mrs. Snall on Church Street, Miss Helen Brown and Mrs. Charles W. Wolcott on Court Street, are especially recalled. The following places of entertainment are serving the public today—The Community Kitchen, Gilbert's Cafe, Quinlan & Rae, and the Dedham Inn.

LIVERY AND SALES STABLES. James McLane, "Big Jim," as he was familiarly known had a sales stable on Washington Street, (Dedham Bowling Alley), where for many years he did an extensive business in farm work, and driving horses with a

wide circle of customers in this and the surrounding towns. "Smugler," who had made 2.11 on the race track, and at that time the champion horse of the world, was exhibited for two days at McLane's stable. The livery stable of Sanford Carroll was located where the Dedham Hotel now stands. George W. Toomey's stable on Washington Street near the Phoenix Hotel, was at one time the largest livery stable in Norfolk County. John Kennedy and John F. Shine also engaged in the same business on Eastern Avenue, corner of Bryant Street. Joseph Fisher & Son of West Dedham did a flourishing business during the Civil War in supplying horses which met Government requirements for the army. Buyers were sent to the West and many horses raised on prairie farms were brought to West Dedham and sold to the United States Government. After the war, coach and driving horses were also in demand.

LAUNDRIES. For more than two centuries Monday was wash day in all New England homes. With the coming of the Chinese, laundries with hand work were set up in many towns. The first Chinese laundry in Dedham was established on Church Street, for so many years a leading business street of the town; followed by laundries on Washington Street and Eastern Avenue. The first Chinamen had to run the gauntlet of the many tricks of mischievous boys, but with time all this thoughtlessness has passed away. The Dedham Custom Laundry was established on Washington Street by C. W. Wragg, previous to 1900, a small business which employed only one delivery wagon. In 1899 the business was purchased by William E. Patenaude. A new building was erected on the original site which was superseded in 1913 by the present plant on Mother Brook, which under the late Mrs. Patenaude's special management, was expanded until twenty-two delivery trucks were required to take care of the output. In accordance with Mrs. Patenaude's business practise the building is equipped with the most modern devices. For thirty-five years the laundry industry has furnished employment to many Dedham people, and in the recent years of the depression has been an encouraging factor in the unemployment situation. Approximately fifty people are now employed at the laundry on work brought in from twenty-six towns within a ten-mile radius.

PUBLIC SERVICE. Previous to the opening of the Boston & Providence Railroad, Dedham depended upon the stage for transportation. The stage of Spencer Clarke is first mentioned in the annals of the town. In February, 1814, Martin Marsh, who was soon joined by John Ellis in the enterprise, commenced to run a stage in competition with Clarke. On February 11, 1814, the Dedham Gazette made the following announcement: Martin Marsh respectfully informs the public that he has commenced running a stage from Dedham to Boston. The stage left his tavern, the Norfolk House, each week day at 7 o'clock in the morning in the summer and at 8:30 during the winter season. The stage returned from Davenport's Tavern, Elm Street, Boston, at 4:30 in the afternoon. Fair each way, 62½ cents. In 1828 the stage was run by Francis Alden from the Norfolk House at 7 o'clock in the morning, passing through Roxbury and arriving in Boston at 8:30. On Monday, Thursday and Saturday an additional stage left at 7:30 in the morning passing by the manufacturing establishments in East Dedham and thence by the Brush Hill Turnpike direct to Boston, arriving at 9 o'clock. Fair, 50 cents. In West Dedham a village coach, first run by Deacon Reuben Guild carried the mail and connected at Dedham with Boston trains. About 1860 Mr. Guild was succeeded by Joseph Fisher whose stage made two round trips daily; one in the early morning and one in the late afternoon. Thomas C. Mitchell came to Dedham in 1880 and in connection with George M. Morse's livery, drove the Depot Carriage of the town. In 1887 Mr. Mitchell began the service for himself, and with the assistance of his son, Thomas B., has continued the business to the present time, covering a period of nearly a half century of friendly, courteous and kindly service to his many thousand patrons. With the custom of the times, the business is now called a taxi-cab service and with Mr. Mitchell the following are now serving the public in this capacity, Nay's Taxi Service, Berry's Taxi Service, Black's Auto Service, Dan's Taxi Service.

GARAGES. Sidney Colburn operates the oldest garage in Dedham, the business having been established by Stephen Jacobs in 1909 on Williams Street. From a small beginning it has been developed to its present proportions, being fully equipped for all

kinds of garage service. Other garages followed in quick succession: Black's Auto Service, Dedham Square Garage, East Dedham Garage, Flood's Garage, Hartnett Square Motors and MacDonald's Garage; also the Oakdale Community Garage and Bus Lines.

CLEANSING AND PRESSING. The Dedham Wardrobe Company was established by George Gannon in 1882 as a branch of his Boston business. Later Mr. Gannon moved to Dedham where he continued the business until his death in 1928. He was succeeded by the present proprietor Francis Levangie. Others engaged in the business are: The Dedham Dye House and Peter Pan Cleansers and Dyers Company.

FLORISTS. More than sixty years ago Michael Tierley built the first greenhouse in Dedham and was succeeded in the business by George and Richard Cartwright. In East Dedham, P. J. Tuohy has served the public as a florist for many years. M. E. Ward conducts a business which was established by George M. Morse more than a half century ago. In 1873 Elmer P. Morse, formerly connected with the Botanical Department of Harvard University, purchased the business which he conducted for nearly a half century. His immediate successors in 1917 were Gladys Dean and Helen Copeland. The Washington Street greenhouse was built in 1907 by Henry A. Stevens who was succeeded in 1926 by the present owner Frank Drewett. "Dedham Flowers" was originally incorporated as the "Dedham Flower Shop." James P. O'Neil has a well established floral business in the East Dedham district with greenhouses located at 3 Bussey Lane, near St. Mary's Cemetery.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. While the telephone was invented in 1876, the public was slow in recognizing its convenience and utility. The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company began operations in the late fall of 1883. While an "Exchange Limit" was established in Dedham in 1884, a central office was not set up until 1893. Previous to that time the few telephones in use were served from a central office in an adjoining town, probably in Boston. In 1893 Dedham became a separate telephone entity there being thirty-eight telephones in town. Dr. A. H. Hodgdon, who settled in Dedham in 1884, had one of

the first, if not the very first telephone in his office at the corner of Franklin Square and Church Street. The early growth of the telephone was slow in Dedham as elsewhere. In 1900 there were only 136 telephones; in 1910, 786; on September 1, 1935, there were 2,554 telephones in Dedham.

EXPRESS COMPANIES. In connection with the stage coach business an express service naturally sprang up and "letters, packages, and small bundles" were advertised "to be carried and errands punctually done for the usual prices." Samuel C. French's West Dedham Express was the successor of Messrs. George and Charles French who did all the teaming to and from Boston for many years. They also engaged in the wood business and delivered wood to some city customer, cut on the ancestral acres of their progenitors who settled in West Dedham more than two hundred years ago. Parker's Medfield and Boston Express connected with trains at Dedham for many years and was later purchased by Joseph L. Fisher. It is now known as Parker's Dedham & Boston Express. Other express companies serving the community are Hamilton & French and the Railway Express Agency.

FILLING STATIONS. The first filling station was opened in 1908 by Everett J. Winn at the corner of Richards and Washington Streets. Those needing gasoline helped themselves at the tank and recorded their purchase on a sheet posted in the office. The number of filling stations has constantly increased until there are now thirty-seven licensed places in town where gas is sold. The Jenney Filling Station at the head of Court Street, was the first thoroughly equipped station for automobile service.

EAST DEDHAM. With the introduction of cotton manufacturing in 1808, and woolen manufacturing in 1821, a variety of stores and shops sprung up to meet the needs of the growing population which included Grove Hall for social purposes. Benjamin Boyden was the pioneer in the dry and West India goods business. His store in Boyden Square* occupied the same site for more than a century. Here residents received their mail for many years. Mr. Boyden is recalled as saying, "Before the house delivery of mail there was a drawer full of letters here which had been refused by the addressee, because they were known to contain the bills of local doctors." The business conducted on this

* Now known as Hartnett Square, East Dedham.

site was known successively as Boyden & Norris, Boyden & Bailey, and Bailey & Newcombe. The store house used by the several firms was originally the Chapel built by the Rev. Dr. Burgess where he held services for his converts and the residents of Mill Village. Benjamin Boyden soon had competitors in not only the Mill Store, but with William Tapley and Conlon & Finn, all of whom had grocery stores. Mr. Conlon soon retired from the business and Richard M. Finn became the sole owner. Mr. Finn extended the business and took orders in Readville, Hyde Park, Fairmount, and parts of West Roxbury. He carried a full line of family groceries, and on appointed days, his wagons went out on their routes, one loaded with barrels of flour and sacks of potatoes, and the other wagon loaded with small groceries. Mr. Finn continued in the trade until over ninety years of age, ever alert, courteous, and upright in all business transactions. The grocery business in East Dedham is now conducted by three chain stores, namely: the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, the First National Stores and the Economy Grocery Stores.

More than a half a century ago Thomas P. Murray had his grocery store in Boyden Square. Here his hearty laugh and twinkling eyes won for him a goodly share of the local trade. Through courtesy and integrity he gained the confidence of his fellow men who made him, at a later date, the treasurer of the town.

MARKETS. Henry Halthan had a meat market on High Street west of Boyden Square, followed by John Martin. At the present time there are two independent meat markets in this district, Giulio Vitali's Market located at 24 High Street, and Ziegler's Market on the corner of Central and Bussey Streets.

DRUG STORE. Henry Smith after disposing of his business in Dedham Village, opened a drug and apothecary store on High Street which he conducted for many years. In 1896 E. M. Gates established the drug store now conducted by his son R. E. Gates in Boyden Square. Mr. Gates illustrated with a barrel of lime water, offered free to all who would help themselves, that the cost of drugs is largely a matter of service.

Rosen's Hardware and Sporting Goods Store, located at 30 Milton Street, meets a long felt want in supplying this line of goods in East Dedham.

Murphy's News Stand and Card Shop, at 47 High Street, meets the need of East Dedham in this line of supplies.

Macomber's bakery seventy years ago was a forerunner of the baking business, later carried on by Kelly & Helmer in their "Walnut Hill Bakery." Stewart's Food Shop, 20 High Street, now supplies this trade.

GRAIN. The Goding Bros., (William and George), established a grain business in 1870 which they continued for more than a half century. For many years they were located in the Old Stone Mill on Mother Brook. Present conditions illustrate the changed situation in industrial life of today. In 1870 everyone was expected to put in a twelve hour day—wages were small, but work was constant. Public welfare and the problem of unemployment were unknown. For many years there was a great demand for grain and feed in Dedham among the dairy interests. On seventeen farms twenty or more cows were kept to meet dairy demands.

John A. Hirsch, long a resident of East Dedham, helped to develop this part of the town, by early maintaining a clothing establishment in the square. Here he won the esteem of his fellow citizens who sent him, for several terms, to represent the town in the State Legislature. He is now engaged in the insurance business, and often serves as an auctioneer at public sales.

OAKDALE. Previous to 1870 Oakdale was largely wood land. Charles C. Sanderson bought the land, employed a surveyor, and had it laid out in numbered lots. He then interested ten men, employed by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, each to buy a building lot. The number of every other lot was placed in a hat, each man to have the lot his number drew. In this way, Mr. Sanderson built the first ten houses in Oakdale which has developed into an attractive section of the town. He also built Sanderson Hall which contained the grocery store, managed by A. B. Ferguson, of which Edward A. Ricker later became proprietor. The grocery business is now conducted by three chain stores, namely: the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, the First National Stores, and the Economy Grocery Stores.

Roy Muir established a pharmacy in 1925, of which Richmond's Pharmacy is now the successor.

The Cedar Street Market and Golden's Oakdale Cash Market represent the meat and produce business in this locality.

The bakery business in the Oakdale section is controlled solely by the Acorn Food Shop, located in the Chamberlain Block on Cedar Street.

CONNECTICUT CORNER. Calvin Whiting's grocery store stood at the corner of Lowder and High Streets and was in operation in 1800. This was the first store at Connecticut Corner and was later known as Whiting & Newell's Store. Here Jonathan Loring conducted the store for fourteen years and it is recalled on his retirement that he said, "he was just \$1500 better off than when he took the store." This was the meeting place of the men of the neighborhood who gathered in the evening around the fire. One cold night, when there was little trade, Mr. Loring was especially anxious to go home so he let his fire out. The company gathered as usual and as the room was cold, someone looked into the stove and found the fire was out. The company then went out and gathered up snow and ice and returning filled the stove with it and then went home. Calvin Capen, a benefactor of the town, is still remembered as the last proprietor of this store. Calvin Guild who occupied the Brewster house on High Street had in connection a West India goods store which he conducted for many years, also a hatters shop. Mr. Guilds' day-book opened June 5, 1822 and still extant, shows how few staple goods were bought and those by patrons other than farmers. Of twenty-two items recorded on the first page, twelve, or 54%, were for intoxicating drinks; Punch, $\frac{1}{2}$ mug, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; wine per quart, 37; sling, 03; rum 25 per quart; brandy 24 a pint; cider 04 a quart; grog 03. The price of sundries was as follows: Indian meal .28 a peck; rye meal .25; floor .04 $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound; bread .02 or .05 a loaf; butter .22 a pound; molasses .38 a gallon; tea $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. .16; coffee .32 a pound; rye coffee .04; eggs .14 a dozen; pepper .40 lb.; pork .10 lb.; sugar (brown) .11 lb.; loaf, 20; oil, .22 a quart; candles .16 a doz.; bed cord .40. Reuben Newell had a grocery store on High Street and was succeeded by Jesse Clapp the nature of whose business is shown by a writer in the Norfolk Democrat, September 5, 1845, who asks, Did not Mr. Bates, in order to purify the Upper Village from the baneful influence of alcohol, purchase a few years

since, all the liquor in the store of N. Clapp, and cause them to be removed to this village? It is reported that he even threatened to break down the business of the store unless the sale of spirits was discontinued. This store was later converted into a bakery.

It was an early custom in most villages for some women, given to trade, to have a crockery ware store for the convenience of housewives. Such a store was kept in the upper village by Elizabeth Hunnewell. Other enterprises on High Street included a tin shop, Hunnewell's carriage-shop, Richard Webb's shoemaker's shop and the blacksmith's shops of Amasa Guild, Martin Bates and Jason Messenger. William Baker had a neighborhood grocery on Dexter Street.

RIVERDALE. Riverdale with its school, church, post office and Riverside Park has developed into an attractive community with hourly bus connections with Dedham Square. The Riverdale Variety Store, which especially caters to community needs, was the first regular store to be established in this section of the town. This enterprise has been followed by the First National Store, the Economy Store, the Riverdale Market, the McHugh's Drug Store, with various lunch rooms to meet the needs of the patrons of the "Spring Street Canoe House" and "Moseley's on the Charles" which are devoted to recreation and amusement. Not far away, on Pine Street is the extensive green house of Edward Bingham which completes the list of present enterprises on Dedham Island.

WEST DEDHAM. In connection with his hostelry, Col. Theodore Gay kept a dry goods and West India goods store in which his grandson, Merrill D. Ellis, was later interested. Mr. Ellis was succeeded by his son, the late Charles H. Ellis, who was proprietor of the store for a half century or more. Another grocery store was run at one time by Greely & Baker. The business was established about 1840. Other owners have been Frank Guy, George D. Baker, Frank Hayward, Frank Soule, John D. Ellis, French and Randlett and George A. French. Mr. Bateman had a store at Pond Plain with a small line of groceries for the convenience of the neighborhood.

Ellis Gay devoted a part of his house on High Street to the sale of English and dry goods, a unique county store which was continued by his son Erastus Gay. The store enjoyed not only

the trade of the village but a patronage from many families in the adjoining towns. Mrs. Lusher Gay, supplemented the straw business of her husband, by devoting several rooms in their home to a display of Chinaware by which she not only met the demands of the street in this line, but also supplied numerous families in the surrounding towns. Reuben Colburn had a meat shop with butcher's carts on the road which covered the adjacent territory. A. B. Colburn succeeded to the business and his carts for many years made daily rounds. A few years since the business was discontinued by Mr. Colburn and thus passed one of West Dedham's oldest and best known enterprises.

SOUTH PARISH. There were a goodly number of stores and shops in the South Parish which had been developed through the years and are still recalled.*

At the corner of Washington Street and Railroad Avenue was Butterworth's dry goods store; which was owned by Charles Bumpus in 1852. Butterworth was succeeded in the business by Lewis Rhoads. Oliver Morse's variety store was enlarged about 1870 and here Francis Tinker moved his drug store. Andrew's tin shop was located on Washington Street between Cottage and Nahatan Streets, also Guild's wheelwright shop in 1823. On the southwest corner of Nahatan Street was a house and store owned by Dea. Jabez Boyden. He lived here and was the proprietor of a grocery business until Ebenezer Fisher Gay bought him out in 1843. Mr. Gay continued the business at this place and in his store Capt. Moses Guild kept the first Post Office in the village, having been appointed postmaster in 1846.

When the Wheelock Building, at the corner of Washington and Cottage Streets was erected, E. Fisher Gay and L. W. Bigelow occupied it as a grocery, hardware, and general merchandise store. They were succeeded by Wheelock & Jenks who continued it as a grocery store. Mr. Jenks soon retired and Elijah Wheelock as a successor carried on the business for many years. The village also had Jeremiah Hogan's Shoe Shop and George Kingsbury's watch and clock repair shop on Market Street. Among those who occupied the Village Hall Block were Anson Gay, news-dealer; James Jenness, book and sporting goods; Moses E. Webb,

* The active development of the Parish commenced about 1820.

grocer; and L. W. Bigelow, dealer in dry goods, boots and shoes, millinery, and furniture. Mr. Bigelow's business was listed as the largest establishment of its kind in Southern Norfolk County.

D. B. Farrington erected, about 1850, a building just south of Village Hall where his dry goods store was located. Jos. R. Engley dealt in stoves. Opposite Winslow Station, Lemuel Dean, more than a century ago, had a West India goods store, where he retailed the wet goods demanded by the times in which he served the public. Frank Potter was an early barber in the village and by his dexterity with the scissors and razor discouraged all rivals who would set up competing shops.

CHAPTER XVI

MANUFACTURING*

In the development of Dedham, mills were necessary for the grinding of corn and other grains; the sawing of timber; and the fulling of cloth. At this time large streams had not been damned even in England and Gov. Winthrop coming to America saw that it would be many years before mills would be built in a new country. He therefore brought into the country many small corn mills, turned by hand and easily transported. One of these mills is in the collection of the Dedham Historical Society and is an object of much interest, as it was probably used here before the building of a water mill in 1640-1. With the nearest corn mill at Watertown, and no roads for transportation, the first settlers of Dedham early saw the necessity of providing a water mill of their own. While difficulties presented themselves in this project, yet, with an increasing cultivation of corn, wheat, rye and other grains they persevered in their endeavor.

Abraham Shaw, an original proprietor proposed to the town to build a corn mill. On February 21, 1636-7, the town passed the following order: "Wheras Abraham Shawe is Resolved to erect a Cornmill in our towne of Dedham, we doe grante vnto him Free liberty soe to doe. And for that purpose we have nowe assigned Edward Alleyn, Samuell Morse, Ezechiell Holliman, Thomas Bartlet & Nicholas Phillips . . . to accompany him & his workmen to fynd out a convenient place." Again on March 23, 1636-7, the town voted to give to Abraham Shawe for y^e erecting of a Corne Mill in our Towne sixty Acres of Land to belong vnto y^e sayd Mill soe erected pvided allwayes y^t the same be a Water Mill, els not.

The town was so much in earnest about this enterprise that it ordered "eu^ry man y^t hath lott wth vs, shall assist to breng the Milstones from Watertowne Mill by land vnto y^e boateing place neer m^r Haynes farme." Subsequent records show that Shawe's attempt was to build a mill on Charles River but before the work

* No effort is here made to exhaust subjects; the genesis alone is attempted.

was hardly under way, he died. It is now impossible to locate the spots on Charles River where he intended to place his mill.

March 25, 1639 Ordered yt a Ditch shalbe made at a Comon Charge through purchased medowe vnto ye East brooke. yt may both be a ptieon fence in ye same: as also may serue for a Course vnto a water mill: yf it shalbe fownd fitting to set a mill vpon ye sayd brooke by ye Judgem^t of a workeman for yt purpose. This canal is some three fourths of a mile in length and is the origin of Mother Brook.* This was the first attempt in this country to divert the water of a large stream into an artificial channel. The canal gave a fall of several feet to the Neponset River and made possible several mill privileges. The Hodges' Mill of today is the successor of the first mill built in 1640.

People have marvelled says Dr. Arthur M. Worthington at the early date at which Dedham settlers built this canal, but it all came about after they had observed a natural phenomenon that occurred probably each spring when the meadows were over flowed. In the triangle formed by High and Harvard Streets and Brookdale Avenue, there is low land where East Brook, or one of its branches, originated. In the spring the high water flowed across this area into East Brook and so on to the Neponset River. There was probably another such natural continuity of meadow along the present course of the canal. Realizing from the cascading of the water through this spillway, that water power development was possible if a permanent flow was brought about, the early settlers caused to be dug this canal across Purchase Meadow. A sill placed in the bed of Mother Brook prevents more than one third of the flow of Charles River being diverted into the Neponset.

The Town was so persistent in its efforts to gain a water mill that the following order was passed, March 25, 1639. "Ordered that yt yf any man or men will vndrtake & erect a water Cornemill shall haue given vnto him soe much grownd as was formrly granted vnto Abraham Shawe for yt same end & purpose wth such other benefitts and privelidges as he shold haue had in all Respects accordingly. provided yt ye sayd Mill doth grinde

* The canal has been variously called in the town records, as the ditch, the creek, the Mill Creek, Mill Brook, and in 1652 Mother Brook. The latter name was probably given because it is the source of the water which ran the mill upon its banks.



THE GRIST MILL



THE SAW MILL

Corne before ye First of ye tenth month as it is intended." This canal conducts all water through East Brook into the Neponset river.

John Elderkin came over from Lynn and availed himself of the offer and erected a mill to which a committee was appointed July 14, 1641, to "search out appoynt determine and lay out a Cart way to our Water Mill for a common leading way." Elderkin received a grant jointly with Nathaniel Whiting of eight acres of land on the south side of the mill pond for a house lot. At the same time twenty acres more of upland and ten acres of meadows were laid out to him. In 1642 Elderkin sold one half of his right to Nathaniel Whiting and the other half to the Rev. John Allin, Nathan Aldus and John Dwight. In 1649 Nathaniel Whiting became the sole proprietor of the corn mill which property remained in the Whiting family until 1823, a period of one hundred and seventy-four years, when it was conveyed to the Dedham Worsted Factory. In 1863 the property was conveyed to the Merchants' Woollen Company. Through the years grist mills,* saw-mills, a fulling mill and woolen and cotton mills have been run by the water of Mother Brook. In 1664 a new corn mill was built by David Pond and Ezra Morse above the mill of Nathaniel Whiting. On account of this mill frequent complaints were made by Whiting to the town and on May 15, 1699 a committee reported that they apprehended "it may be benefishal to our medows and the other mills to have Ezra Morse's mill let fall & to let the water run in its anchant naterall corse." This report was accepted and as compensation for this measure forty acres was granted to Ezra Morse near Neponset River, at the old saw mill, or, at Everett's plane, and a committee was appointed to lay out the land to his satisfaction.

Steps were early taken to provide pits for the hand sawing of timber. On January 18, 1637-8 it was voted to allow for the digging of pits twelve feet long, four and a half feet wide and five feet deep, two shillings and six pence. John Morse undertook the work of building pits and the work was considered so important that he was allowed to call into the service such help as he pleased. Prices were established for felling trees and committees were ap-

* The site of the first mill has been marked on the east side of Bussey Street.

pointed for bringing timber to the pits. A Norwegian, who in recent years cut boards in saw pits, tells us sawing up logs with a pit-saw is the thing that takes the strength out of a man. Standing on the platform at the top, one has to pull with all his strength to drag the saw up and push with all his strength to get it down again. The man who stands underneath at the other end has an easier task. But after a time the work makes one's back and stomach ache terribly pulling the saw up, up, up, up and pushing down, down, down, down through the logs. The task was no easier in our forefathers day in New England. While boards were doubtless cut for building the meeting house, it is also likely that they were early used in house construction in Dedham. Sawing timber in pits, being so laborious, the Dedham settlers cast around to find a suitable place for the building of a water saw mill. Exploring their territory they found, in what is now Walpole, an extensive cedar swamp of virgin growth. In 1657 this swamp was apportioned to the proprietors of the town and later in the words of the records its circumference was taken.

The importance of locating a saw mill near the swamp was early considered. On January 3, 1658-59, the matter of setting up a saw mill was left to a committee of the town who were empowered to arrange all the details for the building of a saw mill. A committee was also appointed to lay out and mark the fittest cartway to the cedar swamp. Doubtless an Indian trail was followed. Meanwhile two of Dedham's most prominent men, Lieutenant Joshua Fisher and Eleazer Lusher came forward with a proposition to erect and maintain an adequate saw mill at the edge of the swamp. Sergeant Daniel Fisher, Nathaniel Colburn and Peter Woodward were appointed a committee to agree and conclude with them for "the setting up of a "Sawe mille." The Committee granted them liberty to build a saw mill on the Neponset River "or any pt thereof wher they shall Judge most meete." for sawing of the timber in Cedar Swamp. Permission was freely granted to take timber, wood, stone and earth needed in building the mill with the exclusive use and enjoyment of the right so long as they, their heirs and assignee continue to maintain the mill. The Committee in the name and behalf of the Town promised that no other saw mill should be erected or set up, except

by the consent of the said Fisher and Lusher, for the space of ten years within the bounds of Dedham. It was jointly agreed that what ever pine or cedar timber be cut into inch boards for the inhabitants of the Town, one half of the boards shall be allowed to the owner of the timber and the other half to the owners of the mill. It was further agreed that all timber should be cut in succession, according to the time it was brought to the mill. The saw mill was located in what is now Walpole and the right was granted on the condition that it should be erected and ready for use before the 24th day of June, 1660. As the town took pains to see that the grist mill was run in the interest of the inhabitants, so they made rules regulating the saw mill which at first were decidedly in favor of the owners. The inhabitants of Dedham established free clay pits, free ponds, a free school, free herd walks and a free planting field. Other saw mills followed. In 1677, Ezra Morse having received the previous year a grant of enough timber to build a dwelling house, moved for so much timber of the common lands "as is sufficient to build him a Saw mill." This request was granted "provided he take so much of his own timber as is suitable for the work." Here on Hawes Brook, which in 1738 became a part of the boundary between the Dedham South Parish and Walpole, Ezra Morse* built his saw mill which in later years had so much to do with the development of the South Parish.

In the development of the Clapboard Tree Parish a saw mill was built on Purgatory Brook on Everett Street. The ruins of the dam can still be seen near Fisher's greenhouse. By whom the mill was set up is unknown. It was probably built during the last years of the 17th Century. The Rev. Thomas Thatcher, who had access to records, now lost, says "It was nearly fifty years after the settlement of Dedham before any effort was made to settle the westerly part of the town." Previous to King Philip's War, not only Colonial Laws, but their own safety demanded that the inhabitants should live near together.

James Draper and Nathaniel Whiting having been granted permission by the town, in 1682, built a fulling mill below the corn mill on East Brook.

* It is the belief of those conversant with the history of early Dedham that Ezra Morse made the first settlement in the South Parish.

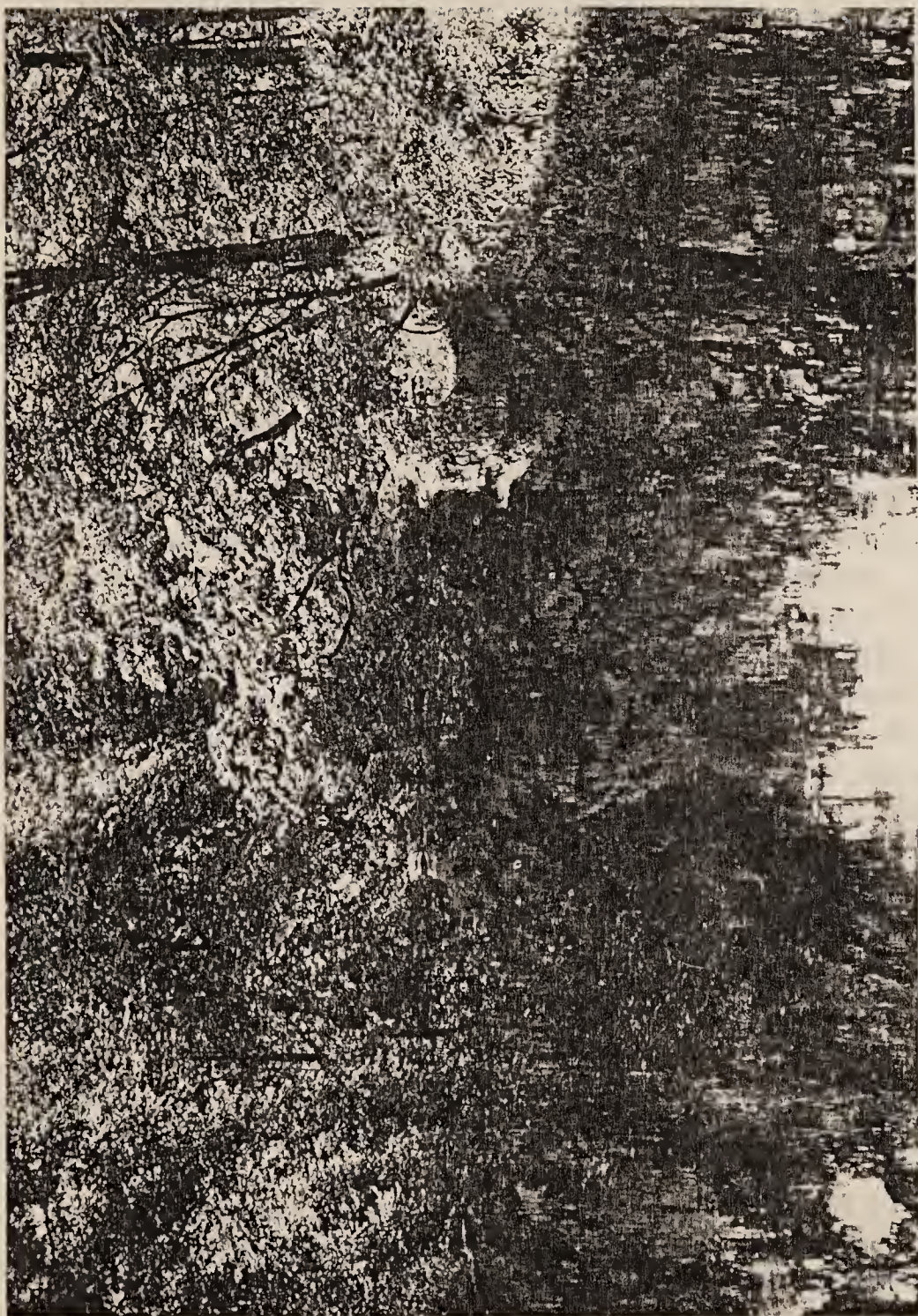
While the town voted November, 1767, that it would "in all prudent methods encourage the use of such articles as may be produced or manufactured in the British American Colonies, particularly in this Province" yet manufacturing progressed but slowly. During the last years of President Jefferson's administration, however, there was a feeling that more goods should be manufactured at home and fewer imported from abroad. With the increase in the product of cotton in the South, and the invention of the cotton-gin, enterprising men saw an opportunity to engage in manufacturing. To meet the new demand the Norfolk Cotton Factory, the first corporation in Dedham to engage in manufacturing, was incorporated in 1808,* by thirty individuals, largely citizens of Dedham, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton cloth. The company built a large wooden mill on the upper dam, on Mother Brook, run by tub wheels. The machinery was crude and imperfect, but it was the delight of the town's people to take their visiting friends to the mill to see its "curious and wonderful machinery." The spacious store-room adjoining the factory was crowded with cotton yarn and cotton cloth which, as far as possible, was retailed to customers. The high price of cotton cloth admitted the payment of high wages to workmen and agents. This continued until the end of the war in 1814, when a flood of cheap goods deluged the country. Although the company introduced improved machinery in spinning, weaving, and bleaching, to meet the new competition, and extended their product to the manufacture of satinets, yet it was thought best in 1819 to sell the whole establishment and the property was sold at public auction to Benjamin Bussey for twelve thousand, five hundred dollars.

In 1821 the Dedham Worsted Company was organized with William Phipps and Jabez Chickering incorporators. This company purchased, in 1823, the second privilege with the saw and grist mills, for so many years owned by the Whiting family. Owing, however, to the failure of a member of the corporation, the property was sold in 1824 to Benjamin Bussey. The first and second

* In 1827 Dedham had woolen factories; two cotton factories; four sawmills; two paper mills; two grist mills; five factories for making chaises and carriages; an establishment for making machinery; and Warren's factory for making ploughs; five taverns; eleven retail stores; two apothecaries; one printing press; one bank; one mutual fire insurance company. (Worthington's History of Dedham.)



THE STONE MILL



NERONSET RIVER

privileges now being owned by Mr. Bussey, he erected woolen mills on both privileges and the manufacture of woolen goods has ever since been carried on at these privileges. Mr. Bussey erected a machine shop, dye house, press shop, four dwelling houses and the upper and the lower boarding houses. In 1824 George H. Kuhn became agent and treasurer of the Dedham Woolen Mills with Thomas Barrows as Superintendent. Mr. Barrows continued in the capacity of superintendant until the business was sold in 1843. The wonderful prosperity of the enterprise was largely due to Mr. Barrows' energy, industry and perseverance. In 1833, Mr. Bussey and Mr. Kuhn formed a co-partnership which continued until Mr. Bussey's death in 1842.

In 1843 the real estate, machinery, stock on hand, and other material was sold to John Wiley Edmands for \$75,720.62. In 1828 the board of a man in the boarding house was \$1.50 a week; the board of girls \$1.15. In 1828 the wages per day of the best men in the machine shop was \$1.20, that of boys 30 cents. In 1839 came the general depression through the country. August 2, 1837 the last loom stopped in the Dedham Woolen Mill. In 1853 the property was incorporated by Edmands & Colby as the Maverick Woolen Company with Thomas Barrows as agent. Under Mr. Barrows' management the business flourished and was later sold to good advantage to the Merchants Woolen Company, incorporated in 1863. John Golding, who was early associated with Benjamin Bussey, through his inventive genius, enabled his employer to manufacture woolen goods much cheaper than his competitors. In 1833 Mr. Golding hired what has always been known as the upper mill. Here he put in and ran the first broad looms driven by power in the world.* Later Mr. Golding built at Cart Bridge, a shop for making woolen machinery; a mill for making flannels, and the necessary accompaniment, a boarding house. In his machine shop, by an arrangement of pipes in the boiler of his steam engine, he made a great saving in fuel and demonstrated that steam power produced by a peat fire (which he used), was cheaper than water power. Mr. Golding also invented a loom to weave carpets by steam or water power, a way previously unknown. The buildings at Cart Bridge were all destroyed by fire in

* Mrs. Isadora B. Whitmore, Dedham Historical Register, Vol. VIII, P. 76.

1845 but were rebuilt by the Ashcroft Calico Printing Works which were later burned. Mr. Golding's most famous invention was a carding machine, invented in conjunction with Calvin Whiting and Edward Winslow, by which the roping could be made into yarn, right from the cord.

In 1823 Frederick A. Taft formed a partnership with George Bird for the manufacture of cotton goods.* The factory was furnished with machinery from the Norfolk Cotton Factory and the same year was incorporated as the Norfolk Manufacturing Company. Mr. Bird was, by knowledge and experience, a paper manufacturer and soon leased the property to the Norfolk Manufacturing Company. Mr. Taft was an experienced and skillful manufacturer of cotton goods and was the first successful cotton manufacturer in Dedham. He demonstrated what could be done with improved machinery and intelligent supervision of the business and in 1830 the corporation bought the whole property of Mr. Bird. In 1832 James Read and Ezra W. Taft became the principle owners of the business. In 1835 a new stone mill was erected by the corporation and new machinery was installed. Ezra W. Taft continued to be the agent of the company for some thirty years and under his management the affairs of the corporation prospered. In 1863 the company sold the mill and privilege to Thomas Barrows who enlarged the mill and equipped it with machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods which business he continued until 1872 when he sold the property to the Merchants Woolen Company who conveyed the same to R. C. Stores & Co. In 1882 the property was again purchased by the Merchants Woolen Company. Through their purchase of Thomas Barrows this company became the owners of the third privilege also the privilege of the old mill and grist mill so that it then owned the first four privileges on Mother Brook. In 1814 the Dedham Manufacturing Company was incorporated and built a fifth dam, and erected a cotton mill at what is now Readville. The fourth privi-

* The working day in cotton mills, in winter, began at the very earliest day light and ended at 7:30 in the evening; a day at least of twelve hours, six days in the week. Besides training days there were only two holidays in the year, the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving. When a considerable number of Catholics among the employees refused to work on Christmas day, the mill was still kept running and the Protestants set to work to clean privys and do the dirty work of the establishment, they too soon refused to work on Christmas day and about 1860 it became a holiday in Dedham mills.

lege first used by Nathaniel Whiting and James Draper had reverted to the town and in 1789 it was transferred to Joseph Whiting and others. When in 1787 a mint was established by the Massachusetts Legislature and the mint master ordered the coining of cents and half cents, a building was erected for making copper cents, a business which continued in operation only a short time. Later the building was fitted up by Herman Mann, for the manufacture of paper. In 1804 George Draper purchased the property and engaged in the manufacture of paper. About the same time another mill was erected for the manufacture of wire of which Ruggles Whiting of Dover and Boston was the agent. These mills were near together and were operated by the same power. Mr. Bird's paper mill was burned in 1809 and rebuilt with a new raceway. In 1814 the manufacture of wire was discontinued and the factory used for making nails. In 1819 Mr. Bird became the owner of the entire fourth privilege with land and buildings.

Pitt Butterfield was a leather dresser. He washed and dressed his pelts in Dwight's Brook at a point where the stream runs under High Street. Further down the stream Guild's tannery was later located. A tannery for the manufacture of sheepskins was located on Charles River near the new Vine Rock Bridge. The business was finally given up as it was found to contaminate the Brookline Water Supply.

The manufacturing plant of the Boston Lightning Rod Company, is located on East Street in Dedham, under the management of George C. Willard. The company was originally established in Hyde Park but moved to Dedham in 1912. For twenty years the company acted as distributors for the North American Lightning Rod Company of Philadelphia, after which they began to manufacture their own rods and equipment with the result that they are today the only manufacturers of lightning rods in New England.

William Ivers of Dedham was the original manufacturer of the Ivers & Pond piano of today which is still a leader in the market. Mr. Ivers was for many years a valued worker on the Chickering piano. After twenty-three years of service with the Chickering Company he decided to engage in the manufacture of

pianos himself. His first piano was built in the attic of his house at the corner of Highland and Lowder Streets, but he soon transferred his business to Klem's Block which stood at the head of Eastern Avenue. The business continued to grow and later Mr. Ivers acquired the Sheriff Brush Factory located on Wigwam Brook near the old railroad station. In 1873 he again moved and erected at the corner of Eastern Avenue and Bryant Street, the building now known as the Dedham Hotel. In 1880 the business was reorganized and Handel Pond, who had had a varied experience in the manufacture of pianos was admitted to the firm. Two years later the business was transferred to Cambridge and thus another industry was lost to the town.

While home weaving had disappeared from Dedham homes, yet it is recalled, about 1850, that Mrs. Hanah De Wolfe, of School Street had a heavily timbered loom on which she wove hair cloth gimp trimmings for hair cloth sofas and chairs.

There was a building on Washington Street just below School Street, where the red painted coffins used seventy-five years ago were made and stored by Joel Richards, the town sexton. Comfort Weatherbee & Son were the first undertakers in the town. Previously, town or church sextons had charge of funerals. The younger Mr. Weatherbee constructed a clock arrangement which automatically tolled the church bell while the funeral procession moved to the cemetery. Weatherbee & Son were succeeded by Nathaniel Smith, who later organized the firm of Smith & Higgins, (Woodman C. Hill), who with Joseph W. Wilson and Hugh J. Cannon, are now the funeral directors of Dedham. Funeral* expenses were not heavy. Receipted bills for the burial of well-known residents, from 1837 to 1845, including coffin, attending the service and three tollings of the meeting-house bell did not exceed \$11.50. It was a custom for many years to toll the meeting-house bell in connection with all funerals. The bell was tolled one hour before the service, then at the hour announced and again at the close when the procession left the house. In those days in the central village the only carriage used at funerals was the hearse, behind which the mourners and friends, two by two,

* Clarke's Memorials of Dedham.

mournfully wended their silent way to the old cemetery while the bell at long intervals gave forth its solemn tolls.

Joel Richards, an enterprising business man, had a factory on Washington Street opposite Bryant Street. In the basement of his factory he carried on the manufacture of iron axle-trees and their fittings which required heavy lathes and a blacksmith forge. On the next floor was the machinery for sawing, cutting and planing wood stock, as well as turning large posts and pillars. The second floor was devoted to the manufacture of bobbins which supplied many wool and cotton mills in New England. He was the first manufacturer in Dedham to introduce steam power. The building was later converted into a tenement house and called the "Crystal Palace."

Clarke & Holmes engaged as millwrights in the manufacture of water wheels on Federal Hill. Their buildings were located just south of the residence of Anson H. Smith. The machinery was operated by horse power, the horse walking around in a large circle, with a horizontal geared wheel over head, having the same diameter as the circle, the harness being directly under the rim of the wheel, giving a good leverage for the power gained. There was a whip automatic arrangement made of a wooden spring which acted as a slapper to keep the horse in motion. Before the general introduction of steam engines, Clarke & Holmes, set up much machinery in the larger mills in New England and the Provinces. The water wheel then used was generally of the over shot class, the larger wheels measuring twenty-five feet in diameter and fifty feet in length. Mr. Clarke died in 1846 and the business was continued for five years under the firm name of Holmes and Dunbar.

O. Gillette had a cigar shop* on Court Street near School Street. The tobacco leaves, in preparation for cigar making, were cut by a machine in the basement of Joel Richard's factory on Washington Street.

John Gould, the "Village Blacksmith," had a shop on School Street nearly opposite to the School House; the ringing of whose anvil was heard during the study hours of the school on the opposite side of the street.

* The building was later purchased by the Town, placed on the School grounds and made the primary department of the School Street School.

Orrin W. Fiske manufactured playing cards in the old Silk factory near the railway station. Had the business continued there would have been a good demand for the product today. Internal revenue taxes were paid in the United States, in 1934 upon 45,351,707 packs of playing cards.

Sylvestor W. Talbot made watches and clocks on Washington Street opposite Bryant's grocery store. He had a very high reputation as an expert in his profession. There was a large clock dial on the front of his building, which, with the clock, was presented to the Ames School in 1859. Here, after Mr. Talbot's death, Sophia and Henrietta Guild had a millinery store.

Jesse Warren had a plow factory where he manufactured on a large scale, an improved plow which superseded the wooden plow of an earlier period.

With the opening of the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike the building of coaches, chaises, and other carriages sprung up and at one time there were five establishments of this kind in Dedham. The business flourished until after the building of the Boston and Providence Railroad in 1834. One shop where coaches were built, called the "Mechanics Building," was located in the rear of the Phoenix Hotel and employed a goodly number of workmen* in the different departments. Here in coaching days some of the finest coaches in the country were built. On the corner of Village Avenue, and Court Street, extending almost through to Bullard Street, was the carriage factory of Elias McIntosh with a harness department. In this building was also located a paint shop, wheelwright's shop, and in the basement, a blacksmith's shop.

Through the years other manufacturing interests sprang up including the New England Silk factory operated by Jonathan H. Cobb who established it. He was deeply interested in the possibilities of silk raising in this section of Massachusetts. Mr. Cobb wrote a book on the subject at the time of the great mulberry tree excitement. In 1836 the Legislature enacted a law for the encouragement of the cultivation of silk, giving a bounty of one dollar on every pound of silk raised from cocoons. Some farmers

* House carpenters worked from "sun to sun". When in 1825 the Boston carpenters made their first great effort for a ten-hour day, their employers "learned with surprise and regret their purpose of altering the hours of labor from what has been customary from time immemorial. A ten-hour day would be fraught with numerous and pernicious ends." It was not until 1883 that a ten-hour day was established in Massachusetts.

in the vicinity planted white mulberry trees, on the leaves of which the silk worm fed; and their cocoons furnished the raw silk used in manufacturing. In 1837 the value of silk goods manufactured in Dedham was \$10,000. C. D. Brooks engaged in the manufacturing of chocolate in the Silk Factory which burned May 26, 1888 with a loss, above the insurance, of \$50,000. He continued the business for a time in his confectionery factory on Eastern Avenue.

S. C. & E. Mann engaged in the manufacture of marbles and fancy colored paper on High Street next to Dr. Thayer's residence.

Nathaniel Clapp built a factory for the manufacture of cotton batting, just at the edge of the swamp on the east side of Court Street. He was succeeded by his son Frederick W. Clapp who later organized the firm of "Clapp & Trott," who, after a few years, discontinued the business.

DEDHAM POTTERY. Dedham Pottery was formerly known as "Chelsea Pottery" and derived its name from the founding of the Pottery in Chelsea, Massachusetts.

Alexander W. Robertson, one of a family of Scotch potters, came to America about 1850. He was soon joined by his brother, Hugh C. Robertson, and in 1872, by his father, James Robertson. Through their united efforts the business was evolved. After thirty years of trials, difficulties, and triumphs the pottery was set up in Dedham in 1896 with Hugh C. Robertson as Superintendent, who through the years developed his discoveries into an art. A new trade mark was adapted and from that time the product was known as "Dedham Pottery." The rare blue, green, yellow, and other glazes which Mr. Robertson discovered or inherited from his father and grandfather, who, like himself, were creative potters in Scotland and England, are now preserved in the Dedham ware.

The gray Crackle ware, with blue decoration, with which we are most familiar—one of the most beautiful productions—is a porcelain body of the hardest and finest quality, with a soft gray glaze finely and curiously crackled with a blue-in-glaze decoration. Fired at a heat of 2,000 to 2,500 degrees, the result is a softness of line and quality of color that harmonizes beautifully

with the delicate tracery of the crackle. This ware is entirely different from either English Chelsea ware, or from anything ever produced in our own country, suggesting rather the masterpieces of Chinese and Japanese pottery.

SOUTH PARISH.* The development of this Parish probably commenced with the building of Ezra Morse's saw mill in 1678. All the land in the Parish was originally owned by persons living in Dedham Village. The late Fred Holland Day, who made a life study of the South Parish said, "It is comparatively easy to prove that the Morses, Fullers, Deans, Everetts, Guilds, Sumners, Hawes, and others owned land here before 1700, but there are no records which show exactly when they came up from Dedham Village and settled here." It was his belief that Ebenezer Dean's house on the north side of Dean Street hill was one of the earliest built in the Parish. It now stands as Norwood's oldest house, having been raised, it is believed, about 1700. The house of Ezra Morse, built in connection with his saw mill, stood on the crest of the hill, approximately where the house of the late George Morse now stands.

The tanning and manufacture of raw hides into leather was an early industry in the parish. The business commenced with Abner Guild and continued in the Guild family for more than fifty years. In 1826 George Winslow, who had learned the tanner and currier's trade with Sam. Guild of Roxbury, came to South Dedham and continued a business which has developed with increasing capacity through the years. In 1831 his brother-in-law, Lyman Smith, was admitted as a partner and continued in the business until 1853 when the firm was dissolved. Each partner then established a business of his own. George Winslow, with his sons continued on the old stand while Lyman Smith, with his sons, (John and Charles), started a new plant on Railroad Avenue, after the Winslow business was dissolved in 1853. **LYMAN SMITH & SONS** first engaged in the simple tanning of skins which were sold in the rough. The capacity of the establishment was 30,000 skins a year. The business, however, soon developed into the manufacture of leather out of all kinds of sheep and calf skins used in roller skins, the binding of law, blank, and

* No attempt is here made to give any industries organized after 1872.

other books, and glove leather of all descriptions. In 1855 the firm had but one building and employed only four hands. Thirty years later the business covered more than an acre of land with a capacity to turn out more than 1,000,000 skins a year. In 1860 George Winslow retired from the firm of George Winslow & Sons and the firm name became Winslow Brothers. The business has continued on the old stand and engaged in general tanning, including linings for boots and shoes and a variety of sheep leathers of different finish and color, adapted to an almost endless diversity of uses.

GEORGE H. MORRILL COMPANY. This company was founded by Samuel Morrill for the purpose of manufacturing printers' ink. Having been both a printer and publisher, first in Worcester and later in Andover, Massachusetts, Mr. Morrill early saw an opening for this kind of business and removed to South Dedham about 1854. His original plant was very small having only one kettle and a small wooden building for the making of lamp black. When he established himself in South Dedham he took his two sons, (George H. and Samuel S.), into the business which was located in the former cabinet shop of Dea. Willard Everett. The industry grew until in 1884 there were fourteen buildings, some of considerable size, used in the business.

AN IRON FOUNDRY was established in 1854 under the firm name of Fuller & Colburn (Spencer Fuller, Jr., and Isaac Colburn). This firm was succeeded by E. D. Draper & Son who employed thirty-five hands and turned out 700,000 pounds of fine casting a year.

LEWIS SMITH, JR., had a brass factory on Railroad Avenue where he did an increasing business in brass, copper and composite work until bought out by George B. Talbot who put the business in charge of Mr. Sanborn, his son-in-law.

CARPET WORKS for printing floor and carriage art-cloth was established about 1854 by E. Fisher Talbot. His product had a ready sale in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The work covered a space of two or more acres and consisted of ten or twelve low buildings. He was succeeded by E. E. Pratt & Son who employed twenty men and produced 180,000 yards of oil

carpeting a year. In 1832 a factory for the manufacture of wrapping paper was set up under the firm name of Ellis, Day & Company (Isaac Ellis and Joseph Day). In a few years the business passed into the hands of Paul Ellis who continued the manufacture of paper and trunk board. In 1864 the mill was burned. It was rebuilt by Mr. Ellis's sons, Charles, John, and Isaac, who continued under the firm name of Ellis' Brothers. In 1878 the mill was again burned and the business was purchased by Isaac Ellis who erected substantial buildings where he employed fifteen hands and annually sent to market 180 tons of paper. This mill was burned about 1886 and was never rebuilt.

ELLIS D. DRAPER, who apprenticed himself, when sixteen years of age, to Abijah Colburn of West Dedham to learn the cabinet maker's trade, entered into partnership with Curtis G. Morse in 1847. They engaged in the manufacture of furniture in South Dedham where the business was conducted until 1861. Later Mr. Morse continued to make furniture in a small way in the old stone house on Washington Street.

WILLARD EVERETT & COMPANY manufactured the best and finest furniture in the county and were not surpassed by any furniture makers in the state. Their furniture found a ready sale in the South, West, and in Cuba. In good times, two hundred and eighty cabinet makers were employed in the work. On May 26, 1865, the buildings of the firm were burned. After carrying on the business on Railroad Avenue for a time (in the Haley, Morse & Boyden Shop), the company decided to move to Boston and the enormous business of Willard Everett & Company was lost to the Parish and was discontinued in 1868. In the absence of railroad facilities and the necessity of crating, the furniture business required large wagons, and a corresponding number of horses to transport the product to Boston. Several times a week, bulky loads of furniture, drawn by four or six horses, were seen passing over the road from South Dedham to Boston.

HALEY, MORSE AND BOYDEN (Dennis Haley, Curtis G. Morse, and Addison Boyden), engaged extensively in the manufacture of modern furniture. They specialized in the use of expensive woods, mahogany, rosewood, black walnut, and the best of native woods. To save expenses in conducting their business

they finally moved to Boston where they designed and manufactured some of the best furniture in this county.

MRS. A. E. CLAPP conducted, at the corner of Railroad Avenue and Center Street, a large dressmaking and millinery establishment.

"THE SOUTH DEDHAM CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY" of Charles E. Morse, Washington Street, seventy-five years ago had an extensive plant on the main street, (corner of the present Washington Street and Douglas Avenue), and did a flourishing business. The lower part of the building was devoted to wood work and the blacksmith's department. On the second floor, the painting, trimming, and leather work of the factory was done.

WILLIAM GAY & SONS manufactured all kinds of glue in general use in their factory on Fulton Street. The business was organized in 1867 by Gay & Morse. Mr. Morse retired in 1869 and Mr. Gay succeeded to the business. The plant consisted of a factory, dry house, and store house.

ISAAC ELLIS & COMPANY carried on a business, (located at the Walpole line), which consisted principally of binders' board, the stock from which book covers are made. The business was established in 1832.

ON THE CORNER OF NAHATAN STREET, where the Catholic Church now stands, was the house of Oliver Morse. Stores were located on the ground floor with a hall above. Mr. Morse was South Dedham's only tailor and for forty years the sign, "Oliver Morse, Merchant Tailor," hung upon the door.

SPRINGFIELD PARISH. In the Springfield Parish, (Dover), a tannery on Spring Brook was set up in 1754 by William Whiting who continued in the business for nearly half a century. In those days, tanning was very laborious work as the bark was ground by hand. Skins were often five or six years in the tanning and had extraordinary wearing qualities. A nail shop where wrought iron nails were made by hand was located near the tannery.

Soon after King Philip's War a dam was thrown across Charles River at what is now known as Charles River Village and a saw mill built by Daniel and Joshua Fisher. In 1733 Nathaniel Chickering purchased one third interest in the mill which was located

on the Dover side of the river. Mr. Fisher sold the remaining two thirds to Caleb Wheaton, reserving the saw mill property, for the erection of a fulling and dyeing of home spun.

CLAPBOARD TREES PARISH (West Dedham) through the years was an agricultural community, yet many industries, besides the saw-mill grist-mill, cider-mill, and blacksmith shop sprung up, several of which moved away with the coming of the railroad to Dedham and Norwood.

Sometime in early 1800 a sugar-mill was established at what is now known as Lee's Pond on Summer Street. This was called the Dedham Sugar Refinery and later the Shawmut Sugar Refinery. Large quantities of sugar was imported from the West Indies, ground, refined, and put up in loaf form and sold in Boston.

Glover's Tool Shop on Mill Street built early in 1800, was operated first by Edward Glover and later by Henry Glover. Many kinds of small tools were made here, chisels, screwdrivers, pinchers and nail sets. Henry Glover invented a concave point nail set which was later adopted by all tool manufacturers. In his day cranberries were a valuable product in swamps and river farms. Mr. Glover made an improved cranberry rake which created a demand that he could hardly supply. The Glover Shop had a square tower on which a wind mill was placed to supply power said to have been the only power windmill of its type in Massachusetts.

Benjamin Gay and others early commenced the manufacture of wooden stoppers used extensively in the milk business. The vicinity where the stoppers were made (Wheelwright Estate on Gay Street), was popularly known previous to the present century as "Stopperville."

Benjamin H. Tubbs & Co. established an iron foundry on High Street in 1833. The firm cast all kinds of stoves, fire frams, hollow ware and machinery. They advertised in 1833 as follows: "As a part of our business, is, to prevent the scolding of the good housewife, by manufacturing stoves and fire frames to remedy the too common inconvenience of a smoking house, they beg the patronage of all such, that domestic happiness may be provided, by their husbands leaving them less and loving home more." The firm made the castings for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. They cast many iron fences; the fence across the front of the

Westwood Cemetery was cast by them in 1843. They were also early manufacturers, when it came into general use, of the popular air tight stove.

Abijah Colburn had a Cabinet Maker's Shop on Mill Street, Pond Plain Brook, as early as 1828. Here David Addison Baker, a prominent Dedham manufacturer, served his apprenticeship and learned the cabinet makers trade.

Presbury & Nichols manufactured in 1838, an improved cooking stove after a patent by Andrew and Austin. They advertised, "The stove is so unlike any cooking stove in the market, and possesses so many qualities superior to all others, that it must be seen and used to be valued according to its usefulness. Like a good wife, it praises itself by fulfilling its task with little noise and much neatness."

R. H. Draper & Co., established the Mill Street Foundry in 1855. The first iron was melted here on August 4, 1856. Three years later a steam engine was put in to take the place of water power. The business gave employment to a goodly number of men and was prosperous for about twenty years. A store and boarding house were erected. The building was of a peculiar type having five gables and is now standing on High Street. Ellis D. & Rufus Draper began running the Iron Foundry in 1861; after several changes in the name of the firm the business was sold in 1875. From this time the enterprise was carried on by several individuals including S. H. Buckingham.

E. Fisher Talbot operated an oil cloth factory between 1860 and 1870 in the building now standing on High Street near the Town Hall. The stamps bearing the designs were made of wood. These were covered with a special kind of paint and the pattern stamping was done by hand. Later Mr. Talbot moved the business to Norwood.

Luther Crocker was an early carriage maker with a shop on High Street. Later the shop was used by Warren Covell for the manufacture of hoop-skirts and is still remembered as the Baker Bros. paint shop where they carried on a prosperous business of carriage painting. With many milk wagons to be built the wheelwrights business flourished and Sylvester Coy in his shop on High Street was the leading manufacturer.

Ellis & Gay operated a factory for the manufacture of spools and spooling cotton as early as 1836 which was located in the vicinity of the Post Office. In 1838 they took the first prize for an exhibit of "Spool Cotton" at the First Exhibition and Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Merchant Association in Boston.

The straw industry started in Providence, Rhode Island in 1794, when Betsey Metcalf (Mrs. Betsy Baker of West Dedham), then twelve years old, after many attempts successfully braided some straw from her father's field and shaped it into a straw bonnet thus making the first straw bonnet in America. She taught others how to make straw bonnets and in this way the industry started. With the importation of foreign braids Lusher Baker engaged in the straw business. The braid was carried from house to house and sewed into hats and bonnets by the women of the place. He also had a large wagon drawn by two horses in which he carried all kinds of dry goods and visited all the neighboring towns.

Fifty years ago, no one industry exceeded the milk business in West Dedham. At that time it is safe to say that no less than sixteen or eighteen hundred families depended upon West Dedham for their daily quart or pint of milk. West Dedham for many years sent at least four hundred and fifty gallons of milk daily to Boston, which aggregated during the year 164,250 gallons. Each one of twelve or fifteen sent one or more milk wagons to Boston every day. The midnight hours were noisy with the many carts rattling by, and the afternoons were lively with their return. Henry S. Draper, C. & S. Draper, R. Cheney & Brother, Abner Greeley, Johnson Bros., John L. Fisher and James Pond were the chief milk-men running carts into Boston.

Before the advent of railroads Dexter Baker engaged in teaming and went with loaded carts to places as far distant as Virginia and Montreal. He also did a large cask and barrel business. Under contract he supplied Morrill's Ink Works at South Dedham with all the barrels required in shipping printers ink. The business often required a hundred and fifty casks a week.

The products of the surrounding forests have furnished varied enterprises from 1698 when Caleb Pond received an "interest in a right to a sawmill standing upon Rock Meadow", to the

present day. From the earliest time ship timber was in demand.

The butcher's business commenced early in West Dedham. During the War of 1812 large quantities of beef and pork were packed by Willard Gay. Later Lewis Richards had a pork, lard and sausage business. His products were always popular and the supply never exceeded the demand.

The village Smithy on High Street, one of many that have been set up in the community, goes back to Revolutionary days. Back in 1794 it was operated by Reuben Richards. In 1810 Lemuel Thwing was the proprietor and at this time Benjamin Fisher ran a wheelrights shop on the premises. In 1887 the business was acquired by John Abel.

CONNECTICUT CORNER. The first house erected in the Upper Village is believed to have been built by Isaac Whiting previous to 1800, and in so doing he started a number of enterprises in that part of the town. Mr. Whiting formed a partnership with Eli Parsons, a tinsmith, for the manufacture of tin ware. A shop was built and workmen skilled in the trade came with Mr. Parsons from Connecticut with tools, tin carts, and all else necessary for the successful carrying on of the business. The coming of these men to the Upper Village gave it the name of Connecticut Corner. Soon the old fashioned tin cart was seen upon the streets of Dedham; a fascinating wagon full of glistening pots, dippers, tea-pots, coffee-pots, glass ware, brooms and other small necessary articles for rural households. The wagon was the delight of small children. Money was seldom used in transaction and a variety of farm produce were often taken in exchange.

Isaac Whiting entered into partnership with Samuel Lowder for the carding of wool. A shop was built; the outlet of Fisher's pond was dammed and by a conduit the water conducted to a water-wheel on lower ground. Mr. Whiting was an inventive genius and the shop was fitted with wool carding machinery much of which was of his own invention.

There were three blacksmiths shops in the Upper Village; at least in one of these shops must have been shod the many oxen used in moving Calvin Guild's house from the Douse place on High Street. For many years the slow and patient ox was used on all Dedham farms and the ox-sling in which they were shod

was found in many blacksmiths' shops. Ox shoeing required great skill on the part of the smith. The ox shoe is small and the hoof must be very carefully pared so that the nails will not penetrate to the quick.

One of the later industries included Henry Woods' broom factory, where he employed six or seven hands in the manufacture of a variety of brooms which he shipped by cart load to Boston. John B. Fisher, who had been in Mr. Woods' employ, later built a broom factory at Connecticut Corner.

Russell & Baker specialized in the manufacture of bedsteads. Steam power soon displaced the horse power at first used which proved a great advantage to the company. Business steadily increased until November 9, 1850 when the factory was destroyed by fire. The firm soon began to rebuild with the help of their employees, numbering fifty or more, who put in their time rather than remain idle. The new structure was about 50x120 feet and a great ball held in the main building before the machinery was put in, was recalled for many years. Dining room furniture was added to the product of the factory. The new factory was short lived, and on June 1, 1853 it was destroyed by fire. The firm then purchased land at the corner of High and Railroad Streets and erected new buildings. Edward B. Holmes was admitted a partner and the firm became, Russell, Baker & Holmes. They employed more than a hundred hands in the manufacture of chamber, library and dining room furniture. Soon the business became one of the leading industries in the country. Orders came in from San Francisco, New Orleans, Baltimore and other large cities. The magnitude of the business is illustrated by one order from Clark & Wilbur of San Francisco which amounted to \$35,000. The business was discontinued in 1862 when the entire property was purchased by the Boston and Providence Railroad at 40 cents a foot, said to have been the highest price paid for any land in the village up to that time.

At a time previous to the instruction given the blind, teaching them useful trades, William Baker, who lost his sight at the age of fifteen, taught himself the art of whip making and by indus-

NOTE—Eliphalet Baker, a carpenter, visited the South and on his return built his house after a Southern style, with the front door in the corner nearest the street; a plan which was later followed by Amasa Guild in building his house at Connecticut Corner.

try and the quality of his goods built up a successful business in the braiding of tops and lashes for bow whips. His shop on Dexter Street, with a large whip as a sign, is still recalled, also his grocery store beneath, which supplied the neighborhood for many years with West India goods. In Boston, unaccompanied in the busy marts of trade, Mr. Baker selected his stock and bought his supplies.

CHAPTER XVII

DEDHAM INSTITUTIONS

LIBRARIES. Dedham Village has had library facilities since 1794, when the Social Library of the First Parish was organized. The first meeting of the proprietors was held September 8, 1794, when a constitution and by-laws for regulating the library were adopted. The books were probably housed in the home of the town minister*, and were issued for circulation on Mondays. The library grew from 87 volumes in 1809 to 230 volumes in 1838 and 500 volumes in 1860. This was a free library and open to all the members of the Parish. A collection for the support of the Social Library was taken at the service on the "day of fasting and prayer" which was abolished in Massachusetts in 1894 and Patriots' Day substituted in its place. It was a custom to take a collection for the Juvenile Library at the service on Thanksgiving Day. While the Social Library continued through the years as a parish library its facilities were never-the-less extended to the residents of the town. The records of the library close with negotiations with the Dedham Library Association in 1855 for the consolidation of the two libraries. This arrangement was not consummated. With the opening of the vestry of the First Parish Church in 1856, the books were placed there and issued on Sundays. Jonathan D. Cobb was librarian. The books have long since ceased to circulate.

The Dedham Library Association was organized November 24, 1854, by subscribers who had created a fund slightly in excess of a thousand dollars for the establishment and maintenance of a library. Carlos Slafter, who became principal of the Dedham High School in 1852, early saw the need of better library facilities, and with Dr. Samuel Adams, was the prime mover in 1854 for the incorporation of the Dedham Library Association, which allowed any person, upon the payment of \$5.00 to become a shareholder and entitled to all rights and privileges, subject, how-

* The Rev. Jason Haven in his will bequeathed to the Deacons of the First Church in Dedham thirty dollars for the use of the First Parish, provided the Deacons within a year after his decease, add thirty dollars more, the whole amount to be expended in the purchase of religious books for the use of the Parish in accordance with a plan previously considered with the said Deacons.

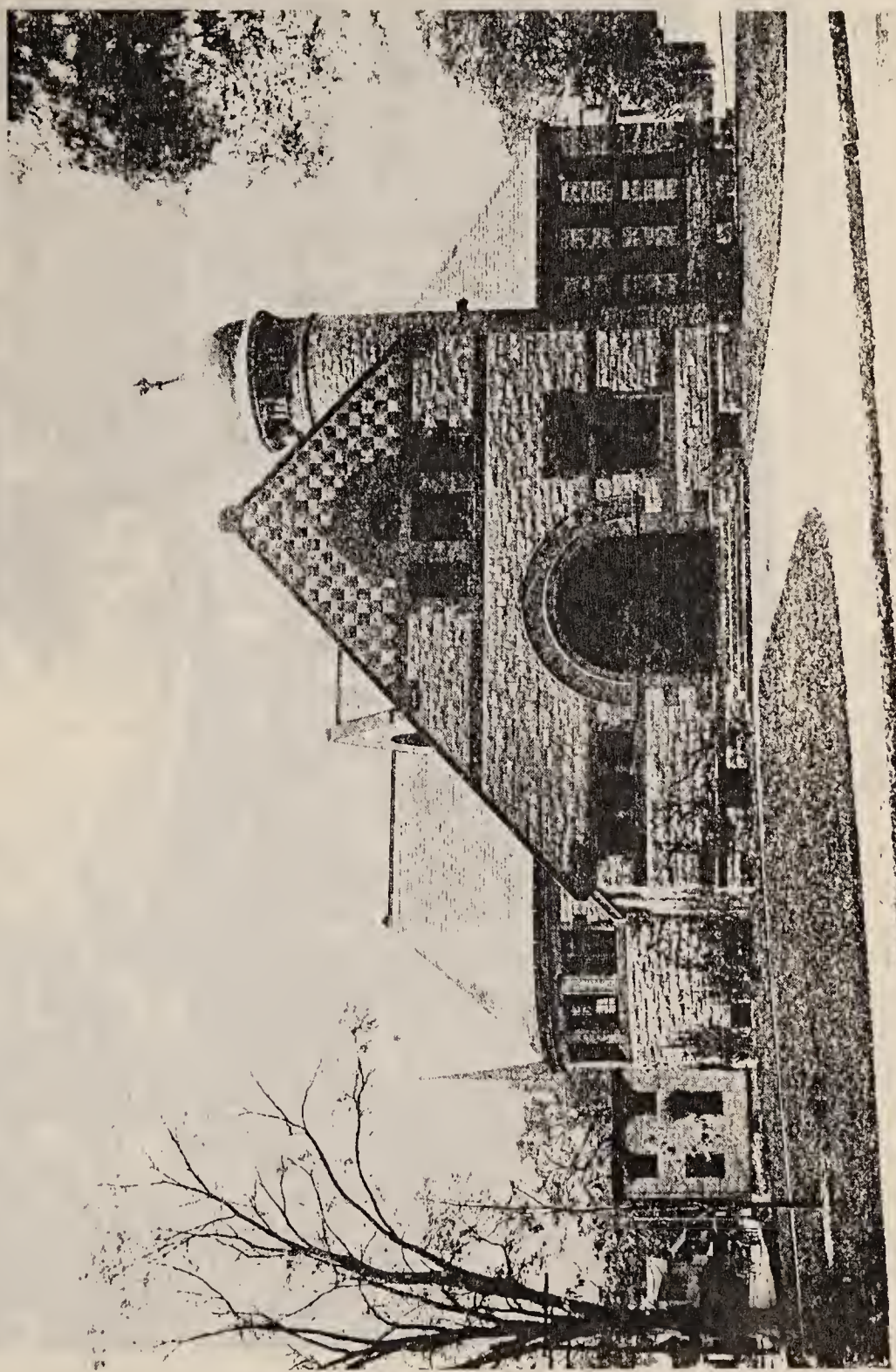
ever, to an annual assessment which varied according to the prosperity of the institution. While originally intended as a social library for the benefit of its members and their families, the trustees soon voted to admit others to its advantages upon the payment of a fixed annual fee. The association was at first ridiculed as a visionary and impracticable enterprise, but its promoters persevered in their endeavor and soon numbered among its friends many of the most intelligent men and women of Dedham. It was the service rendered by this association in the diffusion of knowledge and culture that later led to the establishment of a free public library in Dedham.

The Dedham Library Association first opened its library rooms in the building occupied by Dr. Samuel Adams at 630 High Street. The library was opened to the public on February 1, 1855, with Dr. Adams as its first librarian. Here it remained for two years, and was then moved to Deacon John Doggett's house on Court Street (Dr. Batchelder's house) where it remained for a few months and was finally housed in 1870 in the residence of George W. Fisher on Court Street (George A. Phillips' house). By careful management the Library Association was enabled for seventeen years to furnish to its members the best current literature of the day and to make constant additions to its list of standard literature. In 1872 the directors of the Dedham Library Association, desirous of increasing the means of public improvement, transferred the books, pamphlets and the entire property of the association to the newly organized Dedham Public Library, upon the condition that "the same shall remain in the care, control and custody of said Dedham Public Library so long as the same shall be kept and maintained as a Free Library for the use of the proprietors of this Library, where ever resident as well as of the inhabitants of Dedham." By this gift the Public Library came into immediate possession of 2,977 volumes which had been selected with great care. These books formed the nucleus of the present Dedham Public Library, which was chartered by an act of the Legislature, March 24, 1871, and accepted by the town on April 27. By its provisions, Waldo Colburn, Thomas L. Wakefield, Edward Stimson, Edmund Quincy, William Chickering, Erastus Worthington, Alfred Hewins and Henry O. Hildreth, their asso-

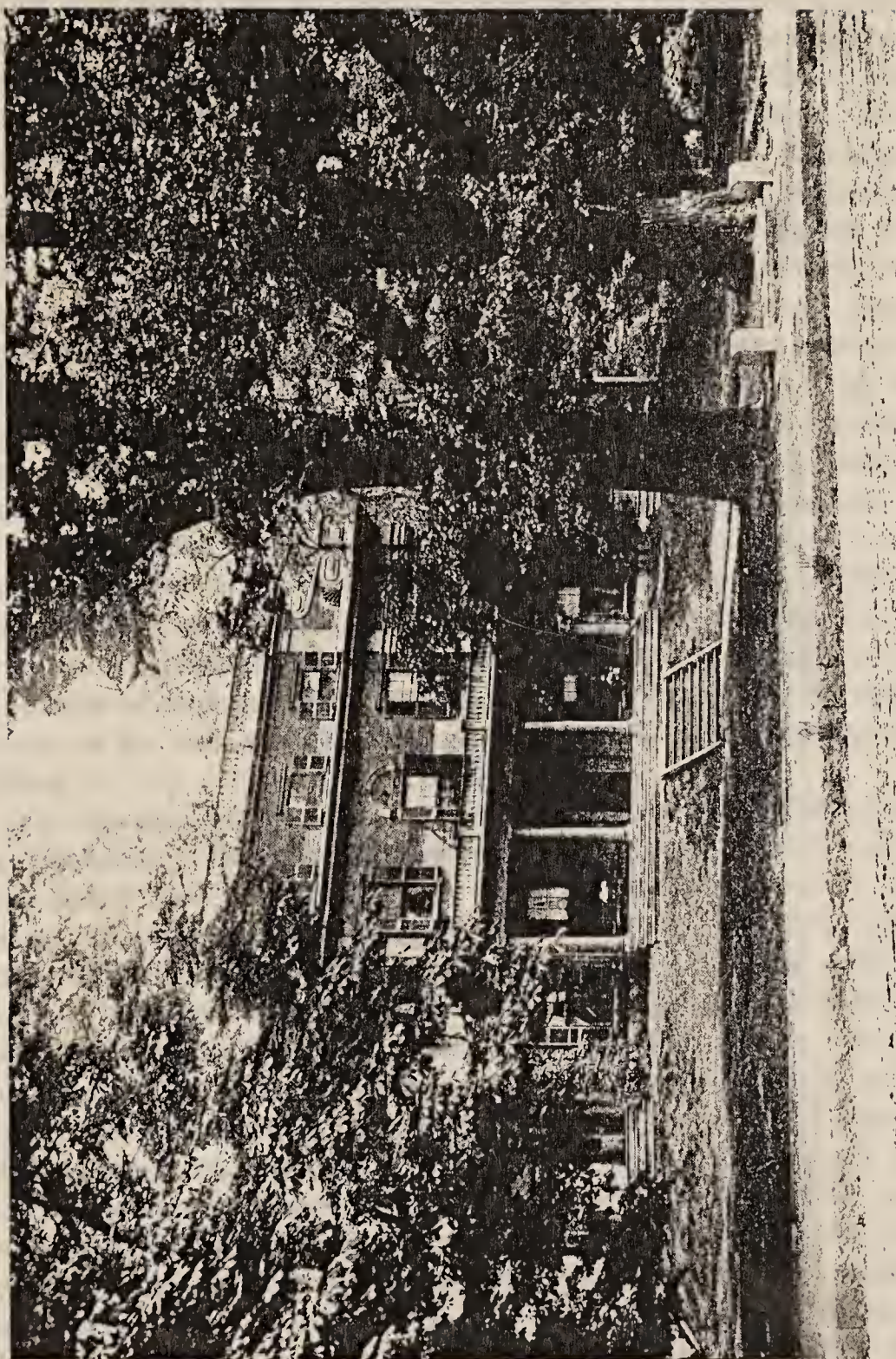
ciates and successors, were made a corporation for the formation and maintenance of a public library and reading room in Dedham, and to hold in trust for said purposes real and personal estate not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of books, papers and works of art.

The town of Dedham was authorized to annually appropriate and pay to the corporation a sum not exceeding one dollar on each ratable poll and this obligation was fulfilled whenever needful. A room was leased over Thomas J. Baker's store, corner of Court and Norfolk streets, and fitted up for a library and reading room, which was opened to the public on February 4, 1872. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday the library was open from 6:30 to 9 p. m. except on legal holidays. Miss Frances M. Mann, long connected with the Library Association was elected librarian, an office which she held during the remaining years of her life. The library opened with 3,557 volumes and the reading room with 29 periodicals, including two daily papers. Just previous to the opening of the library in 1872 the bequest of Charles Bullard of \$3,000 came available "to be applied to the purchase of books," and to this day every book purchased from the "Charles Bullard Fund" bears his name. The women of the town were interested in the enterprise and as the result of an early fair increased the funds of the library by upwards of \$4,000. The reading room was a great success from the start, and while it was frequented by all classes of the community, its most numerous patrons were the boys and girls of the town; attention was early given to the needs of the pupils in the public schools, reference books were soon added and especially appreciated by pupils of the high school. The perfect freedom in the use of the Reading Room is shown by the following regulation: "Any person may use the Reading Room provided he conduct himself while there in a quiet and orderly manner."

The Board of trustees, of which Alfred Hewins was long Chairman, were unsparing in their efforts to build up and make efficient the Dedham Public Library. In 1880 they introduced a system of records and delivery which made it possible for the first time to give an analysis of the character of the circulation.



PUBLIC LIBRARY



COMMUNITY HOUSE

In May, 1881, agencies for the distribution of books at East Dedham and West Dedham were established. The agency at East Dedham was in charge of Miss Mary E. Keelan who received and distributed a basket of books on Wednesday and Saturday. The agency at West Dedham was in charge of Mr. Charles H. Ellis who received and delivered a basket of books every Thursday. The circulation at East Dedham in 1881 was 2,406 volumes, that of West Dedham 2,135 volumes. May 1, 1886, the library and reading room was made available to the public every week day except legal holidays. Alterations in the building were made in 1879 and as a result, a commodious and well arranged room for a library with shelf accommodation for 12,000 books, and an airy, well-lighted and well furnished reading room was provided which served until the erection of the present public library building. The need of a library building was early apparent to the trustees who reported in 1874 as follows: Although it has been in existence but a few years, the library is rapidly outgrowing its accommodations, and the need of ample facilities for carrying on its operations is becoming more and more apparent. In the opinion of this board its wants can be met in no way so satisfactory as by the erection of a substantial and appropriate building.

Yet it was some years before this recommendation could be carried out. The bequest, however, of Hannah Shuttleworth, whose name will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the citizens of Dedham, made possible in 1886 the erection of a library building. Her bequest was as follows: "I give and bequeath to the Dedham Public Library, a corporation established by law in Dedham, the sum of ten thousand dollars, the same to be used, with other funds given to said corporation for the same purpose, in the erection of a library building in the Village of Dedham, for the use of the inhabitants of Dedham, and until the said sum of ten thousand dollars shall be required for the erection of a Library building, the said corporation shall invest the said sum in sound securities and apply the interest and income, or so much thereof as it may deem expedient, to the purchase of and binding books for said Dedham Public Library." This gift made available for immediate use a trust fund of \$10,000 given

by John Bullard for the same purpose. A committee was appointed in March, 1886, to secure a suitable site upon which to erect a library building. The committee acquired the present library lot comprising 19,101 square feet at the corner of Church and Norfolk streets at a cost of \$2,000. Plans for a library building by Van Brunt and Howe of Boston, well known architects, were accepted by the corporation, September 22, 1886 and Alfred Hewins and John R. Bullard were appointed a building committee. The committee was authorized to spend \$24,000 in the erection of a building designed to furnish the safest and most convenient storage for books, and to invite the largest and most intelligent use of them by the people. The exterior of the building is constructed of Dedham pink granite, with trimming of red sandstone. The style is Romanesque of Southern France, treated in a rural fashion, and the interior follows the tradition of the style. The cost of the entire plant was \$35,385.75, which was fully met by bequests and contributions. The doors of the library building for the delivery of books and the use of the reading room were opened on November 22, 1888. The building was transferred to the town by an act of the Legislature, April 1, 1889. The trustees of the Public Library early inaugurated the plan of sending books to the public schools. A catalogue of juvenile literature, including also works of history, science and travel greatly added to the usefulness and influence of the library. This work was begun in 1893.

A Branch Library was opened in the Avery School at East Dedham January 20, 1896 and here it remained until 1916 when it was moved to the corner of Walnut and High Streets, Hartnett Square. Books for home reading were drawn from the main library. A Branch Library was opened in the Oakdale School in November 1903. Here the library continued for nine years. The Trustees of the Public Library in 1912, furnished two of the ground floor rooms of the Old Oakdale School house for library use and here the library found new quarters in which to carry on its important work. After a period of about fifteen years the library was moved across to the other side of Oakdale Square in one of the stores located in the new Chamberlain Block. A Depository Station for school library books was established in the

Riverdale School in 1915 and later Depositories were extended to other schools as they increased in number.

In 1916 the Trustees of the Public Library established in the main library a special room for the use of children. In establishing this room the Trustees felt that there was an urgent need of such a room to enable the library to properly carry on its important work. The Children's Room was opened May 1, 1918 with Miss Edith H. Smith, as the children's librarian. Its popularity from the start and its later development has fully justified its establishment. Teachers may obtain from the Children's Library, for use in the classroom, twenty or more books, that may be retained three weeks in juvenile fiction, literature, history, geography or science. Through the "Inter Library Loan" all card holders are privileged to borrow books from the Boston Public Library by application to the Librarian of the Dedham Public Library.

BUSSEY SOCIAL LIBRARY. The Bussey Social and Circulating Library was organized at Mill Village, January 28, 1837. The library was named for Benjamin Bussey, of Dedham and Roxbury, who gave \$200 on condition that the residents of the village should raise \$300 more. The library was in existence for eight years. In 1845 it was voted to dispose of the library and to divide the proceeds among the proprietors.

While Sunday Schools were organized in Dedham early in the 19th century—that of the First Church in 1816—yet there were few if any libraries at first established, as books for children had not been written, but as books became available libraries were established and became a prominent feature of the institution. With the development, however, of public libraries, Sunday School libraries became less and less a feature and in some schools have been entirely given up.

CLAPBOARD TREES PARISH. A Social Library was organized in the parish in 1816, soon after the settlement of the Rev. John White. The library was kept in the parsonage during his ministry. This was a subscription library and the "constitution" of a Library Association, in existence in 1840 was doubtless the constitution of the Social library. Shares were sold at three dollars with annual dues of twenty-five cents. Members had the

right to select books "provided there shall be no books purchased which are not allowed to be sold by law in the state." There were forty subscribers (thirty-eight men and two women.) One hundred and thirty-one volumes constituted the library in 1840, which consisted largely of history, a few books of biography and poetry, with a few books of fiction. In 1866 the Parish library of the First Parish Church was organized. In 1870 it was made an adjunct of the parish and officers were chosen at the parish meeting. The library contains an excellent collection of valuable books. It does not appear that Cutham Street* had a library before the one started by Colonel James M. Ellis in 1888.

FISHER SCHOOL LIBRARY. The Honorable Ebenezer Fisher bequeathed \$600.00, the income of which was to be used for the support of the school. After many years the income from the fund was used in the purchase of books and magazines which circulated in the neighborhood and led to the establishment of the Fisher School Library of which the Rev. Calvin S. Locke was for many years a trustee. After the incorporation of Westwood, by a Probate Court decree, "the income from the Fisher fund is now used in the support of any of the schools in the town."

An effort to form a library and club was made in East Dedham by Colonel James M. Ellis in 1888. A room was rented over the store of Charles H. Ellis and a library opened on Saturday evenings with Miss Susie D. Ellis as librarian. A contribution of about a hundred books formed the nucleus of the library. The annual dues were two dollars and any family in which one person was a member was allowed to take out books. The club met once a month, on Tuesday evenings, for an entertainment or social hour. After a year or more the Socials were given up, but the library continued. Later the books were moved to the Colburn School House and in 1892 the library was made a branch of the Dedham Public Library.** Miss Annie L. Richardson became librarian and has continued in the work. The library has

* Tradition reports this name to have been given because a farmer, troubled by runaway sheep cut their ham-strings. This name was very common for many years. Isaac Colburn records Jan. 4, 1791 "began school at Cutham."

** The Sunday School Library of the Westwood Baptist Church has existed for more than a century, having been established in 1826. This was one of the early Sunday School libraries which, before the general establishment of public libraries, did so much to hold Sunday School attendance of boys and girls.

grown through the years and now has a fine collection of books which are housed in the Memorial Library Building erected by the late Howard Colburn in memory of his father and mother, Thatcher and Kitty (Cleveland) Colburn.

The Dedham South Parish organized a Social Circulating Library January 6, 1790 for the purpose of "gaining information and self improvement." Among the subscribers was the Rev. Jabez Chickering and twenty-six other prominent men of the parish. The price of shares was twelve shillings and the annual assessment was one shilling sixpence. Again in January 1800, under the same preamble and for the same purpose, the "Dedham South Parish Library" was formed with a permanent constitution and by-laws. The shares were two dollars each and the annual dues fifty cents. Until 1866 the books were kept in the lower end of the parish near the Congregational Church. It was then moved to the Village Hall building. To create a new interest and revive its prosperity, money was raised by the sale of shares and by a course of lectures. Five hundred volumes of new books were bought and put into circulation, bringing the total number of volumes up to fourteen hundred. But because of the limited number of shares and inadequate accommodations, interest waned and the library was finally closed, not to be reopened until the incorporation of the town of Norwood. Such was the interest of the Rev. Mr. Chickering in the "Social Library" that he made a bequest to the church, one half of the income of which to be used for church music and the other half paid for the use of the library. The church has continued faithful to the trust and each year the "Morrill Memorial Library" receives the income intended by the donor to help the inhabitants in "gaining information and self improvement."

POST OFFICE. In the American Colonies, the Post Office made its first appearance in 1639, when the General Court of Massachusetts appointed Richard Fairbanks, a brother of Jonathan Fairbanks of Dedham, to receive, at his house in Boston, "all letters brought from beyond the seas sent hither." He was allowed for this service a penny for each letter received. Serving in this capacity, Mr. Fairbanks was the first post master in America. In 1639 all Dedham letters not carried by private

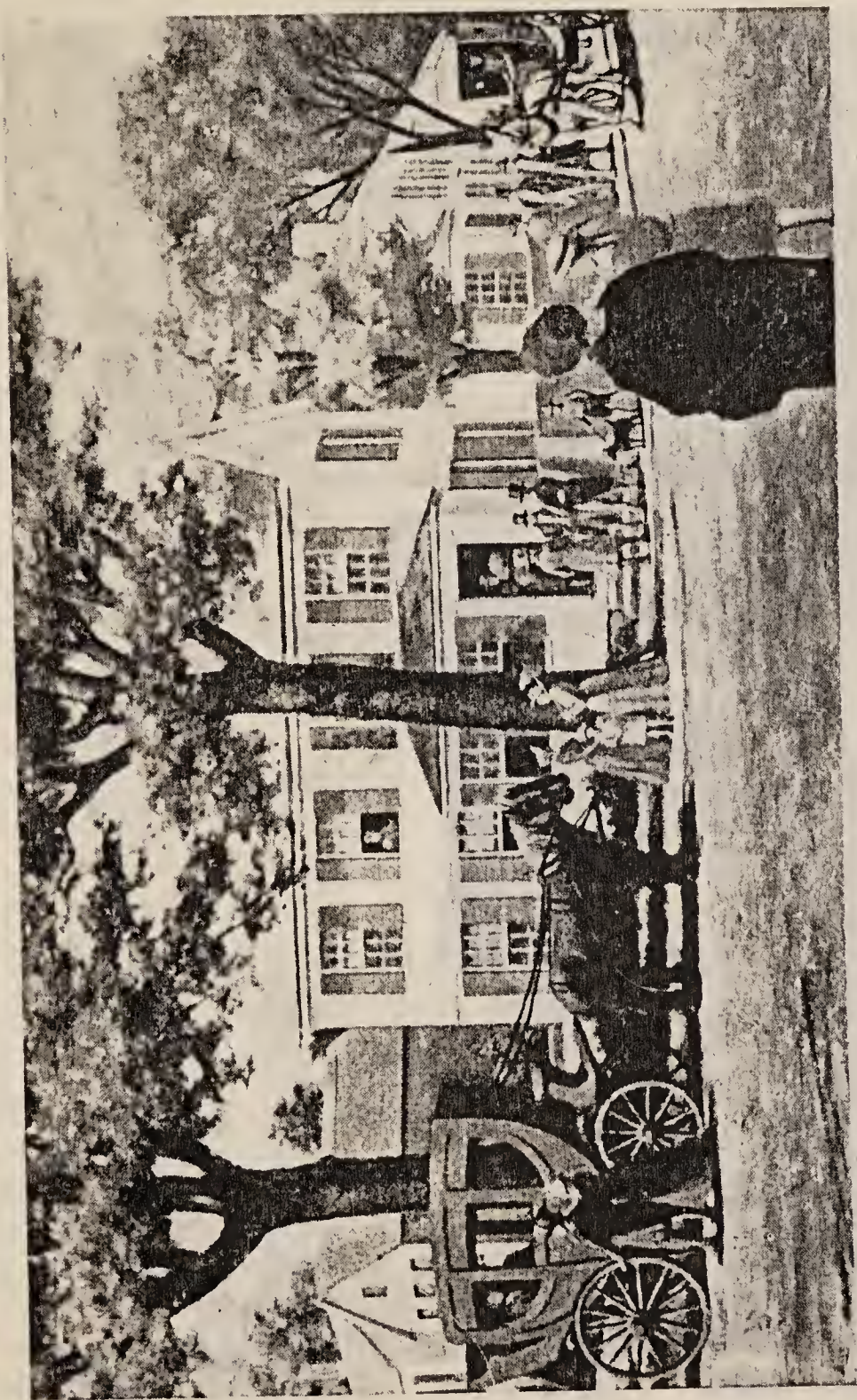
conveyance were received and delivered at the Boston post office. Inland mail for many years was generally sent by butchers who made regular trips to buy and sell and incidentally conducted a certain postal express and news business.

It was not until the beginning of the 18th century that letter writing was indulged in to any extent. Before this time the inhabitants depended largely upon verbal messages delivered by friends rather than those of written languages and often written messages were sent by the favor of friends. Mounted carriers, or men on foot, were employed by the government to carry its messages to different sections of the country, before newspapers were generally published.

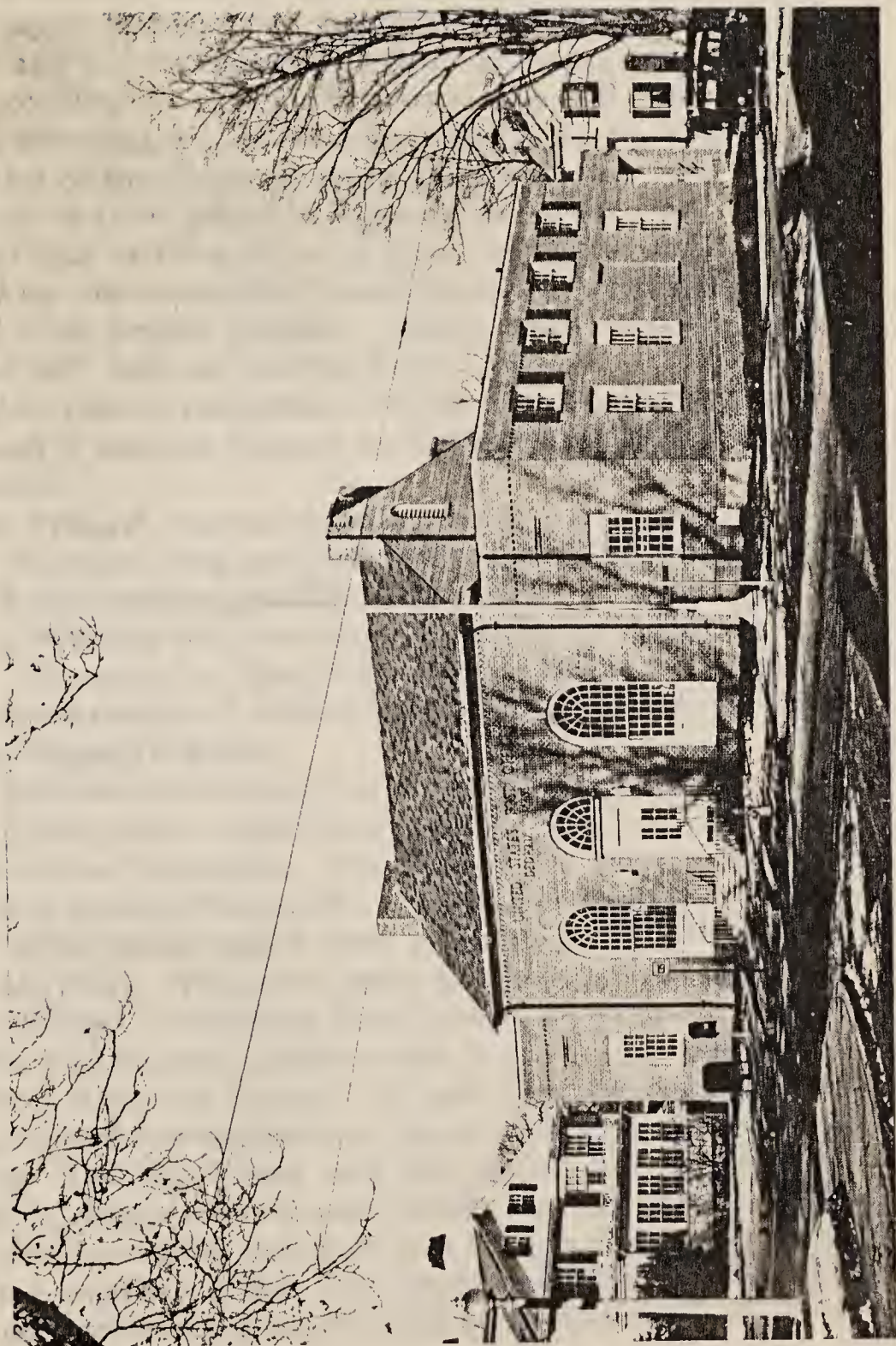
In 1672 the Governor of New York established a monthly mail between New York and Boston, which, like all early mails in New England, ran through Dedham until 1835 when the location of the Boston and Providence railroad diverted the course of traffic. The mail route ran over East Street until May 16, 1794 when the route over Highland Street, Federal Hill, was established. It took the post-rider two weeks to carry the mail from the Battery in New York to Boston. He followed trails which through years slowly developed into cartways. The post-rider blazed trees on the way, through unsettled places, as a guide for the homeward trip.

In 1814 the mail coach from Boston to New York, via Dedham, began to make daily trips, and went through in two days, making a stop at Hartford. A weekly post was established between Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Williamsburg, Virginia, May 1, 1693. Five riders were employed to cover the five stages. The first stage was from Portsmouth to Boston, and the second stage from Boston to Saybrook, Connecticut, passing through Roxbury, Dedham (over East Street), Rehobeth, Bristol and Newport.

The early post office service was so expensive that many letters were sent in the care of individuals who chanced to be traveling to or through a given place. Like a "round robin," letters were often so addressed that they went from person to person. Postage was collected entirely in cash, its prepayment being in all cases optional.



The First Post Office in Dedham



DEDHAM FEDERAL POST OFFICE

The postal rates prescribed by Queen Anne ruled from June 1, 1711, to June 30, 1845, with but slight modifications. The early rates adopted were as follows: For every letter of a single sheet of paper, conveyed not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 miles, and not exceeding 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 miles and not exceeding 150 miles, 12½ cents; over 150 miles and not exceeding 400 miles, 18 2-3 cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. Every double letter or two pieces of paper was double this rate. Every triple letter or three pieces of paper, triple these rates. Every package of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more articles and weighing one ounce, four times the above rates, and in proportion for all greater weights. Sheets were carefully folded and sealed with wax, no envelope being used.

The first regular post office in Boston was established January 6, 1673, and it was not unusual for Dedham residents to receive letters there.

Hugh Finlay,* representing the British Post Office, made a trip over the New York and Boston route in 1773. He reported that "it is the constant practice of all riders . . . to defraud the revenue as much as they can in pocketing the postage of all way letters." He speaks of their "shameful tardiness," likewise of the bare-faced custom of making pack beasts of the horses which carry his Majesty's Mails.

The Dedham post office is one of the early post offices of the country, having been established April 1, 1795, with Jeremiah Shuttleworth as Postmaster. He received his commission from the hands of George Washington. Postmaster Shuttleworth kept his post office, which was a most primitive affair, in his West India Goods Store. This store stood on the site of the Historical Society building. Postmaster Shuttleworth used for the display and delivery of the mail a table which is now in the collection of the Dedham Historical Society. At mail time the newly arrived mail was opened and delivered to those persons to whom it was addressed. The undelivered mail was spread out on the table, just as it is today in some country hotels, and individuals coming in helped themselves to any mail they found addressed to themselves or a neighbor, whom they might accommodate. As this was the only post office in the vicinity, mail addressed to the resi-

* Roper page 32.

dents of the several parishes, and the adjoining towns, was delivered from the Dedham post office. John Williams, of Dover, drove over on Wednesday and Saturday to get the mail addressed to residents of that town. The Dedham Historical Society has a letter box in which Postmaster Shuttleworth probably kept the mail addressed to persons outside of the village. There is no evidence that the compartments were individual letter boxes. In this box were probably placed the letters for residents of Dover, Westwood, Norwood, Readville, East Dedham and West Roxbury, whose mail passed through this office.

Postmaster Shuttleworth was succeeded in 1833 by Dr. Elisha Thayer, who received his appointment from Andrew Jackson. He served as Postmaster for 23 years, resigning April 1, 1856. Dr. Thayer's house had an addition in which the post office was kept. The space was small and the delivery of the mail is thus described by his grandson, Arthur Wilder Thayer. From those who have seen the delivery of the mail, I should say it was something like this. Those who expected letters gathered at mail time about the post office door steps, passing the time of day and exchanging local gossip. The mail bag was brought in and delivered to the postmaster. After a little delay, he appeared in the doorway with hands full of letters and newspapers. He surveyed the crowd "over his glasses" and then proceeded to business, calling forth the addresses, and those present, whose names were called, stepped forward and took their mail. This ceremony being concluded, the crowd dispersed. Dr. Thayer was succeeded in 1856 by William B. Tower, "the village apothecary," who moved the post office across the street to his store, two doors from the Phoenix House. The letter wheel or drum was introduced by Ambrose B. Galucia during his postmastership. This wheel is still remembered by many Dedham residents, whose fingers it many times pinched. All letters in the hands of the postmaster were daily put upon this wheel, and those who found letters addressed to themselves as they turned it, asked for their delivery.

Through its one hundred and forty-one years the Dedham Post Office has been served by the following Postmasters.

Jeremiah Shuttleworth, Dr. Elisha Thayer, William B. Tower,

Ambrose B. Galucia, Henry O. Hildreth, Augustus Cummings, Charles H. Riley, Henry A. Hutchinson, Edward H. Bowler, Fred A. Campbell, James R. Delaney.

FINDLAN POST OFFICE. In 1917, through the efforts of a civic organization known as the Hooper Estate Improvement Association, a goodly number of mail boxes were placed, at the cost of the Association, at the junction of Sprague Street and Durham Road in Precinct Five to which mail was delivered from Readville. This collection of boxes was fittingly called the "Open Air Post Office." Through the continued efforts of the Association a regular post office was established here on February 24, 1921 with Edward L. Findlan as postmaster. This office was discontinued on December 1, 1935 and has become Station A, of the Dedham Post Office.

RIVERDALE POST OFFICE. A post office, Station No. 3, was opened in the Jenner Variety Store in 1928 with John S. F. Jenner clerk in charge. This office has proven a great convenience to residents of the Riverdale district, and like all Dedham post offices located to promote the best interests of the public it serves.

The special delivery system was introduced in Dedham in October, 1815, and during the first two days three special delivery letters were received. Free delivery of mail was instituted October 1, 1900 and Parcel Post in 1913.

WEST DEDHAM POST OFFICE. This office was established February 16, 1824 with Abner Ellis as postmaster. During more than a century* of its existence the office has had only three postmasters, namely: Abner Ellis, Colonel Theodore Gay and Charles H. Ellis, all of whom are members of one family. The old tavern used as the first post office was burned in April, 1887, and the present building was erected the same year on the old site. On March 13, 1924, the local Grange celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of this post office with an open meeting which was largely attended by townspeople and guests from the surrounding towns. A letter was read from Postmaster General New, stating that to his knowledge there is no other instance where three members of one family have served as postmaster, at the same place, for a hundred years.

* Charles H. Ellis died in office in 1935.

Mr. New offered his congratulations to the late Charles H. Ellis, who held the position for a period of fifty-five years.

SOUTH DEDHAM POST OFFICE. This office was established December 18, 1846 with Moses Guild as postmaster.

ISLINGTON POST OFFICE. August 17, 1874 this office was established under the name of Springvale with Burton Hathaway as postmaster. The name of the office was changed to Islington and Alonzo B. Wentworth appointed postmaster January 27, 1876.

EAST DEDHAM POST OFFICE. This office was established April 28, 1880 under the name of Walnut Hill with Henry A. Hutchinson as postmaster. This office was discontinued January 1, 1901 to become an independent station of the Dedham Post Office under the name of "East Dedham" with Henry A. Hutchinson designated as Clerk in Charge, February 1, 1901. While the United States Post Office was first established in East Dedham in 1880, yet mail had long been delivered to residents at Boyden's Store. Letters were placed on a wheel and the addressee was required to pay one cent in addition to the postage on a letter before receiving it.

FEDERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING. The corner stone of Dedham's new Post Office Building was laid on Saturday afternoon April 6, 1935. A loud speaker, placed upon the platform, carried the voices of the speakers to the assembled company of five or six hundred spectators. Postmaster James R. Delaney presided. The Rev. George P. O'Connor offered the invocation. Postmaster Delaney made a brief address of welcome and then gave a resume of the business of the Dedham Post Office, comparing the receipts of 1934 with those of the three preceding years, showing a steady increase in business, a sure harbinger of better times. The historical address* "Dedham's Mail Facilities from the Founding of the Plantation in 1636 to the Present Time" was given by Frank Smith. Postmaster Delaney read letters from Postmaster General Farley, Senators Walsh and Coolidge, Congressman Wigglesworth and Representative Sears, all expressing their regrets in not being able to be present. The guest speaker was John J. Breslin, chief inspector of the postal

* The address was printed in full in the Dedham Transcript, April 12, 1935.

service in New England. He brought greetings from Postmaster General Farley and expressed the hope that all the letters that passed through the new post office would be messages of joy. Thomas B. Mulvehill, postmaster at Norwood, congratulated the citizens of Dedham on their good fortune in having a Federal Post Office Building. The cornerstone was laid by John J. Shea, chairman of the Board of Selectmen. More than forty organizations, business houses, churches, and individuals, made contributions* which were placed in the box deposited under the cornerstone.

DEDICATION OF THE POST OFFICE. The formal dedication of the Post Office was held on Thursday evening, October 10, 1935. Postmaster James R. Delaney presided. The interior of the building was beautifully illuminated and as a prelude to the speaking, the lights were turned off and a spotlight was focused on the American flag during the playing of the Star Spangled Banner. The prayer of dedication was made by the Rev. George P. O'Connor followed by remarks by John J. Shea, chairman of the Board of Selectmen; Oswald Hornsby, representing the Dedham Business Men's Association; Mrs. John Cutter, Representative Mason Sears, Congressman Richard B. Wigglesworth, and Owen Keene, representing the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, under whose supervision the building was erected. Mr. Keene made the trip from Washington by airplane, having made a radio address in the home city in the afternoon. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge. The Post Office was opened for business on Monday, October 14.

DEDHAM NATIONAL BANK. All banks mentioned in Colonial history were loan banks and not banks of deposit. If the residents of Dedham did any bank business previous to the eighteenth century it was with the Massachusetts Bank, located in Boston and chartered in 1784. This bank, in addition to the usual business of a bank, furnished through its notes a circulating medium. A bank of deposit and circulation was organized in Dedham in 1814, with a capital of \$100,000. Willard Gay, who carried on a beef and pork packing business in West Dedham, was the first president of the bank and continued in the office

* A full list of contributions was published in the Dedham Transcript, April 12, 1935.

for fifteen years. The Bank was located in the home of Captain Nathaniel Guild on Court Street. A stone vault eight feet long, six feet wide, and seven feet high was built. In 1815, the Bank issued bank notes, an interesting collection of which are framed and hang in the banking rooms of the Dedham National Bank. This was a State Bank and at the time of its incorporation served a farming community. The War of 1812 marked the beginning of the change from a commercial and agricultural nation to a manufacturing one. In connection with the Bank Holiday of 1933, and the closing of many banks, it is well to remember the conditions in 1814, when the Dedham Bank was organized. There was then a general suspension of specie payment everywhere but in Massachusetts. Specie was withdrawn from circulation and the country was flooded with paper money, issued by the state and private banks and local associations. Secured from the competition of the government in the expired charter of the First United States Bank, a large number of private banks and joint stock companies at once obtained charters and flooded the country with banknotes, often unsecured and sometimes of as low a denomination as two and a half cents.

The Dedham Bank was organized in a perilous time in the history of our country. It has through the years not only served a farming community, but also played an important part in helping to establish manufacturing interests at Mill Village which added materially to the wealth and growth of the town. The Bank was reorganized on February 7, 1865 as the "Dedham National Bank", with a capital of \$100,000, which was increased in 1934 to \$150,000 by an issue of preferred stock. The Bank moved from its original quarters in 1847 to the Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company Building on Pearl Street. In 1892 the Bank removed to the Dedham Institution for Savings Building, and in 1912 installed Storage and Safe Deposit boxes, equipped with electrical protection. The demand for more space resulted in the purchase, in 1924, of the present Bank Building.

An early custom prevailed in the Dedham Bank of keeping a snuff-box about half full of snuff on the counter, where any of the customers, who desired to, could help themselves. More than a half century ago, burglars broke into the Dedham Bank.

They covered the windows with blankets and set off two explosives cracking open the outer safe, but were not able to get at the place where most of the money was kept. There was great excitement in the town and all the people had to be shown exactly how it happened.

On December 26, 1934, a merger was made of the Dedham National Bank; the Canton Trust Company; the Stoughton Trust Company; the Boulevard Trust Company of Brookline and the National Mt. Wollaston Bank of Quincy, to be known as the "Norfolk County Trust Company," with a capital of \$1,000,000 and a surplus exceeding \$500,000. The merger was made possible through legislation enacted by the Massachusetts Legislature of 1934 and by Congressional enactments which have made for improvement of banking regulations. The stock of the several companies was exchanged for that of the new Trust Company on the basis of their respective net values.

NORFOLK MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company was incorporated February 12, 1825. The first meeting for organization was held in Gragg's Tavern on March 17, 1825. As early as the beginning of the Eighteenth Century the problem of fires had become a serious one. With only hooks and ladders, supplemented with leather buckets,* to fight it, every fire threatened destruction to large area.

As the object of insurance is to indemnify the insured from losses incurred from causes beyond his control we can easily realize why there are so many kinds of insurance today. Fire insurance is distinctively and fundamentally in accord with the American conception of the true purpose of government, the protection of the individual and his property.

The Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company was first organized as a county institution and for many years confined its writings to risks located in what was then Norfolk County. In 1871 the Company extended its business to the taking of first-class risks within forty miles of Boston, later the directors extended the business to include Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut. In its inception the Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company is believed to be the nineteenth company,

* Dedham Historical Society has a good display of these buckets.

including those of foreign lands, doing business in America. This is purely a mutual company and each person insured is considered a member of the company and holden to pay such losses and entitled to such benefits as expressed in the agreement. During more than a hundred years of its existence, the company has never failed to pay just claims in full and has never made an assessment on its policy holders.

John Endicott was chosen the first president; Eliphalet Baker, treasurer; Erastus Worthington (through whose energetic efforts the organization of the society had been effected), secretary. The centenary of the organization was observed on Thursday, May 27, 1925. Following a reception in the building of the Company, a tour of the town was made and many historical landmarks, with a brief description of each, were pointed out. At 1 o'clock a banquet was held in Memorial Hall. The post prandial exercises were presided over by President James Y. Noyes. Addresses were made by Hon. Wellington Wells, President Massachusetts Senate; Hon. Wesley E. Monk, Insurance Commissioner; and Hon. Asa P. French, representing the Board of Directors. The present Board of Officers consists of nine directors with James Y. Noyes as president and treasurer, and Theodore T. Marsh as secretary.

DEDHAM MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company was organized in 1837 as an auxiliary to the Norfolk Mutual in caring for the needs of the insuring public in a class of risks which the Norfolk did not write. At first its business was confined to Norfolk County, but later to include the whole state of Massachusetts.

THE DEDHAM INSURANCE PARTNERSHIP. This company was organized in 1919 for the purpose of conducting an Agency business in connection with the Norfolk and Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. Its original intention was to act as agents only for these two companies, but the business soon developed and the Partnership became the agency of twenty-one Stock and Mutual Companies. The members of the Partnership are James Y. Noyes, Theodore T. Marsh, and Alvan F. Worthington.

Mason Richards, in the fifties, gave up his store at the corner

of High and Washington Streets, and became a local insurance man selling insurance for out of town companies. The insurance business was continued by Hugh H. McQuillen, who, after the retirement of Henry O. Hildreth as Postmaster, took him into the business. Later Henry D. Humphrey was associated with Mr. McQuillen and became his successor under the firm name of Henry D. Humphrey & Co. (Francis W. Fay). Others engaged in insurance are: William F. Helmer, John A. Hirsch, Arthur W. Mackay, Ernest D. Fuller, John H. Nay, William G. Street, George Thorley, Francis M. Walley.

DEDHAM CO-OPERATIVE BANK. In 1886 a group of thirty-one men, feeling that there should be a place in Dedham where workingmen could obtain funds at a rate of interest within their means, subscribed to a petition for the establishment of a Dedham Co-operative Bank. The first meeting was held in Sanderson Hall, Oakdale, on February 6, 1886. Ferdinand F. Favor was chosen president; Francis L. Babcock, vice president, and Philander S. Young, secretary and treasurer, with a board of twelve directors. At this meeting it was voted to issue its first series of serial shares which have been continually issued and now reach nearly a hundred issues. The first public meeting for the sale of shares was held in Mechanic Hall, East Dedham, on February 16, 1886. The bank continued to operate in East Dedham until May, 1920, when it was removed to the Danforth building in Dedham Square from which it removed in June, 1926, to the present quarters in the Dedham Institution for Savings Building. The Dedham Co-operative Bank has been an important factor in the growth and development of Dedham.*

DEDHAM INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS. As early as 1831 prominent citizens of Dedham, including ministers, doctors, lawyers, manufacturers, and farmers saw the necessity of providing a safe and profitable mode of enabling industrious persons to invest their earnings in a manner which would afford them both profit and security. The times were hard and money conditions threatened the wage earner on every hand. On March 19, 1831,

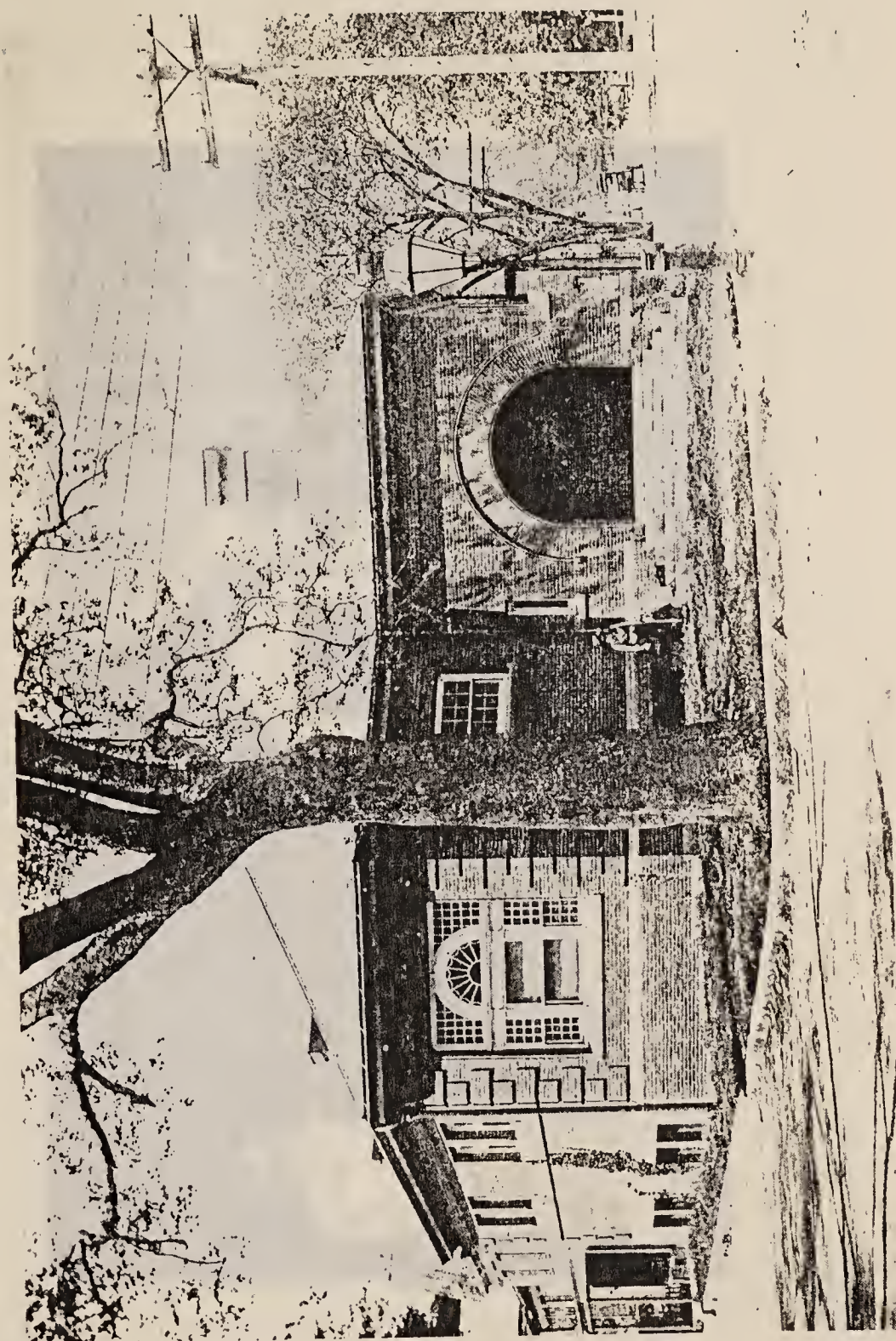
* Federal Home Loan Bank. A Dedham home, at 10 Fulton Street, has the distinction of being the first home in Massachusetts to be saved under the "Federal Home Loan Bank" of 1933. The loan of \$3,373 averted the foreclosure of the mortgage on an elderly couple's home.

the Dedham institution received its charter as a Mutual Savings Bank. It was the 15th institution of this type to be established in Massachusetts. The first meeting of the Institution was held on April 21, 1831 in the law office of Jonathan H. Cobb at his residence on Norfolk Street. At this meeting the Rev. Dr. Burgess was chosen chairman and Jonathan H. Cobb, secretary.

A code of By-laws was adopted on May 4, and a full board of officers elected, the oath of office being administered by the Hon. Horace Mann. The Rev. Dr. Burgess was elected president, an office which he held for thirty-nine years, and Jonathan H. Cobb, treasurer. The object of the institution as stated by the by-laws was "to provide a safe and profitable mode of enabling industrious persons of all descriptions to invest such part of their earnings or property as they can conveniently spare in a manner which will afford them both profit and security." The smallest deposit which could be made was one dollar and five dollars the smallest amount which could be put on interest. On April 30, 1832, \$500 was fixed as the highest sum that could be received from any one person, an amount which has been raised to \$4,000 by statute law. On May 10, 1831 the president declared the Institution legally organized and that deposits would be received. A signboard with the name of the Institution was posted on Mr. Cobb's office. The first deposit was made on May 11, by Miss Sophia Foord and for more than a century this book has been outstanding. Banking hours were from 7 to 9 o'clock on Wednesday evenings.

Having been appointed Register of Probate, Mr. Cobb resigned in 1834, and Enos Foord was appointed his successor. The office of the Institution was then moved to the Court House where it continued until 1847. In 1846 the Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company erected its building at the corner of High and Pearl Streets, and to this building the Institution was moved January 1, 1847, where it remained until the completion of its own building in 1891. From small beginnings the Bank has steadily grown and now has (1936) deposits amounting to \$10,950,000 representing 16,400 accounts.

DEDHAM HISTORICAL SOCIETY. On February 1, 1859, Henry O. Hildreth, Calvin Guild, Danforth P. Wight, Jonathan H.



DEDHAM HISTORICAL SOCIETY



MEMORIAL SEAT AT THE LANDING PLACE

Cobb, Francis Marsh, and William Bullard met in the office of the Dedham Institution for Savings to form a society "to preserve and transmit to posterity all possible memorials of past and present times." A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws which were adopted on February 15th, thus organizing what is now the oldest local Historical Society in Massachusetts. A nomination was then made of forty-one citizens of Dedham who were invited to associate themselves with the above-named gentlemen in the organization of the Society. Twenty-two responded to the invitation. The first regular meeting of the Society was held March 10, 1859, and the following officers were chosen: Rev. Alvan Lamson, D. D., president; Dr. Danforth P. Wight, vice president; Henry O. Hildreth, corresponding secretary; Calvin Guild, recording secretary, treasurer and librarian; Jonathan H. Cobb, William Bullard, and Waldo Colburn, curators. On April 23, 1862, the Legislature passed an Act incorporating the Society, for the purpose of collecting and preserving such books, newspapers, records, pamphlets, and traditions as may tend to illustrate and perpetuate the history of New England and especially the history of the town of Dedham. On February 25, 1886 an additional act was passed giving the Society the power to hold property. Until January 25, 1886 meetings were held in the rooms of the Savings Bank where the Society kept its small library. During the following summer the library was moved to the Court House where quarters had been secured. Here the meetings of the Society were held until the erection of the present building in 1887. At the Annual Meeting, March 3, 1886, Don Gleason Hill, for many years a most devoted member of the Society, announced "the magnificent gift of Miss Hannah Shuttleworth" of a lot of land and \$10,000 to be used for the erection of a building thereon, suitable for the purposes of the Society. By means of this gift, and about \$1500 subscribed by members and friends, the present fire-proof building of colonial design was erected with ample accommodations to meet all the needs of the Society.

The building was erected under the direction of the Curators, as a building committee, and Edward J. Lewis, Jr., the architect. No formal dedication was attempted, but the building was opened

on January 25, 1888 with a loan exhibit of historical relics which was continued into February, giving much pleasure to a large number of visitors. The steadfast devotion of Henry O. Hildreth, to whom the credit for the organization of the Society is largely due, is illustrated by two priceless gifts—the president's chair and the reading desk—which he gave to the Society. Mr. Hildreth was greatly interested in Joseph W. Clark's gift of the Avery Oak to the Dedham Historical Society. He personally attended to the pruning of the tree and from some of the limbs caused to be made, after the John Eliot model, the fine president's chair. The reading desk was made from oak timber taken from the old Avery house when it was torn down, all of which had been carefully preserved by Mr. Hildreth for the purpose.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Society was observed March 3, 1909. A loan exhibit of historic relics was opened in the rooms of the Society at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A brief address was given by Don Gleason Hill, Esq., who welcomed a large gathering of citizens and representatives from many historical societies in the vicinity. The exhibition was of great interest and included many rare historic relics and heirlooms, such a collection as can be found only in an ancient community. Public exercises were held in the evening in the First Church before a large and appreciative audience. Julius H. Tuttle, President of the Society, presided. The address was given by the Rev. James De Normandie, D.D., of Roxbury. Dr. De Normandie pictured the importance of history which he said has generally been looked upon as a dry and tedious study. Our New England has been rich in events and rich in personalities. We can not help admiring the work done by our ancestors despite certain evident eccentricities. Ancient tradition, old records, old letters, evidence of business transactions, old almanacs, amusing anecdotes, and the family Bible, aid the student in the work of historical research. The speaker referred to the strict laws of colonial days. Any one smoking within two miles of a meeting house was to be fined, but this fine did not apply to persons smoking in the meeting house itself and the pipe frequently helped to keep the worshipper warm. Dr. De Normandie advised his hearers to be diligent in their research work in the future. The records of the past are

not the same as the present generation, but at heart their humanity is the same. The pioneers were good citizens, staunchly patriotic, and their intolerance was not due to any indifference for the spiritual welfare of their contemporaries.

In carrying out the purpose of the Society to "preserve and transmit to posterity all possible memorials of the past and present times" a library which consisted of sixty-eight volumes, in 1864, has been increased to some five thousand volumes including standard works on American history, histories of many towns in New England, especially Massachusetts, and genealogies. It also has a large number of pamphlets, portraits, maps, articles of ancient furniture, relics, etc. For many years the Society has given annually a series of seven or eight public lectures on local or general historical subjects. The rooms of the Society are visited by many people from elsewhere. The register of one year shows upwards of four hundred visitors from fifteen states and two territories and some from other countries. In 1890 the Society adopted a corporation seal the design representing the old Powder House and Rock. The first publication of the Dedham Historical Society, issued in 1883, was "A Plan of Dedham Village," a most valuable contribution showing the original allotments of land in the center and upper village based upon facts collected by William Bullard and Judge Waldo Colburn.

The presidents of the Society have been: Rev. Alvan Lamson, D.D., Dr. Danforth P. Wight, Jonathan H. Cobb, Henry O. Hildreth, Don Gleason Hill, Julius H. Tuttle.

CHAPTER XVIII

INDIAN LIFE IN DEDHAM AND HER PARISHES

Dedham was granted to the first settlers free although the land granted had Indian titles which were held by sachems of numerous tribes. Each section had its big Indian chief of whom Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags, was the big sachem of eastern Massachusetts. Under the big sachems were numerous sagamores, who presided over the Indians scattered over the territory. Waban was the sachem at Newton, Nehoiden at Needham, Magus at Wellesley, while Noanet is believed to have been such a chief in the Springfield Parish of Dedham.

The settlers by Colonial laws, and their own sense of justice, were bound to extinguish all Indian titles. Chickataubut claimed the territory west of the Neponset river bounded northerly on Charles river and southerly on the land of King Philip, sachem of the Pokanokets, who claimed at least a part of the territory of Wrentham and Walpole. The Dedham of today and her original parishes were comprised in Chickatawbut's territory which he early conveyed to the Massachusetts Colony. In 1684 a Committee of Dedham was appointed to treat with Josias Wampatuck, a grandson of Chickatawbut, for a confirmatory deed to this land. After due consideration and conference with ancient Indians, Josias gave the town a quit claim deed to the territory. The deed, which now hangs upon the walls of the Dedham Historical Society, is beautifully engrossed on parchment. This deed, which is long and particular, is dated in 1685.

In the settlement of Dedham there is no evidence that Indians were still living in what is now Dedham Center, although "Wigwam plain" and "Wigwam pond" are early mentioned in the records of the town. In the years immediately preceding 1620 (1617-1619), a dreadful pestilence raged from Narragansett Bay to the Penobscot river and in parts of Massachusetts few Indians were left alive. Had Indians been living here some subordinate sachem would doubtless have claimed the land and demanded a price from the white settlers. In the settlement of Concord in

1635 a Squaw Sachem demanded for the six miles square of territory, some fathoms of wampum, some hatchets, hoes, knives, cotton cloth, and skirts, besides a present for her husband, Web-cowet, of a suit of clothes, a hat, a white linen band, shoes, stockings and a great coat.

We now know that local Indians did not roam with their squaws and children but usually had two places of residence; a winter home where they were protected from the cold blasts of winters, and a summer home where they fished, caught game, gathered wild fruits, nuts and roots, and planted maize, beans and pumpkins, which with dried fish, venison and bear meat furnished their winter food.

While in the settlement of the town no Indians were to be seen here, yet it is more than a tradition that they once had a summer home around Wigwam pond, as the name given to this sheet of water signifies. That they buried their dead near the pond is quite probable although no burial place has been found there.*

It is a tradition, which is doubtless true, that Indians lived on Powisset plain, south of Scoutland, in that part of Dedham which is now Dover, yet the fact is not established by the Dedham records. The first mention of Powisset plain is made in 1662 in a grant of land, in the Natick Dividend, to Edward Richards "upon a plaine cald nowisset upon the left hand of the cart way that leads to the meadow." The occupancy of this plain by the Indians was doubtless many years before the settlement of Dedham.

The oldest established Indian village, near the original settlement of Dedham, is located on the estate of Augustin H. Parker, on Willow street, in Dover. The proof of this Indian settlement is found in the grant of a parcel of upland to Joseph Kingsbury, Senior, in 1644, "upon the northside of Charles river over against Noannet's wigwame." A previous grant is located "beyond nowanet's ware in an elbow or turn of Charles River."

Investigations made by Charles H. Mitchel, who has made a life study of the Indians in this vicinity, reveals a fireplace,

* Haven in the notes to his Centennial Address states that the old Indian burial place was at the foot of Wigwam hill.

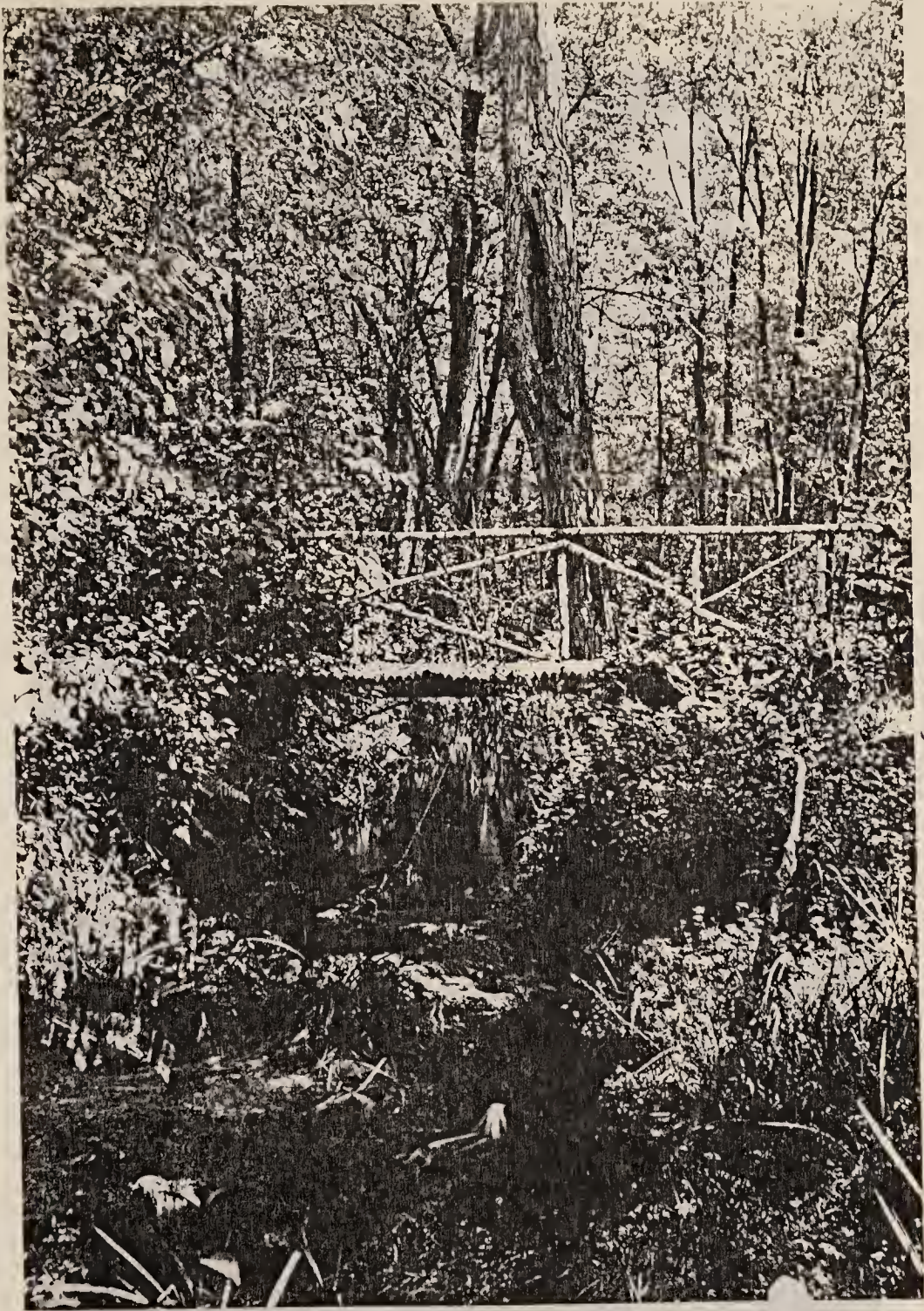
some fine Indian relics, some weapons, including a tomahawk made of greestone, chisels and corn pounds, also, on a hill facing the rising sun and Charles river, some Indian graves.

The Indian's weir was built of stone walls, on each side of the river, going down the stream until they nearly met; at this point a large cage, called an eel-pot, was placed which was formed of twigs fastened to hoops by strips of tough bark. The wall guided the fish down the stream into the cage where they were often taken in great abundance.

Noanet's village extended from the junction of Dedham and William streets, to Turtle Island, where stone chips are still found showing that it was once a work place for the making of stone implements. In imagination we can see the Indian braves coming here in the early spring to have the arrow maker sharpen, or make new arrow heads for their bows before the opening of the hunting season. When the Boy Scouts gather for a meeting it may be of interest to know how the Indians assembled on like occasions. Roger Williams says of their manner of sitting. They set round double or triple or more. I have seen more than a thousand in a round where the English could not seat nearly half as many. Every man had a pipe and in deep silence gave attention to the speaker. Major Gookin, who was an assistant to the apostle Eliot in the Indian Mission, tells us that the Indians were at first clothed in skins of beasts, also some had mantles of feathers of birds quilted artificially, but they soon learned for the most part, to sell their skins and furs to the English, and buy of them for clothing a kind of cloth called "duffel" and colored blue, or red, or purple.

Noanet* chose wisely the site for his village; here was

* Noanet's name is variously spelt as Nawanitt, Nowanut, Nowanit, Noannet, Noanett, and Noanet. If we reflect that the American Indians had no alphabet and that all our Indian words are, as written, merely phonetic representations of sound according to the sounds of letters in the English language, the surprising thing is not the variety of these spellings but their essential uniformity. In 1661 "Waborne (Waban), John Speene, Nawanitt, Peter Indian and divers others" are named as defendants in an action for "illegally possessing and improving" lands of the town of Dedham. This was no mere petty case of trespass, but a step in the long controversy which began in 1651 between the town of Dedham and the Natick Indians relative to the ownership of an extensive tract lying partly in the western part of what is now Dover and partly in the eastern part of what is now Natick. Noanet appears again in a deed of 1680, not as a party, but, again with Waban, giving a certificate of title; the recital being that "Mr. Waban chief magistrate of the Indians at Naticke and Nowanut, ancient Indians, hereby testify that the land aforesaid is the land of John Magus and Sara Magus according to Indian Law and Custom." (John W. Worthington's *Annals of a Dover Woodlot* [Ms.])



NOANET BROOK



CHARLES RIVER

upland with a slope to allow the water to run off, wood for burning and a beautiful brook, which now bears his name, to furnish water for all family purposes. Wherever there is a combination of "hill and grove and water" there is a spot of beauty. Indian settlements were noted for their beauty. "The winds were the Indian's playfellows, the stars of the heavens his guide, the forests his home, the rivers his pathway and the broad lake his place of pastime." Noanet's wigwam was probably eight or nine feet high covered with bark. The door was a hanging mat or piece of bark which was lifted in passing in or out, and then fell down of itself. A fire was kindled on the floor and the smoke escaped through an opening where the poles, which formed the framework of the wigwam, came together. The wigwam was furnished with baskets, in place of shelves and drawers, in which clothing and provisions were kept. Some of the baskets were elaborately made of various colored twigs, of corn husks, sweet grass and wild hemp, and some were ornamented with pictures of animals and flowers made into the fabric. For ornaments there were decorated mats, the head of a deer, and deer's feet and horns and eagle's claws stuck around the wigwam. Bags made of hemp were numerous. The bed was a rude slab raised about a foot above the floor and spread with mats on which were laid a bearskin or a deerskin. The household utensils consisted of pots made of clay, dishes made from soft stone, spoons made from bone and ladles and bowls fashioned from wood, with large water pails made of birch bark.

The skin of the moose furnished a leather strong, soft, and light, from which snowshoes were made. Among other animals sought for their skins were the beaver and otter, both of which were found in the woods. The raccoon, still found in the surrounding woods, was an object of chase with the Indians as its fur was of little less value than the beaver. Other animals were the mink, the bear, the wildcat, the fox, the weasel and the wolf so much dreaded in the early settlement of Dedham. Wild turkeys were plentiful. This bird feeds on various grains and berries, but the acorn is its favorite food and wherever acorns are abundant there turkeys gather in large numbers. The early records of Dedham, 1650, refer to the place where the turkeys gathered, as "Turkey Island." Pigeons which feed on beech nuts and acorns,

as well as strawberries, were numerous. They flew in flocks by the thousand and were easily captured by the Indians. While the English used years and months the Indians knew only about the moon which they saw grow larger and smaller. So they counted their months from moon to moon. Each month had a name given it for a special thing that happened during the month. In January winter holds the woods in such an icy grip that on quiet nights the trees made a cracking sound so the Indians called this month the "Moon of the Cracking Tree." June was called the "Moon of the Strawberry" and September the "Moon of the Falling Leaf"; December was called the "Moon of the Winter," etc. etc. The Indian counted with his fingers. By opening and closing both hands he meant ten. When he wanted to count to twelve he raised two more fingers. For one hundred he opened his hands ten times. The Indian notched a stick for anything he wanted to count, days, months, animals, etc. The Indians had their story teller, who told the stories of his people to the children that the stories might live. When the boys and girls had grown to be men and women other story tellers would tell the stories to their children. Indian children select a special friend when they are young and the two are companions all through life.

In the spring the Indians cut a little opening in each maple tree and fitted into it a wooden tap. Into the gathered sap red hot stones were dropped to make the sweet water boil. In this way maple sugar was made, of which the children were allowed to eat all they liked in the spring. In carrying water from Dwight's brook the early Dedham settlers learned to use the wooden yoke made by Indians to fit across the shoulders. This the Indian boys and girls used in gathering sap. With one of these yokes a person could carry two buckets of sap or water at a time with a bucket hanging from each end of the yoke. A broad leather band fitted to the forehead enabled the Indian to carry a pack on his back. At each end of the band a long buck skin strap was fastened long enough to tie around a large bundle. The Girl Scouts, who visit the site of Noanet's Village, will be interested to know what the women and girls did in this Indian village life. The women and children dug the ground over for planting maize, beans, squashes and pumpkins in the spring with

the sharp end of a deer's horn on the tip of a long stick, or the shoulder blade of an animal. After the hunt the women and the girls tore the meat into small strips and hung it on racks to dry over a low fire; a great many fish were dried in the same way for winter use. The women spread mats on the ground and scattered berries on them to be dried by the sun. The Indian women were very saving and never wasted anything. They spent much time in making yokes, mats and baskets. From the wood of the cedar tree the Indians built a frame for the canoe and covered it with a large piece of birch bark. In making the arrow, to the split end of the shaft, the Indian inserted the small notched edge of the arrowhead and then added three split wing feathers of a wild goose to guide the arrow on its flight. The boys practiced with the bow and arrow and each had his quiver, a skin bag deep enough to hold his arrows. Beautiful bows were given as prizes to the boy who was the best shot. The coming of a visitor to a camp was announced by the barking of many dogs which were kept in large numbers in all Indian villages.

As the Springfield Parish territory was originally a "peculiar hunting ground" of the Indians it could not have been a place of general residence. Arrowheads made from stone unknown in this section of the country, which geologists tell us are two thousand years old, are found here.

The Apostle Eliot in his ministrations found that single handed and alone he could hope to accomplish but little, so he early adopted the plan of colonizing his converts. For this purpose he selected, in 1650, that part of the Dedham territory now known as Natick, where he commenced a settlement on Charles River. The life lived on Dedham's grant of two thousand acres at South Natick was entirely different from the ordinary life of the Massachusetts Indian. In this Indian village each family had a house lot and "a gratuity unto their great contentment." They were supplied with spades, hoes, axes and other farm implements and in time those living, especially on the south side of Charles River, became quite industrious and spread out over the surrounding country. They lived in houses and had orchards and cultivated fields and transferred their lands by Indian deeds. They were very proud of their orchards and some of their native apple trees are still found on the farm of the late

James Draper on Glen Street, Natick, where many Indian cellar holes still abound. The Natick Indians traveled over the surrounding country offering their goods for sale. They found something to sell at all seasons of the year. In winter they sold brooms, pots, baskets and turkeys; in the spring cranberries and fish; in early summer strawberries; and in the fall grapes and venison. In 1678, there were two hundred and twelve Praying Indians at South Natick. The number gradually declined and in 1826 they became extinct. On land which was known as the "Indian Farm" were gathered for many years an abundance of wild apples grown on trees the Indians had planted. Their flowers, especially the rose, bloomed in great abundance and perhaps are still gathered in the early summer. Thomas Pegan, for whom Pegan hill was named, did not belong to an Indian tribe, neither did any of his people, they were an Indian family. Thomas Pegan lived on the northwest side of the hill near the top and was prominent in the affairs of the town, holding many offices. It is well to remember that there never was a separate tribe of "Natick Indians." They were called the "Naticks" after Eliot made his settlement there.

What was the daily life, habits, and customs of the Indians who once lived on Dedham soil? Fortunately we have an answer to this inquiry from Major General Gookin of Cambridge, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Indians, who spent much time among the Indians of his charge. Major Gookin says: "Their food is generally boiled maize mixed with kidney beans, or without. They boil in their pottage fish and flesh of all sorts, either fresh or dried, as shad, bass, eels, alewives or any kind of herring or any other sort of fish. They also boil in the pottage all sorts of flesh taken in the hunt, as venison, bear's flesh, beaver, moose, otter and raccoon, cut into small pieces. Several sorts of roots are mixed with it as, Jerusalem artichokes, ground nuts, pumpkins and squashes. Also several sorts of masts; as acorns, chestnuts and walnuts; which when husked and dried and powdered are used as a thickening for their pottage. Baking was done by digging a hole in the ground in which a fire was kindled. When the ashes were removed cedar bark was placed on the bottom and a fire over the hole did the baking. Beans were cooked in a

hole in which hot stones did the baking. They sometimes beat their maize into a meal, and sifted it through a basket made for the purpose. Puddings were made of beaten corn and filled with great stores of blackberries. They also made strawberry bread which the squaws prepared by bruising the fruit in a mortar and mixing it with their parched meal. Again they made of this meal small cakes in which they mixed small pieces of dried meat. They made also a certain sort of meal of parched maize. This meal they called nakake. It is so sweet and toothsome and hearty that an Indian will travel many days with no other food, but this meal, which he eats as he feels the need and afterwards drinks water perhaps from a brook. This is what the Indians lived on when they traveled to their "peculiar hunting ground." In drying corn when in the milk the Indian put it in kettles and boiled it on the ear until it was pretty hard. It was then shelled from the cob with a clam shell and dried on bark in the sun. When thoroughly dry a kernel is no bigger than a pea and will keep for years. When it is boiled again it swells as large as when it was on the cob and tastes incomparably sweeter than other corn. The Indian's barn was a hole in the ground lined and covered with bark and then with earth. What was the child life of the Indian? Indian fathers and mothers were very affectionate and fond of their children whom they often named after birds and animals. The eagle, a brave and strong bird, was a favorite with them and still remains a symbol in American life. Indian babies were a happy little people, who slept on a baby board which was made by putting soft moss on a board and covering it with soft deer skin. To this board the baby was tied. As soon as the baby grew old enough his mother made him a pair of moccasins of soft skin for his little feet. Indian mothers believe in Good Spirits and Evil Spirits. Each baby moccasin had a hole in it to let the Evil Spirit out when the baby was ill and cried. When Indian mothers could not watch their children they tied their feet together so they could not run away. The Indian girls liked to play with their dolls, but the Indian boys liked their bows and arrows better. Indian boys were taught the use of the bow and

arrow at an early age, by shooting at a mark. Indian* children were early taught to observe; when they saw a tree with scratches on the bark they knew a bear or raccoon was living near. They were trained to know the north side of a tree, and to judge whether the tracks of a deer were those of a buck or doe. The Indians kept many dogs with which the children played; they also had tamed baby bears, raccoons, squirrels and foxes which they kept as pets. They played games and Indian boys fished with bone hooks and wild hemp strings used as a fish line. The dogs were used by the Indians to draw the travois, a wheelless wagon, made from two small trees with the tops tied together. A seat was made of sticks covered with a skin. The travois was tied to a dog and used in carrying packs from camp to camp. In this vicinity the deer was the most useful animal in Indian life. Deer meat, cut in strips, was hung on racks beneath which a fire was built which dried and smoked the meat. Deer skins were tanned in the sun and scraped smooth and soft. From deer skins moccasins were made for the feet and blankets for the braves. Indians drew marks and pictures on skins which was called picture writing. Some of these skins gave family history covering a period of time. The Indian men hunted in the fields and woods while the women did most of the other work. After a hunt the women and children went out and brought the meat and skins into the camp.

Fresh fish was broiled on the coals or fastened to a board and toasted before the fire. This last way of cooking was well suited to the bass, which were caught in almost incredible numbers, or shot by half-grown boys with their arrows. This fish had the habit of swimming at the very surface of the water. The cooking utensils were few and simple; at first a few pots were made from soft stone and a few vessels made of baked clay which was found in abundance around Clay Brook. The agriculture carried on by the natives was of a very crude character. A stone set in a wooden staff is an indifferent axe for felling trees, so fire was the great agent employed in clearing the fields. For hoes they made use of bones, the shoulder blades of bears, moose or

* For a good description of Indian life, see Mrs. Therese A. Deming's Indian Life Series.

deer. To make the maize into meal it was either ground between two stones or powdered with a wooden or stone pestle in a stone, or mortar made of a large log hollowed out at an end.

The winter among the Indians was a season of idleness. They removed from the summer field to the thick and wooded bottom lands where they sheltered themselves from the rigor of winter. Now and then they fished through the ice and speared a few fish; that was all. In the beginning of March they began to hunt. The pursuit of the beaver was their occupation as soon as the rivers, ponds and brooks were broken. Then came the great spring movement to the favorite fishing encampment which in the early time was around Wigwam pond and probably Buckmaster pond in Westwood, as well as Noanet's village on Charles River. The planting of the fields of maize, beans, pumpkin and squashes followed. Midsummer was again a season of idleness and of various games and the season ended with the great fall hunt, their true harvest time and the real "Indian Summer." Roger Williams, who is believed to have been restored to his family on Dedham territory, after his wanderings among the Indians, speaks of their uniform hospitality; he says, "they never failed to share their food, no matter how limited the supply, with a visitor."

Such was Indian life on the territory of Dedham at a far distant time. The Indians played games, and in the winter the braves and the boys were supplied with snowshoes. They had no musical instruments except the drum. Nahatan Street which extends from High Street in Westwood to Washington Street in Norwood was laid out in 1807 and named for the Nahatan family of Ponkapoag Indians. The last of the Aborigines in Dedham were Alexander Quabish and Sarah his wife. She died in 1774 and was buried in the old Indian burial place at the foot of Wigwam hill being the last person buried there. Alexander died in Natick or Needham in 1776. Indian relics from time to time have been dug up on present Dedham territory including tools and ornaments. The Dedham Historical Society has a fine collection of these relics including arrow-heads, stone bobs, spear heads, gouges, tomahawks, hatchets, pestles (used in grinding maize), scalping hatchets, etc., etc. In the absence of records, it may be assumed that there was little or no Indian life in what

is now Norwood. Ponkapoag with its Indian settlement was only a few miles away and "Tiot" offered no special attractions for either a summer or winter home for the Indians. In Ponkapoag the Indians were engaged in planting and in keeping swine and cattle and besides they found excellent fishing in the ponds and the Neponset river. They had the advantage of a large cedar swamp, where the diligent among them earned money by cutting and shaving cedar shingles and clapboard, which found a ready sale in Boston and neighboring towns.

INDIAN DEEDS. The territory of Dedham was granted to the settlers having as we have seen Indian titles which they felt bound to extinguish. How well they carried out this contract is shown by two deeds hanging side by side, back of the President's chair in the rooms of the Dedham Historical Society. These deeds together give the Indian title to early Dedham.

To all people unto whom these present shall come, Charles Josiah son of Josiah son and heir of Chickatabut only Sachem of the Massachusetts Country and sole proprietor thereof when the English arrived in these parts, sendeth greeting. Know ye that whereas in a late sale of the town of Dedham to the Inhabitants thereof I reserved to myself two hundred acres of land and to my heirs and assigns to be laid out near Neponset River near the saw mills of the said town which is since conveniently laid out as is there covenanted and agreed reference thereunto being had. Now be it known that I the afore said Charles Josiah Indian Sachem . . . in consideration of a valuable sume of money to me in hand payd by Nathaniel Paige of Boston . . . with the advice and consent knowledge and approbation of William Stoughton of Dorchester Esqr and Joseph Dudley of Roxbury Esqr my guardians and prochein amys have given graunted bargained sold aliened set over enfoeffed and confirmed . . . unto him the said Nathaniel Paige all my right title and Interest in or to the said land by me reserved and surveyed as abovesaid lying scituate and being in the bounds of the aforesaid town of Dedham containing by aestimation two hundred acres be the same more or less butted and bounded by the lines between the towns of Dorchester and Roxbury on the southward and on all other sides by the common and undisposed lands of the said town of Dedham or

howsoever otherwise butted and bounded . . . To have and to hold possess and enjoy the whole aforesaid tract of land containing and bounded as aforesd . . . In witness whereof I the said Charles Josiah have here unto set my hand and seal the eighth of October Anno Dom. one thousand six hundred eighty and five. . . Jacobi secundi Angliae &c primo.

In 1688 this tract of land was surveyed as the following copy shows.

By virtue of a warrant from his Excelency Sr Edmund Andros Knight Captain General and Governr in Chiefe of his Majestis teritory and Dominion of new England bearing Date Boston of April 1688.

I have survaied and Layd out for Mr Nathaniell Paige a Certaine tract of land being siteuat and lieing to the south west of naponsett Bridge, within the Limits of the towne of Denham in the County of [] begining at a Markt tree standing one the south side of naponsett River wheere the dividing line between Denham and Doachester crose the said River and runs by said Line by a Rainge of Marked tree & stakes south west one degree southerly ninety two chaines and then turns north sixty two Chaîne to Naponset River and soe by said River as it runs Easterly to the marked tree where first begun at in forme triangular and is bounded south and west by Comon Land not Layd out and northerly by Naponset River Conteyning within said bounds two hundred Akers.

Also another tract of Land Lieing to the south east of naponset Bridge joyning to the former within the limits of Dorchester bounds beginning at the north east Corner of the former tract at the tree standing by naponset River and Ranging by the dividing Line betweene Dorchester and Denham south west one degree southerly thirty three Chaines and then in length on the south side east thirty five Chaîne to the Contrey Road and then in bredth by the Contrey Road north twenty five degrees easterly twenty six chaîne and then in Length west twenty foure Chaîne [to the] tree where first began being bounded north east and south west by the Comon not Layd out East by the Contrey Road and north west by the former Land Conteyning seventy Akers being in all two hundred and seventy Akers.

Performed this 16th day of Aprill 1688

PHILLIP WELLES survr

In 1681 Dedham held seven deeds from the Indians several of which had been successfully negotiated by Richard Ellis and Timothy Dwight. For all of these conveyances an adequate consideration in money or Indian corn had been paid. Dedham also held three deeds to Pocumtuck, which were later given to the town of Deerfield. In 1681 the town voted that all deeds and other writings relating to the town rights should be collected and deposited in a box kept by Deacon Aldis for the purpose.

CHAPTER XIX

TOWN CELEBRATIONS

SECOND CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY. At a town meeting held November 5, 1835, it was "Voted that the town will celebrate the 2d Centennial Anniversary of the incorporation and settlement of Dedham". A committee was appointed to consider the matter who reported to the town the following March, giving a general plan for the observance to be held on September 21, 1836.

The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells at sunrise and the firing of a salute of one hundred guns. At half past ten o'clock, a procession was formed with Nathaniel Guild as Chief Marshall, which under the escort of the Dedham Light Infantry and a Boston Brass Band, marched through the principal streets to the Meeting house of the First Parish in the following order.

Military Escort
Band
Aide — Chief Marshal — Aide
Committee of Arrangements
President
Orator and Chaplain
Clergy
Vice President
Governor and Suite
Marshals
Invited Guests
Sheriff of Norfolk
Selectmen of Dedham
Marshals
Citizens and Others
who joined the procession

At the Norfolk House the procession was joined by His Excellency Edward Everett, Governor of the Commonwealth and his suite, together with the clergy and invited guests.

On the green in front of the meeting house was an ornamental arch, covered with evergreen and flowers. Upon one side was inscribed "Incorporated 1636", and on the other side "1836". Between the arch and the meeting house eight engine companies with their engines and apparatus were placed in two lines, leaving a space between them for the passing of the procession. On the inner side of the line, about five hundred school children were arranged by their teachers. Under the arch and between the lines of the children the procession passed into the meeting house. The following original hymn written for the occasion by the Reverend John Pierpont was sung to the tune of "Old Hundred".

Not now, O God, beneath the trees
That shade this plain, at nights cold moon
Do Indian war-songs load the breeze,
Or wolves sit howling to the moon.

The foes, the fears our fathers felt
Have, with our fathers, passed away;
And where in their dark hours, they knelt,
We come to praise thee and to pray.

We praise thee that thou plantedst them,
And mad'st thy heavens drop down their dew,
We pray that, shooting from their stem,
We long may flourish where they grew.

And, Father, leave us not alone:—
Thou has been, and art still our trust:—
Be thou our fortress; till our own
Shall mingle with our fathers' dust.

Prayer was offered by the Reverend Alvan Lamson, pastor of the First Church. The historical address was given by Samuel F. Haven, Esq., of Worcester, a native of Dedham. Mr. Haven's paternal grandfather was the Reverend Jason Haven, and his maternal grandfather, the Reverend Samuel Dexter, both ministers of the First Church. Mr. Haven, a learned antiquarian, gave the most valuable historical address relating to the early history of Dedham that has ever been given on a like occasion.

At the dinner about six hundred persons were seated with Hon. James Richardson presiding. After the cloth was removed, the President announced the following (among other) sentiments

which were received with satisfaction, and interspersed with music from the band.

1. **The Day**, with all its hallowed associations and congenial joys; may we prove true and faithful to our ancestors, to our institutions, and to posterity.

2. **The memory of the first settlers of this town**, their resolution, fortitude, perseverance, and devotion to civil and religious liberty: May we never, in our zeal to outstrife them in accomplishments, leave their virtues in the rear.

The speech of Governor Everett, a direct descendant of Richard Everett, one of the first settlers of Dedham, was most eloquent and fitting. Other speeches were made by Judge John Davis, Josiah Quincy, Alexander Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, and others. An interesting part of the celebration was performed by the ladies of Dedham. They spread a table on the lower floor of the Court House and furnished a most ample collation. Music formed a part of the entertainment with the singing of an original hymn. Governor Everett with his suite visited the Court room. From a bench he made a short address to the ladies in which he remarked on the privations, sufferings, fortitude and piety of the first mothers and daughters of the colony.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY. Dedham entered in 1885 with great enthusiasm upon arrangements for the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town. Numerous committees were appointed and an appropriation of \$2,500 was made by the town to meet the expense of the celebration, "on condition that no part of said sum should be expended for alcoholic liquor, or for wine, ale, or beer." As the bicentennial of the town was observed on September 21, the same day of the month was selected for the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, namely September 21, 1886. The day proved to be perfect. It was estimated that eleven thousand attended, which was a large concourse of people to come together before the advent of the automobile. The day

Note:—In connection with the Anniversary, the Rev. Dr. Lamson gave three historical addresses to which posterity is indebted for much accurate historical data. The Rev. Calvin Durfee of the Second Parish preached a centennial discourse reviewing the history of the Tiot parish. The Rev. John White of the Third Parish gave an interesting and valuable address on the history of the Clapboard Tree Parish. All of the above addresses were printed.

was ushered in with the ringing of church bells and the firing of a salute of fifty guns at sunrise; all of which was repeated at sunset. Four band stands were erected at prominent places in the town. Band Concerts were given in the early morning. The concert on the Church Green, from 8 to 9 A. M. by the Cadet Band of Boston assisted by the children of the public schools, was one of the most interesting features of the celebration. The children stood in front of the church and sang national airs conducted by Arthur W. Thayer.

At 10 o'clock the Independent Corps of Cadets escorted the Governor and Staff, and invited guests to carriages in the procession which had been formed under the marshalship of Gen. Stephen M. Weld. A governor's salute was fired as the procession started from Memorial Hall on the designated route, (through streets in which public buildings and residences were gay with flags and bunting)—High Street to Eastern Avenue, to East Street, to Walnut Street, to High Street, to Washington Street, to School Street, to Court Street, to Village Avenue, to High Street, to Court Street. The procession comprised the following divisions:

First Division

Boston Cadet Band

Chief of Division, Gen. Thomas Sherwin

Grand Army Posts, Invited Guests and Town Officials

Second Division

Norwood Band

Dedham Fire Department

Third Division

Baldwin's Cadet Band

Chief of Division, Henry E. Crocker

Fourth Division

Drum and Fife

Chief of Division, F. F. Favor
Company of Continentals — 50 strong — under
Command of Capt. Daniel A. Beckford accompanied
by twelve floats illustrating historic scenes

Fifth Division
Chief of Staff, John Wardle, Jr.

This division composed of the Trade exhibits of the town, was represented by twenty-eight teams appropriately decorated.

At precisely 12 o'clock the procession arrived on the Church Green, where the Governor and Staff, and invited guests, reviewed it from the Band Stand. At this hour the chimes were rung upon St. Paul's Church, and a national salute was fired.

At 12:30, the Governor and guests entered the First Church which was beautifully decorated and crowded to its capacity. On a platform in front of the pulpit were seated the Governor and Staff, the Orator of the Day, Erastus Worthington, Esq., and the President of the Day, Thomas L. Wakefield, Esq. The services in the Church opened with an organ voluntary by Charles J. Capen followed by the singing of an original ode and verses* by Frederic J. Stimson and set to music by Arthur W. Thayer. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Joseph B. Seabury, followed by the address of the President of the Day, Thomas L. Wakefield, Esq. An original hymn by the Rev. Seth C. Beach was sung to the tune of "Dedham". The historical address of Erastus Worthington, Esq. was a contribution to the history of Dedham. He reminded his hearers that Political revolutions have changed the Colony to the Province, and the Province to the Commonwealth. The union between church and town, for two hundred years an inherent part of its legal constitution, had been dissolved. Eight generations of men have been born, have lived and died here. But the town government, protected by the just limitation of legislative authority on the one hand, and giving to the people the right to manage and direct its civil administration on the other, has retained its hold on life with a wonderful tenacity.

* See Proceedings at the 250th Anniversary of the Incorporation of Dedham. Published 1887.

The Dedham of 1636 and of 1886 are one and the same by historic continuity, however, they may be separated by time. At the conclusion of the exercises in the church, the procession reformed and marched to the large tent on Richards' Field on High Street which was filled with eleven hundred ladies and gentlemen. Upon the platform were seated the presiding officers: Hon. Frederick D. Ely, Hon. John D. Long, Lieut.-Gov. Ames, Hon. George White, Hon. A. W. Beard, Hon. Robert A. Bishop, ex-Gov. Fairbanks of Vermont, Hon. J. Q. A. Brackett, Hon. George W. Wiggin and others. The Schubert Club furnished appropriate music during the dinner hour. The following gentlemen responded in happy vein to the toasts offered by the presiding officer.

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts! The protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of her people have been conserved and promoted by a long line of wise, devoted, and far-seeing supreme executive magistrates." The Hon. George D. Robinson, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"The City of Boston! Distinguished not more for its literary, educational and scientific institutions, than for the honor, integrity, and magnificent generosity of its inhabitants." The Honorable Hugh O'Brien, Mayor of the City of Boston.

"The Fathers of New England! Surrendering with reluctance a proud and exclusive individuality in the interests of the common defence and the general welfare, these plain and sober but brave masters of a commanding common-sense constructed a frame of civil government unsurpassed in strength and endurance." Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

"Sons and Daughters of Dedham, and Descendants wherever dispersed! God bless them! We welcome them with open arms to the hospitality of this occasion." Dr. William Everett of Quincy.

"The Common Schools, the best birthright of every child in Puritan New England. Collegiate education the noblest gift that the parent can bestow on her children." In the two, fostered and encouraged by the law from the beginning "lies the secret of the success and character of New England." Rev. Dr. Timothy

Dwight, President of Yale College and the Orator of the Day, Erastus Worthington, Esq.

"The Patriot Soldiers of Dedham! Brave and true men, they fought not for ambition or title or fame, but for their country, for freedom, for humanity." Colonel James W. Ellis of West Dedham.

1st. Committee of Arrangements! We recognize with thanks their zeal and efficiency in the performance of their duties on this occasion. 2d. The Pilgrim Fathers. Winslow Warren, Esq.

"Our Naturalized Fellow Citizens! Loyal to every duty of peace or war. Happy, proud America knows no distinction between her children by birth and her children by adoption." Rev. Robert J. Johnson.

"The Town of Dedham! Stable in character, proud and conservative in conduct, she points with pride to two hundred and fifty years of steady and unbroken progress; to every obligation properly met; to her ample treasury and her freedom from debt; to her liberal appropriations for public education; and to her happy, contented, and prosperous inhabitants." Alonzo B. Wentworth, Esq.

Three Band Concerts were given during the afternoon by the Cadet Band and the Norwood Band. An elaborate display of fireworks was given on the Common in the evening with a general illumination of the town.

The collection of articles of local and historical interest which was displayed in the Parish House of the First Church attracted much attention. A prominent feature of the exhibit was the representation of an old-fashioned New England kitchen, illustrating the primitive habits and simple life of those who dwelt in the Dedham of a century ago. The main hall of the building was almost entirely filled with a collection of more than a thousand specimens of ancient articles, embracing very valuable contributions of Indian and Colonial relics, silver, glass, china, plated and wooden ware, chairs, furniture, household utensils, embroidery, fancy work, wearing apparel, etc., tastefully arranged and displayed. In connection with the celebration was the planting (on November 5, 1886) of two Norway maple trees, in the rear of the First Church, the gift of the Hon. Theodore

Lyman of Brookline. Today these trees are flourishing in vigor and beauty.

The Committee on historic tablets and monuments did a notable work in permanently marking with tablets the following places: The Burial Place, The Training Field, The First Dam and Mill, The Pillow of Liberty, The Powder House.

The Committee designated by temporary inscriptions the following historical houses and places: The Avery Oak, The Fairbanks House, Houses of the Ministers of the Dedham Churches, The House of Timothy Dwight, The Dexter House, House of Dr. Nathaniel Ames, House of Fisher Ames, The Haven House, The Dowse House, The Shuttleworth House, The Woodward Tavern, together with the sites of many other places of historical interest.

The Dedham Historical Society celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Dedham, at a largely attended meeting in the Parish House of the First Church, on Monday evening, September 14, 1886. Henry O. Hildreth, President of the Society presided. Interesting papers were read by Erastus Worthington upon "Indian Titles and the Indian Village of Natick"; by Carlos Slafter upon "The Ancient Burying Place of Dedham"; by Rev. Calvin S. Locke upon "Incidents in the History of West Dedham"; and by Henry O. Hildreth upon "Some of the Old Dedham Houses."

TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION. The Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary of 1630 was observed in Dedham during the National Legion Week, October 6-11. In accordance with a vote of the town, a committee of one hundred was appointed by the Moderator of the Town Meeting to arrange for the celebration. The committee was divided into sub-committees and elaborate programs worked out during the summer and fall. It was soon found that the town's appropriation of \$500 was not adequate to meet the expense of an appropriate celebration, so contributions were solicited. The appeal was immediately and generously met by 1,255 citizens who contributed \$2,639.21 in addition to the town's appropriation.

The first event was a Patriotic Meeting held in Stone Park on Sunday afternoon, October 5, which was enjoyed by 5000

persons. The Lilly Band gave a concert from one until two o'clock. The program opened with the singing of "America" by 500 school children and the audience. The invocation was offered by the Rev. George P. O'Connor, followed by an address by His Excellency, Governor Frank G. Allen, who spoke interestingly on former governors of the Commonwealth, dwelling particularly on Governor Winthrop and of the hardships and privations of life in his time. The following Tercentenary Hymn, written by the Hon. Frederic J. Stimson, was sung by the school children. The music was arranged for the chorus and band by Arthur W. Thayer who had charge of the musical program of the entire celebration.

TERCENTENARY HYMN

Frederic J. Stimson

Music—"Pilgrims Song" (A. D. 1200-1400)—"Supposed to date from the time of the Crusaders."

Not with the sword—but with Bible, and the spade and plough
Sought they soft lands "above the Falls,"
Dedham, the "garden town," By them "Contentment" named,
Still sing our little birds as then their madrigals.
Girt by still waters still, shadowed by wood and hill,
Cradle of strong men who did their part,
Dedham, to build our State; Soldiers or scholars yet
Our country now as then to lead in head and heart!

Addresses were given by United States Senator David I. Walsh; Major General Sir William B. Hickie, K. C. B. 16th Irish Division; Major General Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A. (Retired). The Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Francis Lee Whittemore. The audience united in singing "The Star Spangled Banner." The Girl Scouts under the command of Miss Sophie Gelavitz, acted as ushers. A Red Cross tent in charge of Miss Ethel E. Shine, and fully equipped with a staff of assistants, was set up on the field ready for any emergency.

PARADE. The parade on Saturday afternoon, October 11, was the most colorful procession ever seen in Dedham. At 3 o'clock William Dolan, acting as "Town Crier," appeared dressed in a Puritan high crown hat, white collar and cuffs, knickers, and buckled shoes, carrying his ancient bell and crying, "Hear ye!"

"Hear ye!" "The great Tercentenary parade is about to appear." The parade was in charge of Major Frederick Breen, M. N. G., Chief Marshal; Robert Bishop, U. S. A. (Retired) Adjutant; Anson H. Smith, Commander Dedham Post No. 18 A. L., Chief of Staff. There were about 10,000 persons in line; a hundred floats, and scores of fire apparatus in the parade which covered a route of three and one half miles and in itself was four miles in length taking one hour and forty minutes to pass a given point. It was conservatively estimated that 60,000 people were assembled along the route. The procession started from Oakdale square at precisely 3 o'clock. The route of the parade was from Oakdale avenue to Walnut street, to Hartnett square; to High street; through Memorial square to Church street; to Village avenue; to High street passing the Review Stand before the Court House to the disbanding point on Washington street. As the parade entered Memorial square, a formation of many Navy planes from Squantum went through air manoeuvres in the sky, assisted by four private planes dipping, wheeling, and circling over the whole scene. The parade was reviewed by his Excellency Governor Frank G. Allen; George Granville Darling, chairman of the Tercentenary Committee; Congressman Richard B. Wigglesworth; State Senator Samuel H. Wragg; Major General Clarence R. Edwards; Major General Alfred E. Foote; Brigadier General E. Dwight Fullerton; and other military and civil dignitaries. Several hundred others occupied chairs which were placed on the Registry lawn and on the Court House steps, and also on the Dedham Community Association grounds. Houses and business blocks along the entire route were attractively decorated. More than one hundred floats representing organizations and the tradesmen of the town were in line.

Among the floats of especial interest were:

(a) The Spirit of Massachusetts, (b) The Spirit of 1930, (c) America's Welcome to the Nations.

There were a dozen floats of a historical nature of interest.

(a) A Miniature of the first free school in America to be supported by taxation, (b) A Log Cabin, (c) Early Home Life, (d) Betsey Ross, (e) Powder House, (f) A float bearing a sprig of ivy from the grave of John Rogers, of Dedham, England,

(g) The Pilgrim Sabbath, (h) A quilting party in the middle of the 18th century.

Chief Henry J. Harrigan and Staff of the Dedham Fire Department, followed in the procession by nearly a score of big red fire trucks from Boston and many other places in the state and county. The celebration closed at Stone Park where 12,000 people enjoyed the grandest display of fireworks ever exhibited in Dedham and a band concert by the Lilly Band.

CELEBRATION OF THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL IN DEDHAM. The commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of a free public school in Dedham was a notable event. It was held on January 11, 1895. The occasion was honored by the presence of the Hon. Winslow Warren of Dedham, Collector of the Port of Boston, and the representative of the President of the United States; His Excellency Frederic G. Greenhelge, Governor of the Commonwealth; His Honor Roger Wolcott, Lieutenant Governor; and the Hon. Frank A. Hill, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education. The exercises were attended by a large concourse of people who very early filled Memorial Hall, and many outside failed to gain admittance. Previous to the public exercises a reception was held in the lower Memorial Hall to distinguished guests. Hon. Frederic D. Ely, Chairman of the School Committee, presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. William H. Fish, Jr., Minister of the First Church in Dedham.

The Historical Address was given by Carlos Slafter, Principal of the Dedham High School. In his address Mr. Slafter emphasized the fact that the celebration was chiefly to commemorate the institution of a free public school established, controlled, and supported by the free men of this town. We have come here, in fact, to honor a band of pioneers in educational progress, who in 1644 made a bold and successful adventure. Other addresses were given by the Hon. Winslow Warren, Governor Greenhelge, Lieut. Governor Wolcott, and the Hon. Frank A. Hill. Music appropriate to the occasion was furnished by a chorus of three hundred pupils under the leadership of Samuel W. Cole, Director of Music in the public schools of the town.

WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE. The observance of Washington's Bicentennial was celebrated in the First Church in Dedham on Sunday, February 28, 1932, by the Reverend Lyman V. Rutledge assisted by Constellation Lodge of Masons and Contentment Chapter of the Eastern Star. Special music arranged by Mr. Arthur W. Thayer for this observance was adapted to the theme of the evening. Bach's Prelude to the great G Minor Fugere, representing the highest development of music before the birth of Washington, was played at the beginning of the service. During the offertory, there was rendered a melody, played by British fifers at the Surrender of Yorktown, entitled "The World Turned Upside Down." As a postlude a selection from the New World Symphony, a musical portrayal of modern American life since Washington's time, made a fitting close. Other musical numbers, during the service were also adapted to it. It was on the steps of this same Meeting house that the blessing of God was invoked by the Reverend Mr. Gordon of Roxbury, on the veterans of the French Wars, who gathered on the church green, on the morning of April 19, 1775, and followed their sons who had previously marched to the post of danger, led by Hezekiah Fuller and Nathaniel Sumner. Mr. Rutledge took as a subject "Washington the Corner Stone", and gave an eloquent address reviewing the life of Washington as a citizen, general, statesman, and Mason.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS. As the Sons of Liberty, who set up the column in honor of those who were most instrumental in saving America from the tyranny of the Stamp Act, had annual celebrations in honor of those who gained its repeal, so the inhabitants of Dedham through the years have celebrated the birth of our independence. The Fourth of July has long been celebrated in Dedham in the spirit of John Adams who wrote to General James Warren, July 2*, 1776: "It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of this Continent to the other, from this time forever." At first the observance consisted of the ringing of bells and the display of fireworks; later, by

* The date on which a resolution was passed that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states.

public exercises and dinners. Eloquent orations were given from time to time by distinguished guests and prominent citizens.

The following reference to the day in the weekly press of 1818 illustrates the spirit of town celebrations. Until this year there has been no general notice of the Fourth of July by the citizens of the town since 1812. On Saturday last a large number of respectable citizens assembled at the Norfolk House for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of our independence. The Hon. James Richardson presided at the table assisted by James Foord, Esq., as Vice-President. Everything was harmonious and pleasant and formed an agreeable contrast with the divisions and alienations of former times. The following were among the toasts given:

The Day We Celebrate. When the Sons of the Republic assembled around the altar of patriotism to sacrifice to the memory of their Fathers.

The President of the United States. Supported by the affections of the people, he fears not the intrigues of any rival.

Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures. Like the Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri, pour their united streams in the mighty current of natural wealth and grandeur.

To the Memory of Washington.

Again in 1823, July 4* was celebrated with the usual demonstrations of joy. The dinner was served to about three hundred citizens on the Church green. The toasts were many and patriotic, a band of music from Stoughton and the old cannon added to the cheers with which the toasts were received by the company. The Hon. James Richardson presided and read the Declaration of Independence. A spirited oration was given in the Meeting house by the Hon. Horace Mann.

The 55th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was commemorated in an appropriate and special manner in 1831 with a large concourse of people from this and adjoining towns in attendance. Thirteen discharges of the old cannon announced the dawn of the day. These were followed by twenty-four at sunrise and immediately succeeded simultaneous peals from the

* Mann's Diary.

bells. A large procession, marshalled by Col. A. Guild and Mr. H. Munroe, proceeded to the Rev. Mr. Lamson's Meeting house where exercises were held. The procession then returned to Alden Hotel where an excellent dinner was served.

Dedham took part in a great Fourth of July celebration at Medfield in 1840, by the Democrats of the neighboring towns. A national salute was fired in the morning to usher in the glorious day and all the usual demonstrations of joy and gratitude were manifested on the occasion. A parade which was estimated to include seventy-five hundred persons was formed at Clark's Hotel under the direction of Capt. Jonathan Wight accompanied by the Sherborn Brass Band. A large number of ladies joined the procession who entered fully into the spirit of the celebration. The procession included twelve heroes of the Revolution, although sixty-five years had elapsed since some of them had taken part in the battle of Concord and Lexington. The exercises were held in a beautiful grove near the Hotel. The Declaration of Independence was read by Ezra Wilkinson, Esq., of Dedham. An eloquent oration was given by Col. Seth J. Thomas of Charlestown. The dinner was served under a large pavillion, erected for the purpose, with seats for six hundred persons. Nothing but lemonade and cold water was placed upon the tables as a beverage. There was an enthusiasm much deeper than that produced by "hard cider." Of the many patriotic toasts offered on the occasion the first toast was as follows: "The Day. A glorious page in the annals of our race. It will shine with undiminished luster until every child of humanity shall have cause to bless the Fourth of July."

Among the Revolutionary heroes at the table was the Hon. Ebenezer Fisher, then in his 90th year, who was at the Battle of Lexington. During the war he did much to furnish men and provisions for the army. The following toast was given by Mr. Fisher: "This day we venerate the principles of liberty so ably defined and maintained by Dickerson, Franklin, Henry, Samuel Adams and others, and well illustrated by Jefferson, Madison, and Sullivan, and successfully defended by our heroic Washington with his brave soldiers in arms."

FLAG RAISING. About 1870 a flag pole was erected in

Franklin Square on the Church Street end. It was a solid pole and half way up there was a crosstree and above that a smaller pole towered "way up into the sky." A line had been run through the cap of the upper pole so that a flag could be sent up easily. The Fourth of July was selected for the flag raising and "exercises." A small stand was built around the foot of the pole, so that all could be seen and heard who took part. There was to be singing of the Star Spangled Banner by Miss Grace King; the band was to play and Erastus Worthington, Esq., was to make a speech and the flag was to be unfurled to the breeze.

On the great day the band played some lively tunes, Miss King's voice floated through the Star Spangled Banner and then Mr. Worthington came forward. Now it had been arranged that at a certain phrase in his address, the flag should be unfurled and float gracefully in the breeze. In order to bring this about, the flag had been folded up in a small bundle and tied about with the flag rope so that a good twitch of the rope would untie the knot and free it, so it could move as it ought to in the breeze. The time came, Mr. Worthington raised his voice in stentorian tones, and with an appropriate gesture, hand and arm upraised, he shouted, "This flag shall never fall", and then jumped about two and a half feet in the air, as the man who was to twitch the rope did so with such good will, that instead of untying the rope, it broke the wood in the cap and down came the bundle within about two feet of Mr. Worthington, startling him beyond measure. There was a terrible pause and tremendous pow-wow among the notables on the platform. They did not know what to do. But the man for the occasion was present. He had just returned from the naval service of Uncle Sam. He stepped forward, volunteered to put matters in the proper trim, took off his coat, tied up the bundle as a sailor knows how to tie up anything with a rope, hitched the rope about his waist, jumped for and caught the lower spikes, which made a sort of ladder to the crosstree, hauled himself up, ran up the crosstree and then "shinnied" up the small pole. It bent and swayed as he reached the top, but he hung there, ran the line through another hole in the cap and then came down as only Uncle Sam's Jackie can. By this time the enthusiasm of the audience was venting itself in roars. Mr.

Worthington then went through that part of the speech again and at the right moment the flag floated proudly in the breeze. The hero of the day was Edward Coville.

COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATION. The four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America was celebrated by pupils of the public schools, with parents and friends in Memorial Hall on the evening of Columbus Day, October 12, 1892. The audience taxed the utmost seating and standing capacity of the hall. The program opened with the singing of "To Thee O Country" by a chorus of two hundred school children. The introductory address was given by Judge Frederick D. Ely who explained that the idea of a western passage to the Indies did not originate with Columbus, he was the only man of his time who made it his own and by his unbounded faith in it, his indomitable will and his skill in dealing with men, at last aroused sufficient interest to enable him to enter upon and successfully carry out his voyage of discovery. This wonderful work crowned by complete success placed Christopher Columbus in the foremost rank of the great and illustrious men whose names adorn and illuminate the pages of history and shine with increasing luster from age to age.

The President's proclamation was read by Master Walter H. Young, and the Governor's proclamation by Master Edward S. Baker. The boys were in good voice and did so well that they won the generous applause of the audience. "The Star Spangled Banner" with solo and chorus was sung. The solo by Mrs. L. R. Hooper was finely rendered.*

Hon. George Fred Williams, a native of Dedham, was the orator of the occasion. Mr. Williams gave a very eloquent and discriminating address** and in closing said: "As we end the service of this day, may our work seem good to us. Such a celebration is not in vain, it is an honor done to fame which keeps fame honored. Today we give to Columbus the honor due to bravery, dignity, persistence, earnestness, faith, foresight,

* Mrs. Hooper (Louise R. Adams) was a native of Dedham. Prof. W. H. Clarke the distinguished organist, says "She was Dedham's sweetest singer. From my earliest remembrance she had one of the most beautiful natural voices I ever heard, even without the cultivation, which afterwards gave her a position in the leading churches of Boston."

** The address of Judge Ely and that of Mr. Williams were printed in full in the Dedham Transcript of October 29, 1892.

achievement; these are the foundation of his fame. When we honor the fame which a few noble men have acquired, we may stir the spark of genius in some who yet have their work before them. May some feel the impulse of this day, the confidence that honors come to those who deserve them, that the virtues live through time and their practise is the path to fame. The exercises closed with an anvil chorus and the singing by the pupils and the audience of "America."

DEDHAM PAGEANT. A historical pageant, "The Home in the Valley" was presented to a Dedham audience with the opening of the Community Theater, on Friday evening, October 14, 1927 under the direction of Miss Mary Goodman Sterzel. The story of the first settlers of Dedham and how they came to found the town was dramatized by Miss Ester Willard Bates, professor of dramatic art, Boston University. The cast, which numbered more than a hundred, included many well known Dedham people. The various episodes of the pageant included: "May Day Revelers", "Puritan Women", "Squaws", and "Puritan Children".

THE NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT PARADE. The Dedham supporters of the blue eagle gave their N. R. A. Parade on Friday evening, November 17, 1933. The night was very cold, but that did not prevent three thousand from marching in one of the longest parades ever held in the town. The parade started in Oakdale square and followed a route to Dedham square where town officials reviewed the long line. Despite the cold, many thousands of Dedham residents watched the parade from the sidewalks. Units of military organizations, fraternal societies, and the fire department took part in the parade with a thousand Junior and Senior High School pupils. Floats and decorated cars added to the color of the demonstration.

CHAPTER XX

MUSIC

Singing in the Dedham Church for the first hundred and twenty-five years was lined off by the deacons. The singing was probably from the Bay Psalm Book which was published in 1640, and continued in many later editions the poetry of which is illustrated by a verse of the first Psalm:

O blessed man that on the advice
of wicked doeth not walk
nor stand in sinners way nor sit
in chayre of scornful folk.

About 1766 choir singing* was introduced and by permission of the parish the "leader of singing" had his choice in selection of those whom he would have assist him in the choir. In 1785 the parish voted to sing "without the deacons".** No instrumental music of any kind was used in the Sunday service in the first and second meeting houses of the First Parish. The violin was the first musical instrument used in the church service. In 1790 the parish desired Mr. Abner Ellis to make use of an instrument "to strengthen the base". In 1805 the parish purchased a bass vial to be used in the ordination of the Rev. Dr. Bates. The violin was supplemented in the development of instrumental music by other instruments as shown by the orchestra of the Allin Congregational Church previous to 1851, when William Bullard played double bass, John Thayer (leader), George Fuller, Moses Boyd, George H. Thayer, Edwin Taft the violin, John King the flute, George Guild the post horn, Henry Ingalls the cornet, Philip Googins the violoncello, and Horatio Clarke the ophicleide. The players gave out the tune and played the last line for an interlude. The members of the orchestra loved music so much that

* Early congregations knew only five or six tunes, ten at the most.

** There was a general outcry against the fashion of singing the entire hymn consecutively "without the deacons" when first introduced. The Rev. Josiah Dwight, the first minister of the Clapboard Trees Parish, published in 1745 an "Essay on the Outcry Raised Against Regular Singing."

they were always in their places, without any thought of remuneration, to perform their part in the simple service of playing three hymn tunes twice each Sunday. To promote singing in the church and home, the Rev. Dr. Burgess provided a singing school for many years which was largely attended.

Band music with the exception of the fife and drum used in military service, was slow in development in Dedham as shown by the fact that out of town bands were usually in attendance on all public occasions. William H. Clarke with his tenor drum and Edward Bestwick with a fife, escorted the Dedham Wide-Awakes who took part in the memorable Lincoln torchlight parade in Boston in 1860. George Thayer and William H. Clarke organized in the fifties a small quadrille band which furnished the music for the amateur dramatic club when they gave performances in Temperance Hall.

The concerts given by the Harmoneons in Temperance Hall were always crowded and offered fully as much amusement as can be found today. This was a variety troupe giving the first half of the program in full dress suits with buff vests, the music being very sentimental. During the intermission the performers transformed themselves into darkies and humorists in a grand "olio" as they termed it, of fun and variety with the end men representing a highly dressed feminine songstress, a fanciful colored belle, singing falsetto in the chorus and doing the fancy dancing. There were good voices in the troupe and their wit was well expressed. In addition to the Negro songs and choruses there was a finale of a grotesque farce.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club gave many instrumental concerts in Temperance Hall and in 1869—their twentieth season—a concert in Memorial Hall. The late Arthur W. Thayer said, "The Mendelssohn Quintette Club, I think, first raised my love for good music, as these musical missionaries were doing for thousands of young Americans all over the country, and to them all American musicians owe a great debt for their finished performance of the best music and their adherence to high ideals." Of the Swiss Bell Ringers Mr. Thayer says: "They made such an impression on me that for years afterwards what musical ideas came to me unsought came in bell tones not in the tones of

the voice or instruments which afterwards sung or played them."

The Hutchinson family, a very talented family of native musicians sang here. At one concert a very curious incident happened. The audience became widely enthusiastic over something they sang, so they came out and sang an encore. The audience liked that so much that they encored the encore so they came out and sang another and so it went on, for four or five encores until their stock was exhausted. Camilla Urso, whenever she appeared in Temperance Hall, gave intense enjoyment by her masterly playing.

The choir of the Rev. Dr. Lamson's church, and the choir of the Rev. Dr. Burgess' church, in friendly rivalry, gave in their respective meeting houses occasional concerts in the years preceding the Civil War.

A Dedham Brass band was organized about 1856. Rehearsals were held in the hall of the engine-house on Washington Street with Alonzo Bond, of Bond's Boston Cornet Band as the teacher. He played with the Band in the Norfolk County Agricultural Fair Parade in 1860. The band was disbanded with the beginning of the Civil War in 1861.

The PICNIC BAND. This band was organized previous to 1840 and held together for a long time. It was organized and led by John H. B. Thayer who played in it the key bugle. The other members were George Dixon, slide trombone; Erastus Worthington, piccolo; Fred Richards, clarinet; George Richards, snare drum; Fisher Hewins, bass drum; George Fisher, cymbals; George Noyes, snare drum; A. A. Bestwick, piccolo. The band played in Faneuil Hall, Boston, at some of the Temperance Meetings held by John B. Gough and perhaps the most important engagement was in the Harrison and Tyler Campaign at Faneuil Hall when Mr. Thayer played the key bugle in the difficult "Wood-up Quickstep" accompanied by the Band, which brought down the house, and making him to be compared with Ned Kendall, the best soloist of the times. In those days a grove of fine pine trees extended from where the Dedham Pottery now stands almost to Boyden Square, in which many picnics were held, and the Band played for so many picnics there that it took its name from playing in this grove. During the Harrison and Tyler Cam-

paign, as an added attraction to the grove, a log cabin was built there with a rough staging in front of it, upon which the Band played.

One of the best remembered Dedham Bands was the Cadet Band organized in 1907 by Charles Hatch with the active assistance of Fred I. Ayres, one of the best known bandmasters in this section of the country. This band was organized for the purpose of keeping the boys off the streets and to save them from forming the habit of cigarette smoking. The rules were strict in regard to smoking. Any member found puffing on a "coffin nail" immediately lost his membership in the band. The dues were twenty-five cents a week for two rehearsals. A parent thus expressed himself in reference to this band. "It was the best investment I ever made in my life for my boy." The Cadet Band gave its first concert in April, 1907, and the following Memorial Day took part in the annual parade in visiting the several cemeteries of the town.

Moses Boyd was a great lover of good music and took his recreation in playing the violin. He owned a very old violin which was said to be an Amati. With Mr. Boyd's co-operation a string quartet was organized which met at his house each week. The quartet consisted of John Thayer, first violin; Moses Boyd, second violin; Frank Kiessling, viola; and William H. Clarke, violoncello. Here the young players were introduced to Mozart and Haydn, and the hours there spent says Prof. William H. Clarke "were among the most enjoyable of my life."

FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT. More than a century ago four or five concerts of music were given each year, the performers coming from Boston and neighboring towns which attested to an early love for music. It was, however, more than a hundred years later that the first symphony concert came to Dedham. On November 29, 1935, Arthur Fiedler and his Boston Sinfonietta gave a performance in the George F. Joyce Auditorium of the Dedham High School. The orchestra was made up of fifteen musicians from the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The Sinfonietta is a symphony orchestra adapted to the smaller auditoriums of suburban towns. Some of the choice compositions of great

composers were delightfully handled by this small group of players.

An appreciation of Memorial Hall was immediately manifested in the number of concerts and entertainments given within its walls. Here Charles L. Capen, pianist, organist, and musical critic, gave annual concerts in the seventies. He was the gifted son of Charles J. Capen, the well known teacher and organist. While Mr. Capen, Senior's attainments in this branch of culture was self-educated, he saw to it that his son had instruction in the best school in Germany. The Grand Promenade Concert by Gilmore's Band given in Memorial Hall in 1883 is one of the best remembered concerts of the period. Of the several War Song Concerts given by the Grand Army of the Republic, the 1883 concert, with a chorus of fifty male voices is still recalled. The Fadette Brass Quartet, conducted by Mrs. Caroline Nichols of Dedham, often appeared in Memorial Hall. This was the largest women's Brass Band in America. The Fadette's gave concerts in many of the large cities of the country. Later they appeared in the musical program of Keith's and the Old Boston Theater.

SCHUBERT CLUB OF DEDHAM. After the first Grand Army Concert given in Dedham, December 5, 1883, Messrs. Joseph, Henry, and Amasa Guild, who were very enthusiastic about men's sings, used to meet with Arthur W. Thayer at their different homes and have a "sing" as they expressed it. This led to the idea of taking others into the circle especially Messrs. John L., and Frank M. Wakefield, Rev. Arthur M. Backus, and H. L. Williams. The first rehearsal of the Schubert Club of Dedham was held on September 28, 1885.

Twelve concerts were given by this Club from 1885-1902. The first concert was held in Memorial Hall, December 17, 1885. The Dedham Transcript thus speaks of the concert: "If the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience, well merited and generous applause, and a feeling of agreeable surprise on the part of the listeners can be taken as a criterion of a successful concert, then the first public effort of the gentlemen comprising the Schubert Club of Dedham was eminently successful." The Club used to give occasionally a "River Sing" at Motley's Pond. It also gave concerts in Roxbury, Village Hall, Norwood, Art Club, Boston,

and the Harvard Musical Association. It will be remembered that the Schubert Club sang at the 250th anniversary of the founding of Dedham. In 1902 the Schubert Club was merged into the Dedham Glee Club which held an organization until 1909. The first concert of the Glee Club was given in Memorial Hall, April 22, 1902. The following notice appeared in the Dedham Transcript: "The music loving residents of this town and vicinity turned out in large numbers and filled Memorial Hall. The occasion was the first concert of the Dedham Glee Club, the town's leading musical organization. The program included selections from the works of many prominent musicians of this and foreign lands."

The Handel and Haydn Society, the opera, the Symphony Concerts, and the popular Pop Concerts have had a liberal support from Dedham patrons through the years. Three composers and organists—Arthur W. Thayer*, a native of Dedham, Arthur Foote, and Arthur H. Ryder, long residents of Dedham, have distinguished themselves in the musical profession. Mrs. George A. Cutter is a composer of pianoforte music and an author of plays. Reference should also be made to Howard Goding, whose piano recitals are events in Dedham's musical world. Howard Jacobs, now playing in London—a master of the saxophone; Dr. Kelley who employs his spare moments in perfecting his graphic system of explaining harmonies and their properties, and also other theoretical work; William Horatio Clarke already mentioned, who was composer, organist, and finally organ builder.

Through the years Dedham has had choral societies, quartets and kindred organization of which a catalogue of members would include at least two hundred names. Owing to this large number of singers, names have been omitted in this work.

Joseph Boetje, viola player, has presented to Dedham audiences many orchestral concerts of a very high order, associating with him a fine ensemble of artists in their presentation.

* A memorial service to Mr. Thayer (who died Nov. 17, 1934) was given in the First Church, where he was for so many years organist, on Monday evening, March 25, 1935. Mendelssohn's "Elijah", under the direction of George Sawyer Dunham, with the Brockton Festival Chorus and soloists was presented. Dedham is thus honored in the life of a leading citizen, whose ability was recognized by the finest musical talent in the community, who joined in tribute to an inspiring teacher of voice, an able leader of choruses, and a composer of high merit.

A concert by Joseph Boetje accompanied by eight musicians of the Boston Orchestral Players, given in the Parish House of the First Church, on January 17, 1934, will long be remembered by those in attendance as it has added a notable chapter to the cultural history of Dedham. Following three numbers on the program, the curtain of the stage was drawn and Mr. Boetje in a short address prepared his audience for the surprise of the evening. His talk dealt with the origin and makes of violins, and its brothers the viola and the cello. As the curtain again parted Mr. Boetje stood in the midst of an actual fiddle shop, a priceless collection of old instruments from the famous workshops of the 18th and 19th centuries. One by one Mr. Boetje exhibited rare violins and cellos, relating the history of each and called attention to the beauty of form, curves, and finish, of these rare instruments, all of which were loaned by his personal friends for the occasion. The money value of the instruments ran into thousands of dollars and they were at all times under police protection.

VIOLINS

- 1 Joseph Guarnerius filius Andreas (1690)
- 2 Antonius Stradivarius (One of 1700 made by order of the court of England and with his violin came the Tourte bow named "The Baillot" Tourte, the finest in the world)
- 1 Montagnana (Known as "The Mighty Venetian")
- 1 Guiseppe and Antonius Gaglianoia
- 1 Andreas Guarnerius
- 1 Storioni
- 1 Pressenda (of Turin)
- 1 Vuillaume (Jean Baptiste Vuillaume of Paris)
- 1 Duke (of London)
- 1 Geo. Gemunder (of Springfield and Boston) (Known as the Wilhelmj Gemunder)

VIOLA

- 1 Francesca Ruggieri

CELLI

- 1 Joseph Guarnerius filius Andreas
- 1 Francesca Ruggieri

1 Landolfi

1 Balestrieri

The climax of the evening came when with a 1690 Guarnerius violin and a 1700 Stradivarius, Bach; Largo, for two violins, was played by members of the orchestra.

Robert W. Gibb is not only promoting the musical life of Dedham as an instructor of music in the public schools*, but as a composer and director, is equally active in the field of music. In 1932 Mr. Gibb published "Calm and Storm", which was selected by the Associated Glee Clubs of America as one of the eight best pieces published that year. Under his direction the Men's Chorus, organized some years ago, is again in the field in public concerts with forty trained voices in which the talents, powers, and capabilities of each have been combined through Mr. Gibb's skill into a chorus of rich harmonies. Alexander Doyle was an accomplished organist as well as a distinguished sculptor. In his early years he acted as organist in one of the cathedrals in Italy and was made an honorary member of the Royal Raphael Academy of Urbino.

In 1893 a Musical Festival was held in Mechanics Hall, Boston, on the 25th anniversary of the Second Peace Jubilee which was termed the "Columbian Festival" to distinguish it from the "Gilmore Jubilee Concert" which was given in 1889. Arthur W. Thayer was the choral and orchestral conductor of the "Columbian Festival." As players from the Symphony Orchestra were not available, Mr. Thayer formed an orchestra of fifty-seven women players which at that time was an entire novelty. The success of the innovation was fully sustained both by the press and the audiences. This organization gained a recognition which resulted in a more general recognition of the value of women players in orchestral work.

The Gideans, who for many years have delighted both public and private audiences with their vocal and instrumental music, were former residents of Federal Hill.

GERMAN SINGING SOCIETY. Fred Kiessling, a native of Germany, organized some seventy-five years ago, with others

* For music in the Dedham Schools see Chapter 8.

from the Fatherland, a singing society in East Dedham, of which Franz Kiessling was the director. The Society met for some years in the homes of members, but in 1865, after the close of the Civil War, the members purchased two barracks at Readville and moved them to Rockland Street. In 1871 they built the large hall, in what is known as Germantown, which was dedicated with appropriate exercises in 1872. In 1890 the Society was incorporated as the "Harmonia Singing Club". Again it was reorganized in 1896 and has since been known as the "West Roxbury Liederkrantz Hall" having a membership of two hundred and fifty persons, successors to a Society founded by the lovers of good music.

CHAPTER XXI

DEDHAM CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

WHEN the Dedham settlers, in the second winter of their settlement here, gathered once or twice a week in one another's homes, although holding religious meetings, they were nevertheless an embryo club. The club has been one of the most potent factors in the development of the country through the establishment of innumerable organizations for religious, commercial, social and intellectual purposes; even the general store in the early days was a village club. The whole process in the evolution of America is as well illustrated here in Dedham as anywhere, through her varied organizations. While some of the societies here mentioned have gone out of existence, yet Dedham is still strong in organizations, having more than a hundred at the present time, of which a number are here given.

FREE BROTHER'S CLUB. This club composed entirely of college men was formed March 5, 1766, the first club to be organized in Dedham. The club was formed at the home of Dr. Nathaniel Ames and consisted of the following members: Dr. Nathaniel Ames, Seth Ames, Nathaniel Fisher, Samuel West, Manasseh Cutler, and Dr. Jeruuld. Doubtless political as well as literary subjects were discussed at these meetings. At a weekly meeting held on April 4, 1766 at Dea. Ellis' Tavern at Clapboard Tree it is recorded* that "Every mind was impressed with a lively sense of the pleasures and advantages arising from our fraternity."

MEN'S CLUB OF THE ALLIN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. This Club was organized November 18, 1901, with the Rev. Edward Rudd as President. The membership was first confined to the Allin Congregational Church, but was soon extended to the men in other churches on equal terms of membership. At one time the club had a membership of three hundred.

Meetings were at first held in residences but soon occupied the Chapel of the Allin Congregational Church. The Club rendered a valuable service for a quarter of a century with a series of eight

* Journal of Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler who taught the South Parish School 1765-6.

monthly meetings each year. The scope of the work of the Club is well illustrated by the program for 1924. Two meetings were designated as "Ladies' Night." Stanley High of Boston spoke on "China's Place in the Sun." Prof. David D. Vaughan presented the "World Sweep of Democracy." Young Men's Night included an invitation to all young men in the Senior Class of the Dedham High School, Bertram C. Larrabee of the Sheldon School of Boston spoke on the subject "Building a Man." On Membership Night an entertainment was furnished by the Club with singing by the High School Glee Club. Other speakers for the year were Hon. Frederick W. Fosdick, Justice of the Superior Court; George F. Brock, President of the Home Savings Bank of Boston; Lewis A. Hartman of Boston, Rev. Harry W. Kimball of Needham and Commander Lewis Coxe of the United States Navy. Interest in other organizations gradually increased and in 1926 the Club disbanded.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION. This organization was formed during the summer of 1934 to promote a deeper, closer fellowship among the young people of all the Protestant Churches, thus meeting a long felt need in the community life of Dedham. The Association is organized to present an interesting program consisting of lectures, musicals, plays and social evenings. The first board of officers was installed on Sunday evening October 14, 1934, in the Parish House of the First Church, the service taking the form of a candle light service. Officers were installed as follows: President, Robert M. Bailey, Jr.; first vice-president, Donald Hutchinson; second vice-president, George W. Gibson; secretary, Lois Eddy; treasurer, Alfred Dappler.

DEDHAM BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION. This association was formed October 21, 1927, with thirty odd members; its object being to foster, encourage and develop the mercantile, residential and manufacturing interests of Dedham, to disseminate favorable propaganda of the town's advantages and to strive to build up business located in Dedham. The following are some of its accomplishments: For several years the association has financed and erected the colored lighting display at Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's. The association has assumed the responsibility of painting the word "Dedham" in large letters for aviation guidance in Oakdale Square. It has already voted to

light up the business section of Dedham each Saturday night during November and December. The Association now has a membership of fifty-five—and the ambition to make it a 100 per cent organization.

BOY SCOUTS. A movement started for the general purpose of training boys, between 12 and 18 years of age, in self reliance, manhood, and good citizenship. The "Boy Scouts of America" were chartered under the laws of the District of Columbia February 8, 1910. Before he becomes a scout a boy must take the scout oath which is as follows: On my honor I promise that I will do my best: 1st, to do my duty to God and my Country. 2nd, to help other people at all times. 3rd, to obey the scout laws. The rules of conduct prescribe, honor, loyalty, unselfishness, friendliness, hatred of snobbishness, kindness to animals, obedience to parents, gentleness and thrift. A prescribed uniform is worn. All can testify to the courtesy and helpfulness of Boy Scouts at conventions and other assemblies where they are of great service and assistance to those in attendance. Camps have been established for the Scouts in various places but none exceed in completeness "Scoutland" at Dover which was established on a 19-acre lot of land by Geo. V. Austin in 1918. It has a fine equipment of things necessary for camping. Its original building is a picturesque log hut constructed under the directions of Herman Templeton, a Rangely, Maine, guide who teaches the scouts woodcraft.

This is practically a winter camp and is constantly in use during the season on week ends and holidays. Out of the success of "Scoutland" grew the establishment of the Dover and Westwood Boy Scout Reservation, containing close to a thousand acres, available for troops under the Boston Council for week ends and holidays. This is probably the largest scout camp in America. It has a swimming pool 500 feet long and 200 feet wide which is used for swimming in summer and skating in winter. Of this area 225 acres have been assigned to camp Storrow, dedicated to the memory of the late James Jackson Storrow formerly president of the Boy Scouts of America. Camp Storrow is designed for working scouts, to give them health and a good time in the woods of an accessible territory that has not essentially changed in character in a century. The first troop of Boy Scouts was organized

in Dedham in 1911 and had a membership of about a dozen with James Y. Noyes as camp leader. Dedham now has five troops.

GIRL SCOUTS. A national, non-sectarian, non-partisan movement which has for its object the development of wholesome happy girlhood preparing for effective citizenship through participation in small self governing groups. It was founded here in 1912 by Mrs. Juliette Low of Savannah, Georgia, being patterned after the British Girl Guilds. To become a scout a girl must take a tenderfoot test and subscribe to the scout promise of duty to God and country and the law of honor, loyalty, helpfulness, friendliness, courtesy, humility, obedience, cheerfulness, thrift and cleanliness. The first troop of Girl Scouts to be organized at Dedham was the Red Rose Troop No. 1, established in 1919, and soon followed by Golden Rod Troop, No. 2, Holly Troop, No. 3, Oak Troop, No. 4, and Blue Bird Troop, No. 5. A Girl Scout council to assist officers in their work was organized in 1919, with Mrs. Walter Austin as commissioner. There are now three troops of Girl Scouts in Dedham, all under interested and competent leaders.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS. An association of girls and women organized to develop the home spirit and help to dominate the community. It is a means of organizing a girl's daily home life. It shows that romance, beauty, and adventure are to be found on every hand and in wholesome ways, that even drudgery may be made to add to the beauty of living. It is the only organization of the kind that gives boys and girls wholesome, interesting things to do together. The first group of Camp Fire Girls was organized in Dedham in August, 1922, with seven original members. There are now three groups in Dedham engaged in this interesting work.

MILL VILLAGE OLD HOME ASSOCIATION. This Society was organized in 1911 with Owen J. Reynolds as President. This is an organization of "Old Timers" who meet for sociability and to keep alive memories of the past of which they have been a part. The old houses and fields at Mill Village seem like living friends to the members of the Old Home Association. Monthly meetings are held at which times many incidents they have witnessed are recalled by the members, interspersed with patriotic and much loved songs. An Old Home Week is celebrated in July each year

which brings together present and past residents of Mill Village.

DEDHAM COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION. Dedham has in the Haven House on High street a fine example of 18th century architecture excelled in interest and beauty by few houses in New England. This stately mansion, now the home of the Dedham Community Association, was built in 1795 by Samuel Haven, a distinguished citizen of the town and for 40 years registrar of probate in Norfolk County. Being especially interested in both horticulture and architecture, Judge Haven spent much time in the construction of this house and the laying out and beautifying the grounds. The English elms, which for a century and a half held their vigor and attractiveness, were set out by Judge Haven in 1787. The Dedham Community Association, organized by a little company of interested men and women, was chartered in 1922, to develop community spirit by doing things together. Progressive communities provide wholesome leisure activities, parks, playgrounds and when necessary make school houses community centers. The Dedham Community Association now has classes in basketry, hand made jewelry, interior home decoration, dancing, appreciation of pottery and sculpture, teaches music, French and English, and co-operates with associations in charitable and philanthropic work as well as furnishing wholesome food in the Dedham Community Kitchen.

The tennis court of the Community Association has easily become an institution of the town through the interest manifested in the instruction of youth. The instruction under Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter, chairman of the tennis committee of the Association, is given in classes. Mrs. Painter is nationally and internationally known as a leading tennis player, who has won several championships not only at home but abroad.

The Frances M. Baker Park, bearing the name of the donor, was given to the association in 1927. It is utilized for playground purposes during the summer months and greatly increases the efficiency of the association in out-of-door sports.

At a meeting of the directors of the Dedham Community Association, held on March 28, 1922, Walter F. Ellis was chosen president. In accordance with a vote authorizing the purchase of property necessary for the work of the corporation, it was further voted to purchase in the name of the association the

property at the corner of High and Ames streets already described, consisting of the house and about three acres of land. This purchase was completed and the work of the Dedham Community Association was launched, and every year the association has been more fruitful in good works fostering the true community spirit in promoting the common welfare.

DEDHAM FORUM. The Open Forum of the Association, which has become an institute of the town, was organized in 1922 with Walter F. Ellis chairman of the Council which consisted of twenty-nine prominent citizens of Dedham with Mrs. Joseph H. Soliday as secretary. The Forum is strictly non-partisan and non-sectarian. Its objectives are educational, better understanding of the opinion of different groups in the body politic and tolerance of each for all. The spirit of Democracy at its best has been its guiding spirit throughout the thirteen years of its existence. The Council has presented through the years some seventy-five distinguished speakers who have addressed the people of the town on subjects delightfully varied, stimulating, and appealing. The list of speakers includes many distinguished citizens of America and foreign lands.

SOCIETY FOR APPREHENDING HORSE THIEVES. When cart paths were developed into roads and horses took the place of oxen, they were kept in ever increasing numbers on Dedham farms. Horses, however, were so often stolen from unlocked barns that societies for apprehending horse thieves were early organized. Complete records of such a society exist in Dedham from 1810, with evidence that the organization is still older. Dr. Ames records June 8, 1802 Horse Thief Cottrell Whip'd. The Society was first called "The Detecting Society in Dedham;" organized to prevent thievery of all kinds. Riders were appointed by the society whose duty it was to overtake thieves and regain stolen horses. Membership in the Dedham Society for Apprehending Horse Thieves is much sought at the present time; the society having a large membership.

THE DEDHAM THIEF DETECTING SOCIETY. At a meeting of the citizens of the First Parish held at Hazelton's Hotel on the evening of February 3, 1841, the Dedham Thief Detecting Society was organized. The society consisted of 76 original members and included many of the prominent citizens of the town.

There was a feeling that such a society would furnish the means of meeting the great number of larceny and pilfering cases recently committed in the village and vicinity; it was further felt that it was necessary that something should be done which would have for its object the suppression of crime. A detective committee was appointed whose duty it was on the application of members, from whom property had been stolen, or, whose personal property had been trespassed upon, to determine the best and most efficient way of detecting thieves and to prosecute them to a conviction. The annual dues were 50 cents a year and for a time much efficient service was rendered, but the interest slackened and on January 7, 1851, a final meeting was held in the Phoenix Hotel.

DEDHAM GARDEN CLUB. This is an auxiliary of the Dedham Women's Club and was organized in 1931. It has a limited membership of fifty members and from the start has had a waiting list. The aim of the club is to beautify the town and gardens, to learn more about trees, plants, shrubs and flowers. In the spring of 1934, with the cooperation of railroad officials and town authorities, the club took in hand the project of beautifying the railroad station and adjoining areas. With a nucleus of a thousand dollars worth of shrubs, originally planted on the grounds of the abandoned railroad station by the Dedham Village Improvement Association, the club started on its work and today in place of much bareness and ugliness we see masses of yellow forsythia overhanging the stairway's gray stone walls, or against the architecture of the white concrete bridge; banks of briar roses, footed by graceful barberry, rising from a foreground of a cool green lawn; spirea in its common and rarer varieties, virburnum, rhydatyphus, syringa and lilac, making a season-long succession of bloom and screening out less sightly perspectives.

DEDHAM ASSOCIATED CHARITIES. The earliest association for relief work was the Dedham Associated Charities, organized May 9, 1882 with Mrs. George G. Nichols, President and Miss Ellen H. Crehore, Secretary. The work was efficiently carried on for a number of years by a company of devoted women of the town, but subsequently merged with the Dedham Board of Charities, whose purpose in the words of its constitution "shall be the better organization and administration of the charitable

work of the town through the concerted action of all bodies engaged in such work." Its work to be advisory, merely to safeguard and harmonize the work of the several bodies, each body providing and distributing its own funds and executing its own work. At a public meeting held January 3, 1887, President Nichols of the Dedham Associated Charities gave this timely advice to those who presumably would help in the work. Do you ask what you can do? I wonder if any one of you ladies and gentlemen have not some family, connected with you in some of the relations of life, not today independent but receiving relief. You may have been ready to give relief and have done it kindly, and have thought how you can help that one family to become independent. Visit their home. Know the children and their sex and ages. Learn what each can do, or cannot do, and yet ought to do and can be taught to do. What wages, what employer, what occupation. See if occupation and earnings cannot be improved. Especially look after the children beyond the school age and advise and insist that they go to work and help to keep work for them. If the man or woman is idle see what each can do and find them work or better still advise them where to seek it.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE BOARD OF DEDHAM. This board was incorporated in 1921. Previous to that date the organization was known as the Dedham Board of Charities, which was founded under the wise leadership of such well known Dedham people as Mrs. Frederick B. Ely, Mrs. George C. Lee, Mrs. Arthur B. Cutter and Mrs. Julius H. Tuttle. The Constitution of the Social Service Board states that the "Object of this Board is to Co-operate with the poor and needy of the town of Dedham in efforts for the improvement of their condition," but as time went on the scope of the work has broadened until it has become an important adjunct in the town in doing follow-up work for many State and Boston Charitable agencies and hospitals, and has been entrusted with much of the private relief-giving during the past years of unemployment and distress. It employs a paid visitor and members of the Board assist in the work of visiting and the distribution of clothing.

DEDHAM EMERGENCY NURSING ASSOCIATION. This Association was started in 1891 with a Lawn Party, given by Mrs. Stephen M. Weld on the Weld estate to start a "Cottage Hospital."

At first it had only two "emergency nurses," nurses not professionally trained but willing to answer any call. Its headquarters was a locker, known as the "Supply Closet" in Lower Memorial Hall. In 1894 the Association was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth and leased a room in the Insurance Building "where emergency cases could be treated." Later it acquired a permanent home at 82 Court Street, corner of School Street. On the 15th of March, 1917 the Association rented the house at 15 School Street to care for the children who were the victims of the epidemic of 1916. Here the Infantile Paralysis Clinic was started and from here the Emergency Nurses went out to struggle with the Influenza epidemic of 1918. The first "emergency automobile" was purchased in 1918 and many recall it as it was driven about town.

Well Baby Clinics have been added to the work of the Association. The clinics are held for the purpose of regulating the formulas and diets of well babies and advising mothers as to the best methods of taking care of them. It has been found that cases of malnutrition among children have increased due to the depression. The Dedham Emergency is also engaged in the "Summer Round Up" for children of pre-school age. Its purpose is to give those children that are found not physically fit, time to have their defects remedied before school opens in the fall. Ninety per cent of all the children entering school are examined at the clinics. The Association has at headquarters five nurses, who annually attend to many thousand calls. Actually, it is not a hospital nor is it chartered to receive over-night patients, but, due to the increase in serious automobile accidents in the past few years, the association often is called on to receive four or five patients from a single accident, a great problem for its trim little surgery and neat, two-bed ward.

CHICKERING HOUSE. The Chickering House opened its doors for convalescents in 1911 in the old house on Washington Street, which since 1864 had been known locally as the Dedham Home. It was given this name in memory of Miss Hannah Balch Chickering of Dedham who started the work which was formerly carried on there for women who had been discharged from prison, and who are now being cared for in various other institutions. The property includes a large house, (the original part was built

before 1727) and twenty-five acres of land much of which is wooded. The house accommodates twenty-eight patients and the staff. The patients come from all over the state, as well as outside of it, after illness, operations, and accidents, and often for much needed rest.

THE CLUB. This club was organized in December, 1855 and continued in existence for sixteen years. In local and town affairs the Club accomplished many good things. In 1858 under its auspices a large number of elm trees were planted on the Great Common and around the Agricultural Hall and High Street. In 1858 its members proposed, and by their efforts carried through the vote of the School District, to erect the Ames School house, and in 1859 with their co-operation, one hundred elms and maples were planted in the streets and on the school grounds. It will be seen that the elm tree has always been a favorite tree in Dedham. Henry Ward Beecher said many years ago, "Every one will confess that a large part of this scenic beauty of New England is contributed by trees—and particularly by the elm. They are as much a part of her beauty as the columns of the Parthenon were the glory of its architecture. Their towering trunks, whose massiveness well symbolizes Puritan inflexibility; their over-arching tops, facile, wind-borne and elastic, hint the endless plasticity;—and both united, form a type of all true manhood, broad at the root, firm in the trunk, and yielding at the top, yet returning again, after every impulse into position and symmetry." Are we to lose our beautiful elms? In 1933 the Dutch Elm Tree disease was discovered in the outskirts of New York City which has spread with an alarming rapidity. In August 1934 there were 7000 diseased trees covering an area of infection estimated at nearly 4,000 square miles in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. To prevent the spread of this disease our tree warden, John T. Kennedy is in action and it is hoped that our noble elms may long be spared.

DEDHAM MOTHERS' CLUB. This Club*, probably the oldest existing club in Dedham, is a member of what is now an international organization. The first Mothers' Club was formed in Portland, Maine in 1815 by Mrs. Edward Payson, wife of the

* In 1912 Mrs. Abbie Rolfe wrote the Club that her mother as a child was taken to a Mothers' Meeting in Dedham in 1807. No record has been found of such an association. It was doubtless a neighborhood mothers' meeting. Few, if any church associations, were so early organized.

Rev. Dr. Payson, a Congregational clergyman. The second club was organized in the Old South Meeting house in Boston in 1816. The Dedham Mothers' Club is at least one hundred and nine years old (1935) as it is known to have been in existence in 1826. The Massachusetts Mothers' Clubs are united in a Union Mothers' Club Association, of which the Dedham Mothers' Club is called the oldest daughter. An annual meeting of the Association is recalled in which a thousand mothers were in attendance at the Park Street Church in Boston. The object of the organization has remained unchanged through the years and is as follows: (a) Our object shall be the promotion of the highest welfare of our children by prayer and other efforts. (b) We pledge ourselves to cultivate an interest in the children of each other, and in all the children of the congregation; to remember them, as well as our own, in our daily visits to the Throne of Grace; and in the event of removal of any of our members from their families to remember particularly their children, both in prayer and in such kindly offices as may be practicable and desirable. (c) We will bear on our hearts the needs of childhood and motherhood, and endeavor to do our part in raising the standard of home life in our own and foreign lands. To this end we agree to meet, unless providentially hindered, once every month, devoting our meetings to prayer and conversation respecting the noblest training of our children. Some of the Club's interests in recent years have been, school problems, Dedham Emergency, Social Service Board, Red Cross work, Sale of Christmas Seals, Better Movies, Child development projects, Contributions to the care of sick children in hospitals, etc.

DEDHAM AFTERNOON CLUB. On October 21, 1887, thirty ladies were invited to meet at the house of Mrs. L. S. Schermerhorn to consider the practicability of forming an afternoon club, an association to meet at the same time the intellectual and social demands of its members. A simple basis was thought wisest for beginning in the hope that experience would broaden and elevate the work of the association. The ladies present voted to organize and named the association the Dedham Afternoon Club, meetings to be held in the afternoon of the first Monday of each month at 3.30 in the parlor of such members as are offered for the purpose, tea to be served on all occasions. The annual assessment was made \$3.00. Mrs. Harriet T. Boyd was elected President and Miss

M. L. Talbot, Secretary. The first lecture before the club was given by Miss Marion Talbot of Boston who spoke on the very practical subject, "Home Sanitation." The Dedham Afternoon Club is active and through the years has not only kept abreast of current events but has listened to many lectures on social, educational and scientific subjects by many prominent men and women.

DEDHAM WOMEN'S CLUB. Before the 19th century associations of women were practically unknown. The first women's clubs in the United States were for religious and educational purposes and were usually connected with men's organizations, but organizations for women sprung up after the Civil War. The Sanitary Commission, the Woman's Loyal League and the Freedman's Bureau showed women what could be done. The New England Women's Club, one of the oldest in the country, was organized in 1868 by Mrs. C. M. Severage, but with the co-operation of men. A horticultural school for girls; a co-operative business association and a registry for night employment were undertaken in addition to a literary program. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, so well known in Dedham, was a member of the Club. The work of the Dedham Women's Club is largely educational through lectures, social through teas and receptions, and with all practical in encouraging all kinds of philanthropic and civil betterment work.

PINE HEIGHTS WOMEN'S CLUB. This Society was organized November 21, 1916 with the following officers: President, Annette Geoppner; Vice-president, Gertrude Gessner; Secretary, Annie J. Giffels; Treasurer, Helena Rogers; Press Correspondent, Etta Goodwin. The club is of a social and philanthropic order and is a part of the larger organizations, the State and General Federation of Women's Clubs. It has a present membership of thirty-five.

DEDHAM ROTARY CLUB. The first Rotary Club was organized in Chicago in 1905 and was so named because the Club held its meetings in rotation in the places of business of its members. The organization now has a large number of clubs in the United States and in other countries. The membership of each club consists of representative business and professional men, one member from each trade, business or profession. The purpose of the Rotary Club is to develop the highest ideals of useful service

and to make practical application of these to business and professional life. The Dedham Rotary Club was organized in 1923 with fourteen members. The Club has weekly meetings and now has a membership of thirty-four.

THE FAIRBANKS FAMILY IN AMERICA, INC. The Fairbanks Family in America of which Henry Irving Fairbanks is President was incorporated under Massachusetts laws April 17, 1903. One of the purposes of the corporation was the "acquisition of the title to and the preservation of the Homestead of Jonathan Fairbanks in the town of Dedham." Every lineal descendant of Jonathan Fairbanks of Dedham, Massachusetts is eligible to membership in this family organization, and upwards of seven hundred of the descendants are enrolled as members. They hold Reunions annually at the Homestead which are largely attended. The success of the Fairbanks Family in America in its efforts in the preservation of its heritage is the cause of most favorable comment by all recognized authorities in such matters in every land. The affairs of the corporation are directed by a board of nine directors who are annually elected by the members at the business meeting generally held in conjunction with the annual Reunion at the Homestead. The Fairbanks Family in America is a very active organization and has achieved every purpose for which it was organized.

DEDHAM CONTENTMENT CLUB. A social and literary club, taking the original name of the town, was organized in 1904 by Mrs. Elizabeth Endicott Young and Mrs. Joshua Crane. It is a luncheon club and designed for social and literary enjoyment. It had an original membership of seventy ladies and has been a great success from the start. The Club has had as guests such notables as Hamilton Mabie, Hopkinson Smith, Booker T. Washington, Dr. Van Dyke, Margaret Deland and many others of like standing. The Club has frequent meetings and now has the original membership of seventy ladies.

FISHER AMES CLUB. In the early eighties many congenial gentlemen in Dedham felt the need of establishing some place where they could meet and pass a pleasant evening, but nothing definite was done until October 29, 1888, when a meeting was called in Lower Memorial Hall which resulted in the organization of a Club which was named in honor of that distinguished states-

man, Fisher Ames, and incorporated November 1, 1888. The Club organized with sixty-five charter members in which the prominent men of the town were largely represented. The Hon. Winslow Warren was chosen the first President and held the office for four years. He loaned his portrait of Fisher Ames to hang upon the walls upon the condition that if the Club becomes extinct the portrait should go to the Dedham Historical Society. The object of the Club was to provide a reading room and a place for social meetings. The reading rooms were supplied with daily papers and all the leading magazines. A piano was purchased and Henry B. Endicott and Col. E. V. Mitchell presented the Club with pool and billiard tables. The receipts in the early years of the Club were at least \$1500 per annum. The cost of refreshments was limited to a sum not exceeding \$2.00 per night.

CONSTELLATION LODGE OF FREE MASONS. The fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons is the largest, oldest and most widely distributed secret society in the world. The order claims existence from the time of the building of King Solomon's Temple. Masonry had a powerful influence in the founding of the New Republic in the Western world. The first outburst against tyranny, the Boston Tea Party, was the work of Masons. Of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence, all but six were Masons. The governors of the 13 original colonies, and Paul Revere, Joseph Warren, Patrick Henry, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Sherman and Robert Livingston were Masons. Washington and 29 of his major generals were Masons, and of his brigadier generals all but one were masons. The original Constellation Lodge of Dedham had its beginning in 1801, when a little company of Free Masons—13 in number—living in Dedham and vicinity petitioned the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for the establishment of a lodge in Dedham. Constellation Lodge was instituted by the Grand Lodge on March 13, 1802 and the first convocation was held in the meeting house of the First Church. The officers of the Lodge were as follows: Dr. Nathaniel Ames, Worshipful Master; Abijah Draper, Senior Warden; Jeremiah Baker, Junior Warden; Isaac Whiting, Secretary; Francis Child, Treasurer; Charles Hunnewell, Senior Deacon; David Dana, Junior Deacon; Enoch Harris, Steward. The Masons met in the upper front room of the Masonic Hall Building up to the time of the Anti-Mason's

agitation which compelled them to cease holding meetings. Out of the entire membership of the Lodge not more than three or four "stood by" to the last.

As the years passed resident members of the order in Dedham Village felt the duty resting upon them of bringing the principles and precepts and privileges of masonry to their neighbors and friends. Informal meetings in the early days of 1871 were held in the boot and shoe store of Alfred Allwright. As a result of these meetings a petition was addressed to the Grand Lodge in 1871 asking for a dispensation to form a new Lodge. This prayer was granted February 9, 1871 and the new Lodge took the name of Constellation Lodge thus preserving memories of the earlier Lodge. The following constituted the officers of the new Lodge: Frederick D. Ely, Worshipful Master; Alonzo B. Wentworth, Senior Warden; Thomas E. Trampleasure, Junior Warden; Alfred Allwright, Treasurer; Henry W. Woods, Secretary; Charles C. Sanderson, Chaplain; William R. Rice, Marshall; David L. Hodges, Senior Deacon; George Hewitt, Junior Deacon; George M. Farrington, Senior Steward; Thomas C. Thompson, Junior Steward; John Bestwick, Jr., Sentinel; David S. Hill, Tyler.

A campaign was started in 1927 to raise funds for the erection of a Masonic Temple. The effort was successful and as a result the present Masonic Temple was erected at a cost of \$70,000, and dedicated January 27, 1928. The Lodge has a present membership of 317.

EASTERN STAR. Contentment Chapter of the order of the Eastern Star was organized in Odd Fellows Hall July 7, 1922, fifty persons having previously petitioned for a charter which was granted February 16, 1923. The Order of the Eastern Star was organized in 1868, and now has chapters in almost every state in the Union. It is a mixed organization made up of Masons, their wives, daughters, sisters and mothers.

ORIENT LODGE, A. F. A. M., of the South Parish. On February 4, 1861, Joseph Day, Josiah W. Talbot, Thomas P. Jordan, C. E. Davidson, Eben M. Gay, Jacob S. Woodman, a company of interested Masons, met in the Village Hall building to arrange for the organization of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. A charter, dating from February 22, 1861, was granted by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts. The Lodge purchased

the Village Hall property in 1868 where for many years it held its meetings. The following Worshipful Masters served previous to the separation of the town in 1871: J. Warren Talbot, Warren H. Billings, J. Edward Everett, William H. Gay, and George L. Rhodes.

ODD FELLOWS. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is an international secret, fraternal, beneficiary society with headquarters in the United States. The society is based upon definitely expressed obligations to care systematically, financially and otherwise for sick, distressed and dependent members and their families. The American Independent Order of Odd Fellowship far outstrips in number all other similar societies. It is today one of the largest secret societies in the world where its women members, known as Daughters of Rebecca, are taken into account. The Dedham Independent Order of Odd Fellows* was instituted as Samuel Dexter Lodge, No. 232, September 24, 1895, with ten charter members of whom the following were the elected officers: John R. Todd, Noble Grand; Herbert A. Towle, Vice Grand; Charles W. Coburn, Recording Secretary; Benjamin Rose, Financial Secretary; and Albert Steinert, Treasurer. Wildey Rebekah Lodge, No. 193, was instituted in Dedham, February 14, 1919, with twelve charter members.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS. A fraternal, benevolent society founded in New Haven, Connecticut in February, 1882. Its purpose is to render pecuniary aid to its members and their beneficiaries, to assist its sick and disabled members and to promote mutual social and intellectual intercourse. It is governed by a supreme council, the members of which are elected by the various state councils. Dedham Council, No. 234, was instituted on Thanksgiving night, November 25, 1897 with forty-five charter members. The following constituted the first board of officers: Grand Knight, Charles H. Shriver; Deputy Grand Knight, Luke C. McGuinness; Chancellor, John F. Riley; Financial Secretary, William N. Durkee; Recording Secretary, Thomas G. Connors; Warden, Louis Jacobus; Chaplain, Rev. Charles P. Heany; Advocate, Luke C. McGuinness; Lecturer, John F. Riley; Inside Guard, John H. Sullivan; Outside Guard, John P. Kelley.

* A lodge of Odd Fellows was early organized in Dedham and a Hall erected on Church Street, but the order did not flourish and its charter was given up.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. Patrons of Husbandry, popularly called the "Grange," is a secret organization of farmers founded in Washington, D. C., December 4, 1867. At the suggestion of Miss Carrie A. Hall, a Boston school teacher, women were admitted on equality with men, a feature novel at that time but which has had much to do with the rapid growth of the order. Through the years the Grange has put upon the statute books much important legislation including rural free delivery and parcel post and the Interstate Commerce Act. Dedham Grange was organized December 15, 1913, with 143 members. The following was the first board of officers: Samuel H. Capen, master; George C. Ingraham, overseer; Dr. Walter H. Young, lecturer; Thomas J. Brennan, steward; J. Raphael McCoole, assistant steward; Henry Bingham, chaplain; Henry S. Humphrey, treasurer; Erastus Worthington, secretary; Abbie E. Hebblethwaite, gate keeper; Mrs. Lizzie H. Dunbar, ceres; Mrs. Mary C. Doggett, pomona; Mrs. Mary C. Shatswell, flora; Mrs. L. C. Conant, lady assistant steward; Executive Committee, Dr. Edward Knobel, Lombard Williams, Edward L. Burdakin.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. An American patriotic society organized in Decatur, Illinois, April 6, 1866. The principal object of the order is to maintain and strengthen the fraternal feeling which binds together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the Rebellion; to perpetuate the memories and history of those who have died and to lend assistance to the needy and their widows and orphans. The society admits to membership any soldier of the United States army, navy or marine corps who served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, and was honorably discharged. The Charles W. Carroll Post was organized May 26, 1871 with the following officers: Thomas Sherwin, Commander; Charles B. Dexter, Sr. Vice Commander; George M. Farrington, Jr. Vice Commander; Amasa Guild, Adjutant; Cornelius A. Taft, Quartermaster; John W. Chase, M. D. Surgeon; Charles E. Lewis, Chaplain; William Chickering, Jr., Officer-of-the-Day; Charles W. Blenus, Officer-of-the-Guard; E. A. Everett, Sergeant Major; Samuel H. Cox, Quartermaster Sergeant. The total membership of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post 144, has been 178, of whom only one member, namely Commander John E. Bronson, survives.

SONS OF VETERANS. The Sons of Veterans is a patriotic society organized in Philadelphia September 29, 1879. It admits to membership lineal descendants of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the Civil War. General Stephen M. Weld Camp, No. 75, Sons of Veterans of Dedham, was organized April 25, 1887, and bears the name of an honored and respected citizen of Dedham. The camp numbered from the first some of the old and prominent families of Dedham. The camp rendered for some years a signal service as aids to the Charles W. Carroll Post, G. A. R. in its patriotic duties and service. The Dedham Camp, S. O. V., not only met for military drill but its balls and minstrel shows are pleasantly remembered. There being no seeming demand for its activities the camp disbanded October 10, 1904.

AMERICAN WAR MOTHERS. This is the oldest of the World War organizations, having been organized in 1917. The work of the Society is carried on with unrelenting vigor by four chapters in Massachusetts. Several Dedham mothers belong to the Boston Chapter. The welfare activities of the organization are many and varied, including not only assistance, financial and friendly, for disabled veterans and their children, but for their mothers, those "forgotten women" often in dire need. The flag of the American War Mothers now flies on the Capitol at Washington beneath Old Glory on every Armistice Day, the only flag thus honored in the country.

THE AMERICAN LEGION. The American Legion had its origin in France. A Paris caucus held in March, 1919 was attended by delegates representing the two million American soldiers in France. There were two million others who never got across. The men in America were animated by the same patriotism and so it was decided by the Paris caucus to organize in America. The second organization culminated in the St. Louis Convention in May, 1919. Membership was offered to any one who had worn the uniform of the United States at any time or place during the World War. The constitution adopted at the Minneapolis Convention defines its purposes as follows: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our

association in the World War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and goodwill on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness. The American Legion Post, No. 18, of Dedham, was organized in Memorial Hall June 5, 1919 with the following officers: Robert St. B. Boyd, Commander; Lawrence V. Brindley, Vice Commander; James E. Gould, Adjutant; William T. Crawford, Financial Officer; Henry W. Vogel, Historian; Fernald Hutchins, Chaplain.

The Post was chartered with 274 members. The Legion is housed on the beautiful estate of the late Charles B. Shaw and known for many years as the "Boys Home."* The house was acquired through a gift of \$35,000 given in memory of Henry B. Endicott "who gave unstintedly of his time, energy and resources in wartime service to the Nation." This gift was made by his family in furtherance of his service to the community and the ex-service men.

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY. The American Legion Auxiliary was established at the first national convention of the American Legion at Minneapolis in November, 1919. It was organized as an auxiliary or helper to the Legion to carry forward its public policies and in addition to serve in the scope of women's activities. Membership in the American Legion Auxiliary is limited to the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of members of the American Legion or of service men who died in the line of duty during the World War and to those women who, of their own right, are eligible to membership in the American Legion. The American Legion Auxiliary to the Dedham Post, No. 18, was organized in March, 1920, from an organization which was known as the Dedham Service Star Legion. The principal activities of

* During the year 1934 there were two new juvenile organizations born in Dedham, along the same lines as the old order of Sons of Veterans. The "Sons of the American Legion" sponsored by the Dedham Post, No. 18, A. L., and the "Sons of the Veterans of Foreign Wars" sponsored by the U. S. S. Jacob Jones Post, No. 2017, V. F. W. The main motive that brought about these two juvenile organizations was to combat the serious menace of radicalism that was sweeping the country, even getting into the public schools, in some districts of our nation; and to teach the youth of our nation true patriotism, and to uphold the laws of the country for which their fathers fought.

the auxiliary are along the lines of rehabilitation, child welfare and Americanism.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS. The Society of "Veterans of Foreign Wars" was created through the amalgamation of several societies which had been formed in Ohio, Colorado and Pennsylvania. In 1913, at Denver, Colorado, the societies of Ohio and Pennsylvania united with the "Army of the Philippines" in a single organization to be known as the "Veterans of Foreign Wars." The objects of the association are fraternal, patriotic, historical and educational; to preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members; to assist worthy comrades to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead, and to assist their widows and orphans, to maintain true allegiance to the government of the United States of America, fidelity to its constitution and laws, and to foster true patriotism. To maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; to preserve and defend the United States from all her enemies, whomsoever.

The U.S.S. JACOB JONES Post No. 2017, Veterans of Foreign Wars, was organized in Memorial Hall on Sunday afternoon, February 22, 1931, with sixty-seven charter members. The following officers were elected and installed: John F. Dervan, Commander; Martin Brennan, Sr. Vice Commander; Edwin S. Pierce, Jr. Vice Commander; Frank Newton, Quartermaster; Robert J. Fraser, Adjutant; Harold N. Baker, Chaplain; Frederick Schortman, Judge Advocate; James O'Brien, Officer-of-the-Day; Joseph O'Brien, Surgeon; John Kennedy, Historian; Frank J. Hassey, Guard; Fred A. Beake, Sentinel; Aureolis Bodi, Color Bearer; James O'Brien, Color Guard; William Borosavage, Standard Bearer; Jack McLean, Standard Guard; Walter Leavitt, Trustee; William H. O'Neil, Trustee; Stephen Ferris, Trustee.

The U.S.S. JACOB JONES Post thus commenced its fraternal, patriotic and educational work in Dedham. The Post was named for the destroyer "U.S.S. JACOB JONES,"* the first naval vessel sunk in the World War. This destroyer was named in memory of Captain Jacob Jones of the United States Navy, whose service was conspicuous for bravery in the War of 1812 and in the

* For the History of this vessel and a description of the sinking of same, refer to Seaver's History of the U. S. S. Jacob Jones Post No. 2017, V. F. W. on file at the Dedham Historical Society.

Mediterranean Sea operating against the Algerians. The Post is housed in a former portable school house, which was moved by the members of the post from Readville Manor and placed on leased land on Eastern Avenue. With untiring effort the Post* has made its quarters attractive and convenient for its purpose and a credit to the town.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS AUXILIARY. A committee of the Post, especially delegated to form a woman's auxiliary, met with a company of ladies in Memorial Hall on September 14, 1932 and formed the "Ladies Auxiliary to the U.S. Jacob Jones Post No. 2017," Veterans of Foreign Wars. On October 19, 1932 in Memorial Hall the Auxiliary was officially instituted.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR. This organization, more commonly known as the "D. A. V.," was organized in Cincinnati, Ohio, in March, 1920. It is the only organization with a membership composed entirely of wounded, gassed or disabled soldiers, sailors and marines, and also women, who served the colors in 1917 and 1918. From Cincinnati this organization has spread to 45 states throughout the Union. On July 16, 1934, the National organizer, William J. Dodd, organized a local chapter in Dedham, which is known as the CHARLES RIVER CHAPTER NO. 54, D. A. V. The following officers were elected: Thomas A. Morris, Commander; Melvin J. Weschrob, Sr. Vice Commander; John H. Hines, Jr. Vice Commander; John Browne, Treasurer; John W. Fay, Chaplain; James H. O'Brien, Officer-of-the-Day; State Executive Committee Member, Thomas A. Morris.

GOOD TEMPLERS. Soon after the close of the Civil War a lodge of Good Templers was organized in East Dedham which at first met in Mechanics Hall over Tapley's Grocery Store. The membership included both men and women, young and old. The members pledged themselves to abstain forever from the use of intoxicating beverages. Holding a glass of water each candidate mutually pledged himself, as he drank the water, to a lifelong fidelity to the cause. A member, now 86 years old, proudly pro-

* It should be recorded that several members of the Post have received special honors from the War Department in having the "Purple Heart Medal" conferred upon them, a military decoration given to commemorate the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth. This medal is awarded to veterans for bravery, wounded in action, and cited in orders for meritorious service.

claims, that after a lapse of 65 years, he has never broken the sacred pledge he took in his membership.

DEDHAM BOAT HOUSE. The first Boat House of the Dedham Club was located at the foot of the hill below William Bulard's house. It was an old square structure of rough unpainted boards with a flat roof covered with tar and gravel. The house held the shells and rowboats, the latter in the water under the platform and the "aristocrats" of the river on wood supports above the platform. Two boats are especially recalled, the Bell boat and the Whale boat. The Whale boat was a big lumbering craft with heavy oars which belonged to the Cobb brothers. Miss Mary Hodges, a popular teacher, owned the Water Lily in which she often took her favorite pupils out for an early morning row on the river. In their season Miss Hodges often gathered two hundred lilies in a morning row which she distributed among the sick and her many personal friends. On the creek which leads from Wigwam Pond to Charles River there was a boat moored for public service bearing a placard that it was for rent at 12 cents per hour, application to be made at the office of the Phoenix House.

The Dedham Boat Club was organized in 1874. John D. Cobb was chosen President, John F. Wakefield, Secretary, and Charles E. Conant, Captain. The object of the Club was the building and maintenance of a boat house, the encouragement of boating and the promoting of physical culture through athletic exercise. The entrance fee was \$25.00 and the membership was limited to forty members.

The Club without delay proceeded with the erection of a boat house to take the place of the old boat house at the town landing place at the Ames Street bridge. The boat house was completed in February, 1875, at a cost of \$3,046.79. The Dedham Boat Club was the life of the town for many years. On Monday, July 5, 1875, the Club gave its first regatta at Cow Island pond. It proved a great success and was witnessed by hundreds of spectators. Five prizes were given, all consisting of silver cups. The Fourth of July regattas were kept up for many years, the Club furnishing the only amusement on that day.

The Boat Club held a Bazaar in Memorial Hall in 1883. The success of the Bazaar seemed to be the especial pride of the citizens of Dedham. A Carnival of Nations was given on January

15, 1884—a fancy dress ball—which was the event of the season. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags of many nations with music by a German band. The celebration of the Club on the Fourth of July, 1884, was of great interest and like previous celebrations was witnessed by a vast throng of people. There was a parade with a brass band, athletic sports, balloon ascension, boat race and fireworks. The boat house was burned in 1882 but was rebuilt and enlarged in 1896.

At a largely attended meeting of the stockholders of the Dedham Boat Club held on October 29, 1934, it was unanimously voted to liquidate and dissolve the club and remove the boat house. It was further voted to give the land on which the boat house stands, about one hundred and seventy-five feet frontage on Charles River, to the Dedham Historical Society. The boat house was removed in May, 1935. Thus has passed an institution which had been in active operation for more than sixty years. A half century ago it was the leading social organization of Dedham and included in its membership some of the most prominent young men of the town. Among its many good works was the leasing for twenty-seven years of the "Up River Grounds" located beyond the "cut" for the exclusive use of members and leasees of the boat house; policing the same and changing what used to be one of the worst spots on the river to one of the most beautiful.

A thirty-five ton boulder, which has been a well known landmark in Dedham for centuries, has been placed on the site of the boat house. A bronze tablet is mounted on the boulder giving a perfect facsimile of the boat house and carries the following inscription:

FOUNDED APRIL 25, 1874
"FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTING THE
BOATING INTERESTS OF THE TOWN."
INCORPORATED OCTOBER 29, 1874
FIRST BOATHOUSE BUILT ON THE
AMES STREET SITE IN 1875
DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING IN JULY, 1882
SECOND BOATHOUSE BUILT ON THIS SITE
IN 1883 * * ENLARGED IN 1888 AND 1902
TORN DOWN IN MAY, 1935
THE LAND ON WHICH THE BOATHOUSE STOOD
GIVEN TO THE DEDHAM HISTORICAL SOCIETY
MAY 1, 1935
LIQUIDATED WITH HONOR ON THE SIXTIETH
ANNIVERSARY OF ITS INCORPORATION
OCTOBER 29, 1934

The citizens of Dedham are indebted for this acquisition to the continued effort of Edward V. Cormerais, for many years the efficient treasurer of the Dedham Boat Club.

THE BICYCLE CLUB. The Boston Bicycle Club, the first wheeling organization in America, was formed February 11, 1878 and made its first run in March of the same year. The evolution of the bicycle, "The Wheel Around the Hub," which was organized in 1880, must not be forgotten. Only by the founding of bicycle clubs and by their organized effort was the good roads movement set on foot.

Scribner's Magazine, in 1880, fathered and financed the first over night cycling outing event in America, when forty men assembled in Roxbury and started on a two day's trip. All rode high wheels with solid rubber tires, there were none of the safety type with pneumatic tires at that time. They rode to Dedham, where they saw the Fairbanks House, and then on to Milton and Sharon, covering a distance of 35 miles the first day. They dined and passed the night at the Massapoag House, Sharon. For a period of 11 years from the first ride "The Wheel Around the Hub" was a pleasant outing and the riders were welcome guests in Dedham.

The "safety" bicycle which made its appearance in 1888 was of tremendous importance to women. It did not take long to devise a safety bicycle for women when the new type appeared. For the protection of long skirts a wire-net mesh was provided to make sure that the skirts could not get entangled in the chain. Soon after 1888 many women were seen riding bicycles on Dedham streets.

DEDHAM POLO CLUB. This club was formed in 1887 with Samuel D. Warren, Herbert Maynard, Frederic J. Stimson, Percival Lowell and William F. Weld as charter members. Although the membership was limited to twenty-four, yet the club has included many members who have filled important places in the world. Over the fireplace in the dining room hung the club coat-of-arms in colors of red, green and gold. The design was by Mr. Frederic J. Stimson, and showed a quartered field with crossed mallets and balls, a snorting pony, and a recumbent player in the quarterings. The club motto, "Tombe mais Remonte," was inscribed on the face of the shield. The first polo game in Massa-

chusetts was played in Dedham in 1887. The members at first leased the rooms in the westerly part of the High Street club house. In 1894 the club completed the purchase of the building and the grounds. The first play was on the Nickerson Meadow and this ground served for some three years, until the Rodman field opposite the old club house was procured. In 1891 Mr. Samuel Warren opened to the club a beautiful new polo field on his estate, Karlstein, bordering the Charles River. The location was ideal and the grounds all that could be wished—ideal not alone for the teams that fought out many a game on its greens but from the point of view of the village folk who could view the games both from the field and from the river—in the latter case resting off shore in their canoes. For sixteen years polo playing went on at Karlstein, many visiting teams trying out its fine turf. Here Harvard College teams came to practise for several years. Leading matches with the “yellow shirted players bending low over their mounts” never lacked an audience, and have often been witnessed by thousands of spectators, many of whom had an appreciation of the game. In 1904 the Dedham Polo Club joined the United States Polo Association and were active away from home playing at Meadow Brook, Myopia, Rumford, Saratoga, Narragansett Pier and Brooklyn, winning a majority of these matches. In 1900 the first team of Messrs. Allen Forbes, E. M. Weld, W. H. Goodwin and Joshua Crane, Jr., won at Brooklyn, New York, in the presence of an enormous crowd, the Senior Championship of the United States. Besides holding annual horse shows in Dedham, the Club, each year, sent entries to the larger Horse Shows. At one New York Show, Dedham sent on three ponies and carried off all the prizes for polo ponies that year—a great event for Dedham. The game today is kept alive largely through the unselfish interest and enthusiasm of B. Nason Hamlin and W. Cameron Forbes, who bring out young new players in their determination to continue Dedham’s unbroken years of polo.

NORFOLK HUNT CLUB. This Club was organized and hounds purchased in 1885 with Joseph Balch of Dedham, Master. A seventy-five acre farm on Center Street in Dover which had been used as an “Experimental School” under Dr. Fernald was purchased in 1891. A Club House, kennels and other buildings were erected and this beautiful estate became the home of the

Norfolk Hunt Club. The annual reception given to the farmers over whose acres the hounds ran was an event to which they looked forward with pleasant anticipation for many years.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE. This League was founded in Boston by Mrs. Huntington Smith in 1899. Going about the streets in the poorer sections of the city, Mrs. Smith saw so many sick, deserted, unwanted animals wandering the streets, and feeling it would harden children's hearts to see such sights daily, and being obliged to pass by on the other side because of a lack of a shelter, Mrs. Smith interested herself in the matter with the result that the Animal Rescue League of Boston was established with a membership of one hundred and ten. In 1907 property was purchased on Pine Street, Dedham, and a Branch of the League established for the care of poor, worn-out horses, a humane work which has continued through the years.

ATHLETIC SPORTS. Franklin Square, the very attractive spot of green in the midst of the town has been the scene of many ball games in the past. However, as the game developed, larger fields were required. Sixty-five years ago the boys had a baseball club which was known as the "Winthrops" who played on a pasture lot beyond Mr. White's house on East Street. Ball playing was frequently enjoyed upon the fields of owners who were willing to allow public use to be made of such land. A record is here given of a game that took place at a time when the ball was thrown at the runner between the bases to put him out. The score is here appended—that the present generation may know what a real ball game was like in the early days of the game. Thayer 4 runs, 2 outs; Kelley 4 runs, 1 out; Hurley 3 runs, 3 outs; D. Rafferty 5 runs, 1 out; B. Coleman 5 runs, 1 out; T. Rafferty 4 runs, 2 outs; 6 innings. Masks were not invented then, so a cap pulled well down over the eyes had to do duty for a mask.

VELOCIPEDES. When the velocipede excitement struck Dedham, a little room in the Masonic Hall Building was hired and became a velocipede rink, where the youth of the town tried to ride these new wracking contraptions whose wheels had only an iron tire and every jounce was very distinctly felt up the spine of the victim who assayed to learn the thing. Later Temperance Hall became a velocipede rink and here many leading citizens

rode round and round to the music of a piano and cornet; later roller skates took the place of the velocipede.

ITALIAN ORGANIZATIONS. The first Society was organized July 10, 1905 under the name of Principe Piedmonte, its object being to benefit the sick and establish a death fund of \$200.00 among its members. The following are recorded as members of this Society: Luigi Porazzo, Pres., Michele A. Massarelli, Domenico Mazzoca, Pasquale DiMarzo, Celestino Coccia, Onofrio Campanelli, Cosimo Salemmme, Michele Colombo, Celestine DiStaula, Giovanni Nolfi, Nicola DiPietro, and Antonio Colombo. After six months the Society disbanded because of the death of its president—Luigi Porazzo. On August 13, 1915 the Society was reorganized largely through the efforts of Ralph Nolfi who was chosen its President. The Dedham Italian Societies July 16, 1920 joined the National organization known as the "Sons of Italy in America." This was made possible through the efforts of Joseph Carpino, Carlo Civita, and Joseph Iadonisi. The order is non-sectarian, non-partisan. Its members, however, swear to uphold the Constitution and laws of the United States, to respect the duly constituted authorities and to support patriotic institutions and ideals.

THE DEDHAM BOYS JUNIOR LODGE NO. 48 was organized under the Lodge motto: Liberty-Equality-Fraternity, October 12, 1933 with the following charter members: Michael Cocci, James Barbuto, and John Capozzi. Louis Cieri was appointed Supervisor and Michael Araby as Assistant Supervisor.

The Junior Division of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of the Order of the Sons of Italy in America was created that the children of Italian ancestry may become better acquainted with the ideals of their forefathers and so that they, who are the men and women of tomorrow, may carry on with credit to the race, from which they derive their origin, and at the same time become good American Citizens.

THE FLORENTINE CLUB. This club was organized under the motto "Sempre Avante" (always leading forward) on Monday evening, October 1, 1934 by women of Italian ancestry living in Dedham. The purposes of the club are social, civic, and charitable. The social life of the young people will have special attention, and

in charitable work, needy Italian residents will have first attention. In its civic work it will endeavor to interest its members in the conduct of governments. The following constitute the first board of officers: President, Miss Carmela DeFalco; Vice-president, Miss Esther Mucciaccio; Treasurer, Mrs. Angela Calleo; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Teresa DeBenedictis; Recording Secretary, Miss Louise Campagne.

CHAPTER XXII

THE PROFESSIONS

THE first doctor was Henry Deengain, who signed the Dedham Covenant September 10, 1636 and had an early house here. He is also found in Watertown, Boston and Roxbury. He probably made his later home in Roxbury where he died December 8, 1645. In his will made December 8, 1645, he gave to the school at Dedham "£3 to be paid out of his house and lands there."

In the absence of a doctor the Rev. John Allin not only visited the sick, but probably gave advice in illness as in most early communities the minister was the only doctor the people had. For many years women exclusively superintended the birth of children. Doctors did not practise obstetrics during the first century and a half. The remedies first used in sickness were the simples carried by Joshua Fisher, the village inn keeper.

The second physician was Dr. William Avery, who in 1680, donated £60, for the support of a Latin School in Dedham. He removed to Boston. His practise in accordance with the times was probably "ridiculous and distressing." We of the 20th century who have at our command, physicians and surgeons, who by education and training have the best scientific knowledge, with skill in its administration, cannot realize the conditions which existed in the early settlement of Dedham. Doctors had no knowledge of anatomy or physiology, their practise consisted of a mixture of superstition, philosophy and astrology. The remedies used were often revolting. Governor Winthrop's favorite remedy for the plague, small pox, all sorts of fever, poison, either by way of prevention or after infection was as follows: In the month of March take live toads, as many as you will, put them into an earthen pot so it will be half full, cover it over with a broad tile, or iron plate, then overwhelm the pot, put charcoal around it, and in the open air set it on fire and let it burn out and extinguish itself. When it is cold take out the toads and in an iron mortar pound them very well until they become a black powder. Of this give a dram, and let the patient sweat. For prevention half a

dram will suffice. Moderate the dose according to the strength of the patient.

The founders of Dedham were subject to the diseases common to New England, coughs, colds, lung fever (pneumonia), slow fever, measles, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, dysentery, scurvy and small pox.* Tuberculosis soon developed in the New England climate. In coming to the new World the pioneer settlers did not wholly desert the customs in which they had been brought up. To them God was constantly and directly supervising the affairs of men. They connected every calamity with their present sin. So fast days proclaimed by ecclesiastical or civil authority were common in Dedham for many years. As late as the ministry of the Rev. Jason Haven fast days were observed on account of his sickness. August 29, 1775 was a "Parish Fast on account of the mortal dysentery." Dr. Ames' Diary contains many records relative to prevailing diseases. During the prevalence of small pox in 1776, a Public Fast was held on August 1st.

Some of the diseases mentioned above, especially small pox and typhoid fever, through preventative medicine have been largely wiped out in our present civilization. Small pox for centuries was a terrible scourge. At the period when Dedham settlers left England hardly an adult person was seen or heard of, who had not had small pox. After the introduction of inoculation in England, in 1717, it made rapid progress. People preferred to have a doctor deliberately give them a mild form of the disease as a protection against a severe attack. In 1731 a law was passed in Massachusetts to prevent persons concealing small pox and requiring a red cloth to be hung out in all infected places.

Inoculation of small pox was introduced into America during the small pox epidemic** in Boston in 1721, through the efforts of the Rev. Cotton Mather and Dr. Boylston although some opposed it because it "interfered with God's plan." The city then had a population of eleven thousand, there were five thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine small pox victims during the epidemic, of whom eight hundred and ninety-four died, a proportion of about one to seven. Dr. Nathaniel Ames of Dedham was an ardent advocate of inoculation and was himself inoculated in

* Eight died of small pox in 1776; and 8 of dysentery in 1795.

** The Selectmen declined to call a special town meeting on November 27, 1721, because of the small pox and the fear of further suffering from the disease.

1764. Small pox was epidemic in Dedham in the summer and fall of 1776. On July 7, Dr. Ames was licensed by the Selectmen to inoculate for small pox. On July 8 he went to Boston and procured "variolas matter" and on the same day commenced the practise of inoculation which he continued for many months. Among those whom he inoculated were his brother Fisher—the statesman, and many prominent citizens including several physicians and hosts of people from within and out of the state. On July 26th the Selectmen established a hospital which was in charge of Dr. Ames. By September patients were coming by the coach load from Providence, where it is presumed inoculation was not practised as Dr. Ames agreed on September 23, 1777 to open a hospital at Narragansett. Among his patients was a daughter of Governor Sessions of Rhode Island. Many citizens of Dedham died from the disease* including Ebenezer Battle and Samuel Shuttleworth. On September 3rd the Court then in session suspended the hospital and eight days later licensed the houses of Fisher, Colburn and Battle for the practise of inoculation. Dr. Ames immediately turned to Needham for the location of a hospital, but seems to have failed to get the approval of the authorities. As there was a constant arrival of patients by the coach load from Rhode Island, and some even from Connecticut, it is presumed that the inhabitants found the presence of a hospital objectionable. On February 14, a committee of the town waited on Dr. Ames and requested him "to cease the practice of inoculation." Small pox was prevalent in Dedham in 1792 and the town again licensed inoculation. Dr. Ames records, "Six houses of small pox patients to visit daily is so fatiguing that I cannot turn out to my women patients at night."

In 1796 Dr. Jenner of England discovered vaccination, which soon entirely took the place of inoculation. Vaccination was first made known in America by Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse of Cambridge, one of the early officers of the Marine Hospital Service. He obtained some vaccine virus from England and vaccinated his

* Doctor John D. Fisher of Dedham while visiting those who had the small pox and varioloid diseases at Paris, procured a French artist to execute paintings at the bedside of the patients under his immediate care, to illustrate the appearance of these diseases in all their stages. He engaged to furnish physicians with a copy of the paintings, by publishing a series of engravings made from the original paintings. The most eminent physicians recommended this work as most needed and of great usefulness to practitioners; a service which reflected great credit to so young a man as Dr. Fisher.

own son on July 8, 1800, thus performing the operation in this country for the first time. Vaccination spread rapidly in America. Dr. Ames was an early follower of Dr. Waterhouse. On October 19, 1800, only one hundred and three days after the first vaccination in America, Dr. Ames vaccinated L. Parsons and Samuel Gay "with kinpox which," as he records, "in six days works like small pox, headache, soreness of axilla, inflamed arm, etc., etc., prevents taking small pox. I have full faith." On October 31, 1800, he wrote, "The people are yet infidels in the blessing of cow pox or kine pox. They cannot yet realize the security against small pox." When Dr. Jeremy Stimson settled in Dedham in 1807, he advertised that he would inoculate for the cow pox and that he had "fresh and good matter." Physicians took the virus, on the point of quills, from the arms of healthy children.

Epidemics of influenza prevailed throughout the colonies at various times from which Dedham was not exempt. In 1747 influenza raged and again in 1761 and 1781. It was soon observed to leave a tendency to the development of pulmonary consumption. One of the great causes of the spread of disease were flies and mosquitoes with which the inhabitants had to contend. No one dreamed of these as highly dangerous carriers of infection. Our present method of preventing the spread of typhoid, and the group of fevers which flourish in the summer and fall, depends upon our knowledge of the bacterial origin of these diseases. There were few bath tubs in Dedham families before the period of the Civil War. Bathing during the winter months as late as 1850 was thought actually dangerous.

Dr. Nathaniel Ames, senior, is the third doctor of whom we have knowledge. He was born in Bridgewater in 1708 and settled in Dedham in 1732. He married Mary Fisher, a granddaughter of Joshua Fisher, who inherited the tavern property which was afterwards known as the Ames Tavern. Dr. Ames probably gained his medical knowledge through a preceptor as was the custom of the times. His practise was largely in bleeding and purging. The distinguished Dr. Rush wrote that "the higher grades of fevers depend upon the morbid and excessive action of the blood vessels. The effect of blood-letting is as immediate and natural in removing fever as the abstraction of a particle of sand is, to cure an inflammation of the eye, when it arises from that cause."

Dr. Ames was a man of acute and active mind and in connection with his practise was the author of Ames Almanacs which he published for forty years. He had high standing as an almanac-maker and had the honor of a call from Benjamin Franklin, on October 12, 1763.

Dr. John Sprague who graduated from Harvard in 1737 was a Dedham physician and had the distinction we are told of being one of the nine graduates of Harvard to become physicians previous to 1750. He was in practise here in 1792.

Dr. Nathaniel Ames, junior, succeeded his father in the practise of medicine and was a successful physician for more than a half century. He united school teaching with his early practise and later was the clerk of Dedham Courts. Dr. Ames graduated at Harvard in 1761, and his course probably included some instruction in medicine. He commenced his practise as a physician August 17, 1761 with the following entry in his diary "Began the Practice Phy. by bleeding a Taylor in the Foot." Although physicians in his day knew nothing of urine analysis or of blood examination and many other things common in the practise of today, yet, he recognized the fact that the practise of medicine was something more than the giving of drugs. He wrote in 1764, "If the Art of Physick consisted in the knowledge only of medicines & their virtues then any Apothecary would be the best Physician." In Dr. Ames day temperature was not recognized unless severe. The physician judged a patient's condition by feeling of the pulse. While most of the medicines given were harmless in their nature, they were extremely violent in their action. Dr. Ames probably knew little of the structural changes produced by disease and nothing at all in regard to the chemical and functional alterations resulting from disease. He was out-spoken against quacks and with other physicians took steps to promote regular practise. February 11, 1766 he records: "Dr. Lincoln called to apologize for stooping so low as to practise with a certain quack named Ephraim Ware who came as soon as my Father dyed & endeavored to succeed him in ye practise of Phys^k in Dedham." Dr. Ames was sensitive to criticism. In 1766 he wrote: What a Stock of Patience need I have, calmly to hear the false & slanderous Report of having put a little Hyberniam into a Salivation in a Pleurisy not being able to draw off any blood in V. S. altho she bled 3 times as freely

as I desire any Person to in the same circumstances. Dr. Ames built and occupied the house now owned by the First Church of Christ Scientist on High Street in 1772. The late Erastus Worthington said of Dr. Ames: He was a man of uncommon acuteness as an observer, a student of varied tastes, fond of investigation, especially in scientific matters, of a quaint humor, strong in his prejudices and altogether a man of great originality and force. Dr. Ames died July 22, 1822, at the age of 81. The practise of medicine in Dr. Ames' day was not a remunerative profession. November 22, 1779 he made an entertainment and got in return eighteen loads of wood in which ten engaged in cutting. In the feast the following supplies were used, one sheep, three geese, four fowls, three quarts of rum, with beer and cider. As the years went by the profession had an increasing number of competitors including, in the early years of 1800, three or four physicians.

Dr. Jeremy Stimson practised his profession here during a period of more than sixty years. He was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where his father was an esteemed physician. Dr. Stimson graduated at Harvard College in 1804 and doubtless studied the theory of medicine with his father. The degree of doctor of medicine was not conferred by Harvard until 1811. Dr. Stimson did not therefore receive his degree in course, but the honorary degree of M. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard College in 1852. He was a leading and successful practitioner in Dedham and vicinity during the term usually allotted to two generations of men. He was esteemed in his profession as a physician of excellent attainments, skillful and of sound judgment, qualities which brought him in frequent service in consultation. He was a man of kind heart and warm sympathies.

In 1852, when cholera raged in New York, with several hundred deaths, Dedham took early measure to prevent the spread of the disease in the town. At a meeting held on August 4, the citizens voted, "that it is the duty of each citizen and householder to see that his premises are thoroughly cleaned, and that they and each of them be requested to attend to that subject accordingly." Voted, that a committee of six be chosen to examine the premises of the citizens and house holders of this village, and such others in other parts of the town as they may think neces-

sary, with the consent of the occupants, and see that the foregoing vote be carried into effect so far as practicable.

Early in eighteen hundred Dr. Jesse Wheaton, a native of Dighton, was a practitioner in Dedham. He entered into business relations with George Dixon in the manufacture of proprietors medicines of which "Wheaton's Itch Ointment" was widely advertised. Dr. Wheaton later had a residence, office and drug store on Court street.

Dr. Elisha Thayer was born in Braintree, September 15, 1785. His father was a stone cutter by trade which occupation he followed for many years. Dr. Thayer remained at home working with his father until he attained his majority. It is said he hammered the steps of the Norfolk County Courthouse in the town where he afterwards practised as a physician. Dr. Thayer spent four years in studying for his profession with Dr. Jonathan Wales of Randolph. In 1815 Dr. Thayer having practised for several years in Vermont, settled in the South Parish and in 1819 removed to Dedham Village where he purchased the practise of Dr. Nathaniel Ames. He practised his profession until 1833 when he was appointed the Dedham postmaster by President Jackson. Dr. Thayer was fond of music and his descendants through two generations have distinguished themselves as musicians in Dedham. While in Randolph, he organized a band and has the distinction of being the first band master in Norfolk County.

Dr. Danforth P. Wight was born in Dedham, February 8, 1792. He graduated at Harvard in the class of 1815. After receiving medical training he spent some years in Maine, but subsequently practised his profession in Barnstable, Massachusetts. In 1842 Doctor Wight returned to Dedham where he continued to practise until 1864 when he returned to the home of his ancestors on High and Westfield streets. He was a man of extensive observations and always retained an interest in the current events of the times. In his profession Dr. Wight was judicious and attentive and his very presence was a panacea for imaginary ills. He compiled the genealogy of the descendants of Thomas Wight, one of the early Dedham proprietors.

Dr. Samuel S. Whitney, a native of Natick, took his medical degree at Harvard in 1838. Dr. Whitney is believed to have been the first Dedham practitioner to have received the degree of M. D.

Although at that time physicians knew little of pathology, physiology, biological chemistry and bacteriology in the modern sense yet they were successful physicians.* Dr. Whitney was a distinguished physician and surgeon and had an extensive practise. His lamented death occurred June 30, 1855 at the age of forty years.

CLAPBOARD TREES PARISH. Dr. Joseph Richards born February 25, 1701 graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1721. He was "eminent in his profession" and an active citizen of the parish. He was evidently in practise in 1731 as he was elected the first clerk of the parish at that time. Dr. Richards was a justice of the Peace, a colonel of the militia, and a representative to the General Court from 1744-1750. He died April 18, 1761 "leaving behind him a very amiable and honored name."

Dr. Francis Howe was the second and last resident physician of the parish. He was born in Framingham, September 26, 1787 and took up his profession in the Clapboard Trees Parish in June 1814. He was the beloved family physician and continued in active practise for forty-five years. He died May 18, 1859, an honored and useful member of the community.

SOUTH PARISH. Dr. Philip Draper of Dedham graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1780. He located in Dedham South Parish as a physician where he died March 21, 1817.

Dr. Elisha Thayer commenced the practise of medicine in the South Parish in 1815 and removed to Dedham Village in 1819. He was succeeded by Dr. John K. Briggs who had an office in what is now the Civic Associate building.

In 1846 Dr. David S. Fogg, who had spent the preceding year in the medical schools and hospitals in Philadelphia, settled in the South Parish. He was educated at Holmes' Plymouth Academy, and Dartmouth College. He studied medicine with Dr. Josiah Crosby of Manchester, New Hampshire and took his degree of M. D. at the Dartmouth Medical School in 1845. Dr. Fogg soon obtained an extensive practise in this and the surrounding towns which he maintained through many years. During the course of his practise he received repeated calls from almost every town in Norfolk County.

Dr. Carlos Marston was a practitioner in the South Parish,

* The clinical thermometer had no real place in practise before 1868.

but his sudden death cut off his brief career in the early sixties.

Dr. Francis M. Craigin settled in the South Parish in 1865. He was a graduate in homeopathy and practised that school of medicine having a large and extensive practise in the surrounding territory.

CATALOGUE* OF DEDHAM PHYSICIANS NOT PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| William A. Alcott | Bertha E. Ebbs | Mary A. Pearce |
| Henry F. Aton | Edward W. Finn | Wallace A. Porter |
| Francis L. Babcock | H. M. Grady | John W. Pratt |
| Harold L. Babcock | James A. Halsted | Frederick C. Robbins |
| Hollis G. Batchelder | George E. Hatton | Robert Sanderson |
| William E. Baxter | Clark W. Heath | George A. Southgate |
| Clarence J. Benson | Andrew H. Hodgdon | Robert W. Southgate |
| Lawrence M. Blanke | Oscar Howe | Ray W. Spalding |
| William M. Bullard | Walter C. Howe | William J. Taylor |
| Eben P. Burgess | Clarence M. Kelley | J. W. Tiede |
| John J. Carroll | Henry F. Mansfield | William G. Ware |
| John W. Chase | John P. Maynard** | W. B. Wood |
| Thomas W. Dike | Francis J. Moran | Arthur M. Worthington |
| Frederick P. Drew | J. P. Paine*** | Walter H. Young |

VETERINARIANS. Crieton C. Colburn, (West Dedham).
Edward Knobel.

DENTISTS. Dr. A. S. Dudley of the dental firm of Grandin, Dudley & Blake of Boston became a resident dentist in Dedham in 1847 and appears to have been the first dentist of the town. He tendered his service to the residents "in all varieties of his profession." Every operation was warranted from the filling of teeth to the manufacture and insertion of whole sets upon the atmos-

* Dr. Edward L. Holmes, a native of Dedham, graduated at Harvard in 1849 and took his degree of M. D. from Harvard Medical School in 1854. He was a distinguished oculist and lecturer and professor of the eye and ear in the Rush Medical College in Chicago.

** Dr. Maynard while a student in the Harvard Medical School was the discoverer of collodion, a preparation much used in the medical profession, also commercially today. Having the spirit of the true physician he did not patent his discovery but gave it freely to the medical profession to help humanity. He also wrote the formula for Maynard's ink, a well known and still popular writing fluid.

*** Dr. Paine was a homeopathic physician and practised his profession in Dedham in the early fifties, the first doctor of his school to practise here.

pheric principle with gums. Dr. Samuel Adams, who had practised dental surgery for twelve years in the West and South located in Dedham in 1854. He had an office on High street near the bank. Here the Dedham Library Association was located.

SOUTH PARISH. Dr. David S. Fogg, who united dentistry with his medical and surgical work was the first dentist in this Parish. He extended his practise to Canton where in 1849 he had an office three days each week. He advertised filling, extracting, pivot teeth and artificial sets. Dr. A. D. Hazeltine located in South Dedham as a dentist in 1870 where he practised his profession for several years. Other Dedham dentists are as follows:

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| H. A. Aronson | Joseph T. Finn | Edward C. Schmalz |
| John B. Bisbee | Ralph M. Fogg | Henry K. Shatswell |
| Frank F. Browne | George O. Gaymond | J. C. Skinner |
| James J. Burns | John F. Glancy | J. E. Sullivan |
| John A. Curley | Frederick E. Grant | Ezra F. Taft |
| Giles Dowling | Frank W. Musche | Morace J. Tierney |
| William G. Farnham | John F. Murray | W. F. Welch |
| | James Neales | |

LAWYERS. The Dedham spirit was Anti-Federalist, even in the beginnings of the government. As most lawyers were Federalists, they were held in disrespect in Dedham. In May, 1787, the town gave their representative in the General Court the following instructions: "The order of Lawyers:—We are not inattentive to the almost universally prevailing complaints against the practise of the order of lawyers; and many of us too sensibly feel the effects of their unreasonable and extravagant exactions; we think their practise pernicious and their mode unconstitutional. You will therefore endeavor that such regulations be introduced into our Courts of Law and that such restraints be laid on the order of lawyer, as that we may have recourse to the Laws and find our security and not our ruin in them. If upon a fair discussion and mature deliberation, such a measure should appear impracticable, you are to endeavor that the order of Lawyers be totally abolished; an alteration preferable to their continuing in their present mode."

In the early years of the Norfolk County Bar, there was great indignation felt against any one who had two offices. Lawyers

who attempted to run more than one office were censured at bar meetings in formal manner as the following vote taken in September 1805 shows: "Voted, unanimously, that the bar discountenances and will by no means sanction any gentleman of the profession having more than one office at any time in the same or different towns; and understanding that Perez Morton Esq., now has an office in Boston, and another in Dedham, further vote that the secretary of the bar furnish Mr. Morton with a copy of this vote, thereby requesting him to immediately relinquish and discontinue, both directly or indirectly, either one or the other of said offices. The secretary is desired, if the above request to Mr. Morton is not complied with, to make a communication on the subject to the Suffolk Bar."

Fisher Ames had a law office near the Court House which was later occupied by Theron Metcalf. Samuel Haven's office stood upon his grounds and was the first office occupied by Waldo Colburn. For the most part, however, the lawyers of the town occupied a long building on Ames street near High street with their signs conspicuously displayed. The following catalogue contains past and present lawyers of the town.

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Fisher Ames* | George F. Connors | William F. Hill |
| John W. Ames* | Harry I. Cummings | W. H. Hitchcock |
| Seth Ames* | Geo. Granville Darling | Arthur W. Hoe |
| Daniel Beard | John B. Durby | Fernald Hutchins |
| Frank E. Bradbury | Frédéric D. Ely* | Frank Hutchins |
| Jeremiah Brown | John P. Finn | Henry M. Hutchings |
| Frederick Breen | Artemus W. Gates | Joseph S. Kennedy |
| John R. Bullard | Wallace Gleason | John King* |
| John H. Burke, Jr. | Lawrence E. Green | Joseph H. Knight |
| Walter W. Chambers | Ben H. Greenhood | A. Ward Lamson |
| Jabez Chickering* | Harold C. Harris | Charles G. Mackintosh |
| Arthur Clark | Samuel T. Harris | William McCallum |
| Ira Cleveland* | Samuel Haven* | James F. McGowan |
| Jonathan H. Cobb* | Alfred E. Henderson | Horace Mann* |
| John D. Cobb | Edward V. Hickey | Theron Metcalf* |
| Waldo Colburn* | Don Gleason Hill | Joseph Morrill |
| A. Barr Comstock | Don Gleason Hill, Jr. | F. W. Murphy |

* For biographical sketches see, "Bench and Bar," History of Norfolk County, 1884.

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Clayton W. Nash | Robert H. O. Schulz | Thomas L. Wakefield |
| Harvey P. L. Partridge | Charles A. Shea | Winslow Warren |
| Russell G. Partridge | Alfred C. Smith | Charles Warren |
| Gardner Perry | Joseph H. Soliday | Alonzo B. Wentworth |
| Chester W. Pratt | Frederic J. Stimson | Ezra Wilkinson* |
| Chester R. Reed | Allen N. Swain | Whiting Willauer |
| John C. Rice | Horace Townsend* | George Fred Williams |
| James Richardson* | Elmo B. Taylor | Erastus Worthington |
| James P. Roberts | Winthrop Wade | J. W. Worthington |
| Ezra W. Sampson* | John L. Wakefield | |

AUTHORS. Dedham is not as prolific in authorship as some other New England towns, yet she is well represented in theology, mathematics, health, history, biography, fiction,** politics and especially in law.

John Allin was Dedham's first author. He published "A Defence of the Nine Positions." This book was highly commended by the Rev. John Cotton, the famous Boston minister. A copy of this book is in the Badlein Library, Oxford, England.

Alvan Lamson. The Church of the First Three Centuries, or notices of the lives and opinions of some of the Early Fathers with special reference to the Doctrine of the Trinity illustrating its later origin and gradual formation. (An edition of this work was published in London in 1875.)

William A. Alcott. Young Man's Guide. Young Woman's Guide. The Young Housekeeper. Library of Health. Moral Reform.

William Cogswell. "Assistant to Family Religion." "Theological Class Book" re-published in England. "A Catechism on the Doctrines and Duties of Religion."

Calvin Durfee. "Annals of William College" on which it is said he spent a quarter of a century.

Edmund Quincy. "Wensley and Other Stories." "The Haunted Adjutant and Other Stories." "Congressional Speeches of Josiah Quincy."

John Lathrop Motley. "Morton's Hope." "Merrymount." (These novels were probably written in Dedham.) "The Rise of

** Margaret Deland the distinguished author lived in Dedham for some years, having a residence on Sandy Valley Road.

the Dutch Republic." "The History of the United Netherlands." "Life and Death of John of Barneveld."

Frederic J. Stimson. Mr. Stimson is best known as the author of law books including American Statute Law (2 vols.), Stimson's Law Glossary, Handbook to the Labor Law of the United States, The American Constitution, Popular Law Making, The Western Way and American Democracy. His works of fiction appear under the pen name of J. S. of Dale and include Guerndale, The Crime of Henry Vane, The Sentimental Calendar, The Residuary Legatee, In the Three Zones, Pirate Gold, Mrs. Knollys and other stories, Jethro Bacon of Sandwich, King Noanett, First Harvests, Our Consul at Carlsruhe, In the Cure of Her Soul. My Story and My United States is his latest work.

George Willis Cooke, writer and lecturer on religious, social and literary subjects; author of Clapboard Trees Parish; Ralph Waldo Emerson, His Life, Writings and Philosophy; The Poets of Transcendentalism; George Eliot, a Critical Story of Her Writings and Philosophy; Poets and Problems, a critique of Tennyson, Ruskin and Browning. He wrote Unitarianism in America; The Social Evolution of Religion and contributed numerous articles to periodicals.

Charles Warren. The Harvard Law School and Early Legal Conditions in America; History of the American Bar; The Supreme Court in United States History, (awarded the highest Pulitzer Prize in 1923). The Supreme Court and Sovereign States; Congress the Constitution and the Supreme Court; The Making of the Constitution; Jacobin and Junto.

Jonathan H. Cobb. A Manual of the Mulberry Tree with Directions for the Culture of Silk. This work was an authority on the subject and was later republished by a Department of the United States Government.

ARTISTS*. **Alvan Fisher.** A renowned artist and portrait painter was a pupil of Gilbert Stuart. His studio was on a lot back of his residence on School Street (Sumner E. Brown House) facing Washington street. As a portrait painter he visited at one time the home of Henry Clay in Kentucky to fulfill a commission for painting the senator from life. He did much landscape paint-

* The following are numbered among Dedham artists.

ing in New England including Mt. Desert. The Dedham Memorial Hall has Stuart's Equestrian portrait of General Washington copied by Alvan Fisher.

Henry S. Talbot. An artist of whom the town has reason to be proud. In early life he learned the use of engraving tools and made many wood engravings which he printed himself. In later years he became a marine painter with hardly an object in view excepting the iridescent rolling waves for which he obtained an enviable reputation.

Philip Hale. Was an artist of eminent authority; a figure painter, critic and teacher. He studied at the school of the Boston Art Museum and at the Art Students League in New York, also at the Julian Academy and at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris. On his return from France he took a studio in Boston and accepted an appointment as a teacher in the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, a position which he held for more than thirty years with conspicuous success. His work as a figure painter received recognition in a steadily increasing degree as shown by the many awards and honors conferred upon him. Of the many exhibits held in Boston those at the Art Guild of Boston artists in 1916 and 1919 were most noteworthy. To the first of these exhibits the Corcoran Gallery in Washington lent the "Girl with Muff" which took the Harris Medal at the Institute of Chicago in 1914. "The Madonna of the Porcelain Tub" was also among the outstanding work shown. The exhibit of 1919 contained a group of uncommonly fine drawings in sanguine, silver point and pastel. Mrs. Philip Hale (Lillian W. Hale) is a talented portrait painter.*

Charles M. Cox. The exhibitions of Mr. Cox have enlisted much praise and great satisfaction to his many friends in Dedham. His collection has been painted during a long and busy life and represent many scenes, north, south, east and west which he has brought to the observer's eyes. Mr. Cox's paintings include gardens, landmarks, sea and landscape, shipping, and the summer woods. Many of his pictures bear the warm bright colors of the summer time, the season when he has painted most.

Louis K. Harlow. Devoted his talent to painting and etching. His dainty water colors adorn many homes. Numerous of his

* Dictionary of American Biographies.

etchings were lithographically reproduced by L. Prang & Company including the Old Missions in California. He etched the illustrations for Longfellow's "Day-break." In literature he was the composer of "The Worlds Best Hymns."

Theodore K. Slafter. In preparation for his work Mr. Slafter studied in Munich. His early contributions to the Dedham Historical Register of pen and ink drawing from photographs are recalled. The portrait of his father, Carlos Slafter, (for forty years the master of the Dedham High School,) which he exhibited in 1933 was greatly appreciated by those who had been his pupils.

Annie R. Slafter. (Mrs. Calvin Countryman). Her painting of the Old Fairbank's House—made many years ago—is highly prized by the owner—a picture worthy of adorning any public building in Dedham. Miss Slafter's crayon portrait of Miss Hannah Shuttleworth, made from a death-mask, hangs in the place of honor in the rooms of the Dedham Historical Society.

Elizabeth C. Fisher. (Mrs. Howard Clay). A pupil of Henri made many trips abroad for the purpose of study and painting. Of her many pictures painted in the old home town, the coasting scene on Federal Hill is especially remembered. In the library of her English home, a painting of a swan boat in the Boston Public Garden, is greatly appreciated by her many American visitors. Since living in England, she has had many exhibits in London where her paintings of flower sketches in English gardens are much admired.

Clara Perry. Has spent many years abroad in study and sketching. The Kitchen (Dining Room) of the Community House is adorned with many of her paintings. A portrait of Dr. Jeremy Stimson, the beloved physician, by Miss Perry, hangs upon the walls of the Dedham Historical Society.

Manley Butler for several years a student at the Boston Museum School of Fine Arts is our youngest artist. He has painted many landscapes in New England not neglecting scenes in his own community. His painting of the Allin Congregational Church, of which his father was the pastor, with the light falling through the trees is a delightful study and especially appreciated in Dedham.

Robert M. Bailey. A member of the Boston Art Club for fifty years and at the age of eighty-five is still painting.* He first ex-

* Deceased in 1936.

hibited at the Boston Art Club in 1876 and later exhibited in New York and Philadelphia in oil and water color. Mr. Bailey has been interested in architecture and has built many houses and school buildings.

Charles E. Mills has had a studio in Dedham for many years. He is a portrait and landscape artist. In preparation for his work, Mr. Mills spent several years in study under Frank Duveneck in Florence and Carolus Duran in Paris, and has since made trips abroad for study and observation. His most notable work is found in the mural paintings of the Franklin Union in Boston. In preparation for this work Mr. Mills made a profound study of the life of Franklin and has here depicted in ten pictures, costumes, buildings, furniture and other settings which are historically correct. The paintings are as follows: Franklin selling ballads on the streets of Boston, Franklin the Editor, Franklin making his kite experiment, Franklin's final home coming, Franklin the printer, Franklin as librarian of the library of Philadelphia, Franklin, the soldier, building Fort Allen, Franklin at the bar of the House of Commons, Franklin signing the Declaration of Independence, Franklin signing the treaty of alliance with France.

Jacob Wagner was born in Germany and came to America with his parents when four years old. He displayed in his childhood a decided talent for drawing and naturally desired to take lessons on that subject, but circumstances prevented the carrying out of such plans of study. He entered the art store of A. A. Childs & Co. as a boy to learn the trade of picture framing. After a year spent at the store he made a visit to Germany with his mother where he began art studies. On his return to Boston he entered the art store of Doll & Richards, where he found more time to pursue his studies in art, and gradually worked into restoring painting at which he displayed much talent. About 1874 he entered the evening classes in the Lowell Institute and after two years of study here joined the life class at the Art Museum. He now devoted every leisure minute to painting. He continued his drawing at the Zeppo Club for several years and finally at the Boston Art Club. His first exhibit of landscapes and portraits was at Doll & Richards in 1885, which brought him great encouragement as his work was well received by the press. In 1883 he started in business for himself devoting his time more directly to

art, especially as a restorer of paintings. As a portrait painter Mr. Wagner painted the portraits of many distinguished Bostonians. He exhibited in all the prominent exhibits in the leading cities of the country. At the Worlds Fair in Chicago he had three pictures, a portrait, a landscape and a figure painting. Of his Dedham work Mr. Wagner restored the portrait of Deborah Ames, the only daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Ames, for the Dedham Historical Society. For the Ames School he made a copy of Stuart's portrait of Fisher Ames. The original portrait was given to George Cabot—the most intimate friend of Fisher Ames—and was copied by permission. Mr. Wagner died at the early age of forty three having already gained wide distinction.

Arthur B. Cutter, for many years engaged in decorative art, received his early training in evening schools. He later came under the instruction of Thomas H. Bartlett whose classes were held in the works of the Boston Terra Cotta Company. He was also a member of the life class of the Architectural Club, Lowell Institute. Mr. Cutter studied the art of stained glass under McPherson and MacDonald, also worked with Frank Hill Smith; to whose business he later succeeded under the firm name of "The A. B. Cutter Company." Mr. Cutter's most notable work in stained glass is found in the large window of the Christian Science Church on Falmouth street, Boston. In decorative art the Parish House and Parsonage of the Unitarian Church in Fairhaven (Rogers Memorial Church) and the State House in Boston are good examples. In the decoration of private houses his work has not been confined to New England, but has extended into the Middle States as well. Since his retirement from active business, Mr. Cutter has done considerable flower painting mostly in oil.

Henry Hitchings was one of the widest known teachers of art, as a public educational course, in this country. He was the chief factor in making the study of drawing a success in the Boston Public Schools where it was early introduced; he has been called the "father of the evening drawing school." Mr. Hitchings was an artist all his life, one of the early devotees of landscape art. In good times he visited the Rocky Mountains for the purpose of landscape painting. He exhibited much in his younger days, but early turned to the educational side of art where he had a rare gift of administration. In 1861 he was appointed professor of drawing

in the United States Naval Academy where he spent eight years in the work. In 1870 Mr. Hitchings was appointed director of drawing in the Boston Schools, a position which he held for twenty years. He was one of the founders of the Boston Art Club and entrusted with the organization of its school of drawing. The rooms of the Dedham Historical Society are adorned by several of his works,—a landscape view of the Charles River meadows and a fine pen and ink drawing of two old chestnut trees on Cedar street, East Dedham, which were long familiar to residents of Dedham. A century ago these trees were a part of a group of five or six all of which have now disappeared.

Joseph R. DeCamp was born in Cincinnati and studied art in Munich and in Italy. He taught art in Cleveland, Ohio, before taking up his residence in Dedham where he remained about a year. He became one of the best and most popular portrait painters in Boston. His painting of the "Girl with the Guitar" in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston is well-known.

Edward Knobel, for thirty years a resident of Dedham, was born in Germany and received an art education at Dusseldorf Academy making a specialty of lithography. He came to this country in 1865 as a cartoonist for the London Illustrated News and located in St. Louis. He did Civil War sketching. In 1867 he came to Boston and for more than thirty-five years was in the employ of L. Prang and the Forbes Lithographic Company. To facilitate the study of New England Natural History, Mr. Knobel published a series of illustrated Guide Books, each booklet covering its branch completely with correct drawings of each subject. A Guide to Find the Trees and Shrubs of New England. The Ferns and Evergreens of New England. The Day Butterflies and Dusk Flyers. The Beetles of New England. The Moth of New England. The Fresh Water Fish. The Frogs, Turtles and Snakes. His last book was All the Wild Animals of North America. The Bird Charts, Nos. 1 and 2 published by the Massachusetts Audubon Society were illustrated by Mr. Knobel.

Katharine Pratt, a talented silversmith artist, delights in showing the artist at work in the making of beautiful things, after original designs which are both useful and ornamental.

Louis M. Guild, long associated with the art department of a Boston paper, is an artist who paints in oil and water colors. The

walls of his home are adorned by a variety of subjects including marine, rural and botanical scenes. His son, F. Harvey Guild, still a student in art, specializes in pencil drawings and charcoal studies. A charcoal drawing, when treated with a liquid fixer, is said to be the most durable and lasting of all types of pictures.

SCULPTORS. **Alexander Doyle.** An internationally known sculptor had a studio in his house in Dedham. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio. As a youth he accompanied his parents to Italy where he received a part of his early education in music, painting and sculpture. He returned to the United States and graduated from the Louisville, Kentucky High School after which he again went abroad and continued his studies in the academies of Carrara and Florence. Although under twenty years of age at the time he won a prize for the design of a public monument under the severe conditions that govern Italian competition.

Mr. Doyle returned to America in 1878 and located in New York City. Commissions for work began to pour in and at the age of thirty three he had erected one fifth of all the public monuments and statues in the United States. Among his prominent work are the heroic seated bronze statue of Horace Greely in New York City, the Soldiers Monument in New Haven, Connecticut, a bronze statue of General Robert E. Lee, the National Revolutionary Monument at Yorktown Virginia, the bronze statue and monument to Henry W. Grady in Atlanta, Georgia. In the Statuary Hall of the National Capitol he is represented by statues of Thomas H. Benton, Francis P. Blair and John E. Kenna. He made the marble portrait with pedestal at the grave of John Howard Paine. In 1912 Mr. Doyle took up his residence in Dedham. Here was made the model of his equestrian statue of General Jackson which was cast in bronze and now adorns the city of New Orleans, Louisiana. Although declining to accept commission he was so devoted to his art that for several years he worked on a heroic statue of President Lincoln which he completed in 1922 "to be erected somewhere in Europe after the close of the World War." Alexander Doyle designed for the National Monument at Plymouth, the statue of Education which is placed beside the panel representing the "Signing of the Compact." The Dedham Community House has a bust of Lincoln designed by Mr. Doyle which he regarded with special favor. The bust was presented to the Community House by Mrs.

Doyle after his decease.

ARCHITECTS. The ability, judgment and good taste of architects have added to the attractiveness of Dedham as a place of residence. Among resident architects have been the following: Robert M. Bailey, Prescott C. Hopkins, Luther Greenleaf, Harry B. Alden, Moses E. Baker and Frank C. Brown.

SURVEYORS. The Court having requested that a copy of all grants of land be delivered to the Court and a copy of the same kept in the town, on April 6, 1638, Edward Alleyn was "desired" to take a survey of all lands laid out and deliver a transcript to the Court. Whether he was a "mathematician" as the early surveyors styled themselves, or simply the recorder of land assignments is not known. Lieut. Joshua Fisher was an early surveyor who made many surveys for the colony and town. In December 1663 he made a plan of Pine Swamp in Medfield and Black Swamp in Millis and Medway dividing the land between each of the proprietors of Medfield. He received for his work 22 bushels and one peck of Indian corn and one bushel of rye. His assistant, the Indian Absolon received two bushels of Indian corn and 4 shillings 6 pence in cash. The plan still exists in Medfield Town Hall and several of the original lots are still held by the descendants of the original grantees and some of the ancient bounds still exist.

When Pocumtuck (Deerfield) was set off to Dedham, in exchange for the land assigned to the Indians at South Natick, Lieut. Joshua Fisher was employed to make the survey and was paid for his "art."

Jonathan Jones, a surveyor of the Revolutionary period, made many surveys in Dedham. He was succeeded by Lemuel Badlam. Eliphalet Pond, a man of many professions, Registrar of Deeds, etc., was succeeded by William Ellis of Dedham. Mr. Ellis was long employed as a surveyor in Norfolk County and made the surveys for many early maps. His large collection of notes and plans are now deposited with the Dedham Historical Society. Frederic Endicott of Canton succeeded Mr. Ellis and likewise was county surveyor.

Of local "civil engineers" Nathaniel Smith offered his services to the public in 1848 and for more than half a century continued in the work. He was succeeded in 1900 by William F. Whitman who soon sold Mr. Smith's notes and plans to the office of Erastus

Worthington. Mr. Worthington early associated himself with Percy M. Blake under the firm of Percy M. Blake & Co. In 1885 he established an office of his own and since 1900 has been located in the Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Building, where he has maintained a fully equipped office. The accuracy of his work and the efficiency of departments has earned for his business an enviable reputation. Mr. Worthington's professional services are not confined to the limits of the state.

CHAPTER XXIII

TOWN AFFAIRS

BILLS OF CREDIT. Dedham having been notified in 1721 that its share of the £50,000 of bills of credit, issued by order of the General Court, was ready for delivery, the town accepted the same and appointed a board of trustees to receive and disperse the money. A number of by-laws were passed regulating the funds. The trustees were instructed to let the money out on interest for four years, in sums not exceeding twenty pounds, or less than five pounds, to any inhabitant of the town.

DEDHAM VILLAGE IN 1795. This view of Dedham Village was painted by the Rev. Jonathan Fisher* in 1795 from a point near the northeast corner of Lowder and Highland streets on Federal Hill. The view shows the recently completed county buildings, the Episcopal Church before the removal from its first site, the meeting house of the First Church and other buildings. The key to the painting shows the location of the following buildings:

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Haven House | Jail |
| Meeting House | John Miller's House |
| Court House | George Wakefield's House |
| Woodward Tavern | William Gawthorpe's House |
| Fisher Ames' House | Alexander Hodgdon's House |
| Samuel Doggett's House | James Barry's House |
| Episcopal Church | Old Burial Place |
| Gay Tavern | The Post Road |

DEDHAM VILLAGE IN 1817. This view follows a water-color sketch made by Daniel Bingham in 1817 from the old Bingham House now standing on East Street near the Electric Light Station. This picture shows the development of the village of Dedham in the years that had elapsed since Mr. Fisher made his picture in 1795. The pictures of the village are used by the courtesy of the Dedham Historical Society.

* Mr. Fisher taught the winter term of the Dedham Low Plain School (Readville) in 1787-8.

INCORPORATION OF NEEDHAM. Forty persons living on the territory which is now Needham and Wellesley asked on November 27, 1717 to be set off into a township. The reasons given for this separation was that they could not enjoy the advantages for schooling and religious instruction, and being a minor part of the town did not enjoy equal rights in other respects. Dedham consented to the separation on the condition that the grant should be confined to less territory than was demanded. The legislature, however, granted the full prayer of the petitioners and Needham became the third incorporated town to be set off from Dedham.

INCORPORATION OF NORWOOD. An effort to set off the Second and Third Parishes as a separate town was made by petition of Samuel Dean and others in 1817. On a notice from the General Court the town refused their consent to such a separation by a vote of 78 to 27 and instructed their representative to oppose the measure in the General Court.

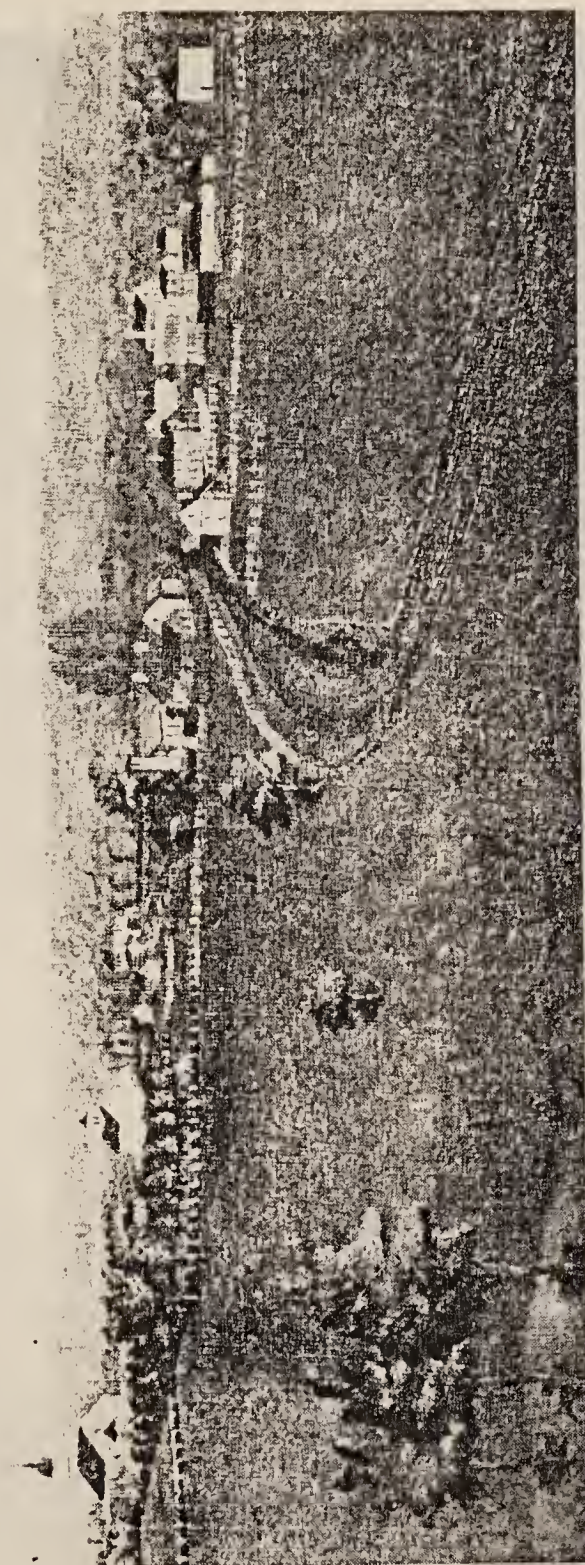
On November 25, 1871 some residents of South Dedham sent a notice to the Secretary of State notifying the public of the intention of George B. Talbot and others to petition the Legislature to be set off as a new town to be called "Lyman". On December 22, 1871 measures were adopted to secure a separation and a committee was appointed to appear before the Committee on Towns of the Legislature.

The cause of the movement for a separation was a warm controversy over the question of establishing a high school in South Dedham and the mounting expenses of the town. The people of that village asserted their remoteness from the Dedham High School as a reason for their action. The inhabitants of the other villages maintained that there were not enough pupils in South Dedham, of the proper age and qualifications to necessitate the establishment of another high school.

The village of South Dedham being four miles from Dedham Village, and railroad connections having been discontinued, there was little community interest between the two villages, except on election days and town meetings. Dedham, therefore, made no opposition to the separation, further than its proposal to take more territory than had been included in the South Parish. On

February 23, 1872 the act of incorporation was approved and on March 6, the citizens celebrated the birth of the town. With the exception of a small portion taken from Walpole, the territory of the newly incorporated town was taken from Dedham which was a great loss in valuation to the town. The valuation of Norwood in 1872 was \$1,618,556, and the number of acres of land was 6,275. It is estimated that Dedham lost one-fifth of her valuation and one-third of her territory by the incorporation of Norwood into a town. The legislation in the charter provided for a division of the public property according to the taxable value of the property of each town the previous year. It was further provided that if the towns could not agree on the division of the property, application could be made to the Superior Court for the appointment of a commission, outside of Norfolk County, authorized to make such a division as equity and justice required. The towns failed to agree and the Superior Court appointed the Hon. George Marston of New Bedford, the Hon. Leonard Huntress of Tewksbury, and the Hon. John Kimball of Salem. After many hearings the Commissioners awarded to the town of Norwood \$6,365.58. Norwood's claim to a valuation of \$2,000 in the public common; \$1,200 on the land near the town pump, which was laid out for public use, and a fair valuation of the land on which Memorial Hall stands, which was given to the town by citizens of Dedham village for the purpose of building a Memorial Hall in honor of the soldiers who fell in the Civil War, were disallowed by the Commissioners who held that Norwood had no claim upon these properties. The findings of the Commission was approved by the Superior Court.

NAMING THE TOWN. The inhabitants and voters of South Dedham assembled on January 23, 1872 for the purpose of selecting a name for the new town. Eight names were proposed, the most popular of which were "Ames" (suggested in consideration of the public service of the Hon. Fisher Ames) and "Norwood". On the second ballot Ames received 74 votes and Norwood 46. As many thought it best not to go back to Dedham for a name after leaving the town, there was a change on the third ballot when Norwood received 65 votes and Ames 59. Norwood was declared the "unanimous" choice, although not quite so by the vote. In



DEDHAM IN 1795



DEDHAM IN 1817

1868 Henry Ward Beecher published his novel "Norwood", a work descriptive of New England life, and it is believed that this book suggested the name for the new town.

INCORPORATION OF HYDE PARK. This town was incorporated April 22, 1868. It was made from the territory of Dorchester, Dedham, and Milton. The number of acres taken from Dedham was 866, having a taxable value May 1, 1867 of \$475,854. It was estimated that Dedham lost by the annexation about one-tenth of her population, and one-eleventh of her valuation, and one-twentieth of her territory. For many years this part of the territory of Dedham had been known as Readville. During the Civil War the plains at Readville were used as a place of rendezvous for the regiments about to depart for the seat of war. For nearly four years these plains were almost constantly occupied by the camps of the newly raised regiments and presented a very warlike appearance.

INCORPORATION OF WESTWOOD. The formation of a separate town by the division of the town of Dedham was suggested in November 1896, not on the ground of any grievance against the town of Dedham, but solely on the ground of unlike development and dissimilar interests of the parts separated by the proposed line of division. Accordingly a petition was filed with the Secretary of State asking for the incorporation of the new town with the name of "Nahatan". The Committee on Towns of the Legislature, on March 4, drove over the territory in a tallyho and unanimously reported in favor of the incorporation of the new town. No opposition to the passage of the bill appeared until it reached the House, when the representative from Nahant objected to the proposed name on the ground of similarity to the name Nahant. Therefore, to remove any trace of friction, the name was changed to Westwood. The bill incorporating the town of Westwood was signed by Governor Wolcott on Friday, April 2, 1897.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of incorporation, the matter of settlement between Dedham and Westwood was left to the Selectmen of the two towns. As the Dedham Board of Selectmen were more in number than those of Westwood, J. Everett Smith, David Neal, and Lester A. Newcomb were chosen

to act for the Dedham Board. The town of Westwood was represented in the settlement by the full Board of Selectmen: Henry Weatherbee, John L. Fisher, and Benjamin Fisher. The joint board met in the Selectmen's rooms in Dedham, May 26, 1897.

The corporate town property in Dedham was found to be \$251,709.47; that of Westwood \$34,639.86; a total of \$286,349.33; current liabilities \$17,838.89, leaving a net asset of \$268,510.44. The assessors of Dedham and Westwood having determined that the assessed value of Westwood was eleven per cent of the total value of the town of Dedham before division; it was therefore agreed that for the purpose of adjustment, Westwood was entitled to receive as her share of the corporate property eleven per cent of the net assets, namely, \$29,536.14. Westwood having within its limits corporate property to the amount of \$34,639.86, the town of Westwood owed the town of Dedham, on account of their adjustment \$5,103.72. The funded debt of the town of Dedham on April 2, 1897, was \$96,500. The adjustment of this indebtedness was made by the agreement that Westwood should pay to the town of Dedham eleven per cent of the interest, when due, and the notes as they matured. Dedham lost by the incorporation of Westwood, one-eleventh of her corporate property; one-sixth of her population; and more than one-half of her area (6,768 acres).

DEDHAM RECORDS. All persons interested in Colonial times have welcomed the publication of early Dedham Records. In this work too much praise cannot be given to the late Don Gleason Hill, Esq., who with painstaking care, undertook the work of Editor of the several volumes as a labor of love. Dedham records are conspicuous for their fullness and show the utmost care of the Town fathers in preserving all the minutes of their meetings. Not less complete are the references to the customs of the times. These records to the student of Colonial history are most timely and valuable.

The town of Dedham at its annual meeting in 1935, authorized the Dedham Historical Society to publish, from existing funds, the Ninth Volume of Town Records beginning with the year 1706.

TOWN SEAL. At the annual town meeting held on April 1, 1878, the town of Dedham established a common seal, designed

by Erastus Worthington, Esq., and approved by the Dedham Historical Society with the following device, to wit: In the center of the foreground, a shield, upon which is inscribed the representation of an ancient oak; on the right of the background the representation of a factory building; on the left, the implements of agriculture; above, the sword and scales of justice; and beneath, in a scroll the motto Contentment. In the upper semi-circle, Plantation begun 1635*; Incorporated 1636.

As explanatory of the design, Mr. Worthington made the following statement.

"I have desired to embody two features, viz.: significance and simplicity. The device should be something characteristic of the town, either some land-mark, something indicative of its age, of its business pursuits, or some distinguishing feature in its corporate character. The design is intended to comprehend all these things. The Avery Oak was selected as a well-known land-mark and as a symbol of age and strength, as well as of present life and vigor. It is believed, upon good evidence, that this tree is older than the settlement which began almost under its very shadow. It is undoubtedly one of the original forest trees, and standing as it does in a most conspicuous place, it may justly be called a land-mark. It impresses the passer-by with its great age, and also with its vigorous life at the present time. It seems, therefore, an appropriate symbol of the life of the town, and forms an attractive device upon the shield. Upon the right, the mill, and upon the left, the implements of agriculture, signify that Dedham is both agricultural and a manufacturing town. Above, the scales and sword signify that Dedham is the seat of justice, the place where the laws are administered and executed. The motto Contentment is the name first given to the settlement, and was inserted in the petition to the General Court by the first settlers. It also appears upon the first pages of the records. The name seems also to be a characteristic motto for Dedham. The legend in the border,

* In the register of Births and Deaths in Dedham are recorded the birth of two children in June and July 1635, which has been accepted as proof that the plantation was begun in that year as stated on the seal of the town. It is now believed however, that these children were born in Watertown instead of Dedham.

gives the date when the General Court first ordered the plantation, and when undoubtedly settlers first came here; and also the date of the grant, giving the settlement the name of Dedham, which may properly be termed its incorporation."

WARRANT COMMITTEE. A warrant committee of twenty-one members, whose duty it is to pass on all articles in the town warrant, and make recommendations thereon, was first appointed in accordance with the town by-law, by the moderator of the town meeting in 1913.

PLANNING BOARD. The town unanimously voted in April 1917 to accept the Act of 1913 establishing a Planning Board. At the annual town meeting in 1918, the following board was elected: Frank J. Gifford, Henry M. Carey, Frank W. Kimball, James F. Moran, and Michael H. McKenna. The Act under which the Planning Board was created provided that it should make a careful study of the resources, possibilities and needs of the town, particularly with respect to conditions that may be injurious to public health, or otherwise injurious in and about rented dwellings, and to make plans for the development of the town with reference to the housing of its people. To assist in this work, the Planning Board employed Arthur A. Shurcliff, a man of recognized ability in the profession of town planning. His studies offered a definite plan for the improvement and development of Dedham. Attention was early called to the importance of the adoption of a zoning by-law. At a special town meeting held May 5, 1924 a Zoning By-Law was unanimously adopted. This By-Law provides for the division of the town of Dedham into six classes or districts to be known as: (1) Single residence districts, (2) General residence districts, (3) Semi-residence districts, (4) Business districts, (5) Industrial districts, (6) Unrestricted districts. Of the adoption of the zoning by-law, the Planning Board said;

"It marks one of the most important events in the history of the town. It is a remarkable expression of the deliberate purpose of the citizens to enter upon a new chapter in the development of the town. It represents their decision that in the future, the government of Dedham shall be guided in accordance with definite principles based upon the best interests of the whole community and the reasonable needs and desires of every citizen."

PARK COMMISSIONERS* AND PARKS. On the recommendation of a committee appointed by the town at the annual meeting in 1893, "to see what action the town will take in the selection, purchase, and maintenance of public playgrounds and parks" Dr. Francis L. Babcock, Thomas T. Robinson, and Erastus Worthington were elected a board of Park Commissioners on August 6, 1894. From the start the Park Commissioners took an active interest in their work as it was believed that the general sentiment of the town was that the time had arrived when suitable and adequate playgrounds should be provided for the children of Dedham, and small park areas maintained for the general public, which could be developed from time to time as the town saw fit. The Park Commissioners employed Aspinwall & Lincoln, well known architects, to assist them in a study of the playground and park problems. After much investigation the Park Commissioners took under consideration the development of three park areas: (1) Avery Park on Maverick street of 15 acres; (2) Powder Rock Park on Ames street of 20 acres; (3) Stone Park on Fairview Place of 49,897 sq. ft., and recommended the borrowing, on a long term at a low rate of interest, of \$100,000 to be used for park purposes. At a town meeting held December 11, 1894, the matter of the purchase of Avery Park and Powder House Rock Park was referred to a committee of five. This committee made an exhaustive study of the subject, but did not find it possible to recommend the purchase of either Avery Park or Powder House Rock Park. Their report was accepted by the town. Happily Powder House Rock, and adjoining land, has become through bequest and purchase, the property of the Dedham Historical Society and the preservation of this historic spot is now assured.

STONE PARK. This park was named in honor of Eliphalet Stone, for many years a resident and public spirited citizen of Dedham, who on June 2, 1884 deeded in trust to the Dedham Improvement Society a parcel of land containing 49,897 sq. ft., located on Penniman and Fairview Places, for the purpose of a park. The Dedham Improvement Society was an unincorporated society, and in case of dissolution, Mr. Stone provided that the property

* In 1918 the powers and duties of the Park Commissioners were vested in the Planning Board.

should go, with all improvements, to the inhabitants of Dedham to be held as a public park. The Dedham Improvement Society failed to qualify, and at a special town meeting held January 2, 1895, the town accepted the land held in trust under the deed of Mr. Stone. At the same time it was voted to purchase adjoining land owned by Mrs. Louise M. Morse at an expense of \$8,750, making a total of 6.26 acres. Subsequently, the area was still further enlarged and now contains 8.49 acres. Immediately after the special town meeting of September 16, 1895, an appropriation of \$2,500 was granted for the development of the park, and work was taken up and continued until the park was substantially completed. A playground 250 ft. by 425 ft. was graded; the banks sloped, so as to be easy of access, and at the same time afford excellent opportunity for watching any game in progress on the field; a dressing shed was erected, and a cinder track, one-fifth of a mile in length around the playground, for the use of schoolboys in their games was built. The land deeded by Mr. Stone was especially developed for a playground for small children without obliging them to be upon the main playground. As developed, Stone Park is essentially a playground and not properly a park area. The frequency with which the park is used as a playground, together with the large number of spectators at all games proves that it meets a much needed want.

TOWN FOREST. The town forest was acquired in 1927 by a lease running for more than eight hundred years from St. Paul's Church at a cost of \$1300. It has an area of sixty-eight acres and is located in Sandy Valley on one of the older roads of the town, on both sides of the Circumferential Highway. The forest was put in charge of a committee consisting of George A. Phillips, Oscar C. Henning, and Thomas F. Doggett, who immediately proceeded to develop the area into a beautiful and restful place, not only of trees and wild flowers, but of birds and smaller animals. In 1928 two thousand young trees, contributed by the State Board of Conservation, were planted, the number including a thousand red pines, five hundred Norway spruce, and five hundred white pines. Later several hundred young hemlocks and some wild flowers, not found growing in Dedham woods, were

transplanted from New Hampshire, and set in suitable locations on the grounds.

Two memorial trees were early planted near the main entrance with its low wall and rustic gate which bars automobiles but admits pedestrians. An elm tree was planted in memory of Abner Alden, who for sixty-one years served the Dedham public in connection with the Boston & Providence Railroad and its leasee, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. A black walnut tree was planted near the entrance in honor of Fisher Ames, a part of whose farm is included in the town forest. Mr. Ames was greatly interested in agriculture and after his retirement from public life devoted much attention to his Sandy Valley farm. He used to walk daily from the Village in good summer weather to inspect his growing crops and would stop for pleasant chats with residents of Federal Hill as he passed. Along the trails most often used, several hundred tiger lilies have been planted to add a bit of color to the surroundings. Feeders for the wild birds—the thoughtful gift of Mrs. Frederic J. Stimson—are placed in numerous parts of the forest. Birds are here fed in such numbers during the winter months, that the feeders are semi-weekly filled with grain, all through the generosity of Mrs. Stimson.

The National Tree Planting Council at Washington furnished the Town Forest Committee in 1932 with a little tree, a cutting from one of the venerable trees which adorn the estate of George Washington at Mt. Vernon; also six walnuts gathered from trees growing about the home of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois. These were planted to honor the memory of Washington and Lincoln, on March 26, 1932, in the presence of town officers, a delegation from the American Legion, a troop of Boy Scouts, a group of Campfire Girls, a company of school children and citizens of the town. The exercises were in charge of Julius H. Tuttle, President of the Dedham Historical Society. Chairman Henry J. Kenworthy of the Board of Selectmen, in behalf of the town accepted this contribution from the National Government which adds an attractive feature to the town forest park.

The Contentment Garden Club has manifested much interest in the town forest and has engaged in making the approach

worthy of its own natural beauty, by cleaning up the grounds about the entrance, rebuilding the stone wall, and in making rock gardens on either side of the fountain. Dogwood and mountain laurel have been planted and daphne and anemones will in the future overhang the stone wall.

TREE WARDEN. In accordance with a public statute enacted in 1899, George A. Phillips was elected Tree Warden at the April meeting in 1900. Mr. Phillips brought to the work a knowledge of tree culture and a just pride in the noble trees of the town. With an appropriation of \$50.00 he proceeded to repair injured trees along Dedham highways, and during the year treated four hundred and ninety trees which he found needed attention. Early in the summer it was found that the elm leaf beetle had begun its ravages upon trees in the center of the town. With an added appropriation of \$100 made by the Selectmen, Mr. Phillips began the work which has never ceased, of fighting the elm leaf beetle. In July 1910, a small consignment of parasites which prey upon the gypsy moth caterpillar was liberated in Dedham in an effort to save our elm trees.

STREET LIGHTING. While the Dedham Gas Light Company was incorporated in 1853, it made but slow progress against oil-burning street lights. In 1869, the Dedham Gas Light Company was paid \$20.00 for maintaining two lights in Memorial Hall Square. In 1870 the number of lamps lighted by the town was fifty-five, namely, thirty-eight gas and two oil lamps in Dedham Village; two gas lamps in Mill Village; and thirteen oil lamps in South Dedham. It is presumed that the two lamps not accounted for were oil lamps and located near the Post Office in West Dedham. By 1871 pipes had been extended so that forty streets were lighted in Dedham. The Dedham Gas and Electric Light Company was later incorporated, and electric lights were first used in 1887 and extended to street lighting in 1889 at an expense of \$5000.00.

POLICE DEPARTMENT. The constable was a very necessary officer, so necessary that at first he was appointed for towns by the General Court. Previous to 1876 Dedham depended upon the constable, and officers appointed for special occasions, for all police protection. At the April town meeting in 1876, the

Selectmen were authorized to appoint two police officers to be on duty each day from 4 o'clock in the afternoon to 2 o'clock the following morning and to be subject to call at all times. The officers first appointed were Christopher T. Bailey and Philander S. Young. On September 14, of the same year the town voted to employ two night police officers. George E. Morse was appointed for Dedham Village, and J. Varnum Abbott for East Dedham. They were required to be on duty each day from 8 o'clock in the evening to 5 o'clock the following morning. On the appointment of the first police officers, the Selectmen remarked: "A good police officer should have the support and sympathy of every good citizen. His duties are often perilous and difficult, and if inexperienced, is liable to make mistakes, therefore, he should receive the aid and support of everyone who desires the maintenance of good order."

Since 1876 the department has developed with a chief of police, a sergeant, and thirteen patrolmen, having an equipment of automobiles, a cruising car, and motorcycles. During the year 1935 the number of arrests was 723. Fines imposed by Courts \$5,295.00; arrests for drunkenness 255, larceny 15; automobile accidents investigated, 220; complaints investigated, 1914; escorts provided for transporting money, 566; messages delivered, 1821; street lights reported out, 303; summonses served, 676. The above are selected from one hundred and thirty-seven items of service during the year.

BOARD OF HEALTH*. A Board of Health was elected, as an experiment, in 1887. The results were so satisfactory and helpful that no attempt was later made to again place the health of the town in the hands of the Selectmen. Dr. John W. Chase, Preston R. Mansfield, and Dr. Andrew H. Hodgdon constituted the first Board of Health. The Board began work with the intention of correcting every territorial defect, but this was found impossible, owing to the absence of sewers and a proper system of drainage in the town. Dedham was still a country community. All legal notices of nuisances were immediately taken up and the necessary action taken. The most important matter as it

* Now called Health Department.

appeared to the Board was the taking advantage of the "Wet Land Act", the draining of meadows about the center of the town, for many years an ever-present subject. The Board of Health received a petition bearing the signatures of seventy-eight persons setting forth that the East street meadows were wet, spongy and highly offensive from the odors arising therefrom caused by decayed vegetable matter that fills the brook and prevents the water from flowing through to its natural channel, and thereby keeping the meadows flooded a greater part of the time, causing a nuisance which ought to be abated. The fall from Wigwam Pond to Charles River, at medium low water, is two feet. It was finally concluded that the nuisance should be abated by clearing out the Brook, (Dwight's Brook) running through the meadows. The expense of the undertaking was \$763, of which amount the town paid \$226.24; the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, \$40.62; and the balance was assessed on the owners of the meadows. In 1889 the Board of Health stated that during the year there had been twenty-eight cases of diphtheria* and six cases of scarlet fever. It was found that with the exception of one case in West Dedham, all the cases occurred in close proximity to the Dedham meadows. In view of this, the Board said: "If people who live in close proximity to these bad lands, permeated with stagnant water, reeking with the impurities of decaying vegetable matter, it becomes them, as they value their comfort, health, and lives, to act upon the admonition given by the Board."

The Board of Health, ever watchful of the sanitary conditions of the town, extended in 1894, the collection of garbage and refuse from a limited area by town teams, to a regular contracted service in Dedham Center, East Dedham, and Oakdale. Public dumps, properly supervised, were also established by the Board in 1895.

The untiring efforts of the Board of Health, through the years, hastened the introduction of a system of sewers and inter-

* It is now a custom of the Dedham Health Department each year to urge all parents to have their children protected against diphtheria. For those unable to pay a private physician for this treatment, facilities are offered for children of all ages to take the treatment in a Health Clinic on Saturdays during the month of November.

ested public spirited citizens in the introduction of a water supply which has greatly added to the healthfulness of the town. Cases of malaria, typhoid fever and dysentery now seldom appear. A laboratory to facilitate the diagnosis of diphtheria, malaria, tuberculosis, and typhoid fever was opened by the Health Department April 1, 1912. Dr. Arthur M. Worthington was appointed Bacteriologist to report the result of examinations to doctors only. The first year two hundred and forty-three culture outfits were examined of which forty-three proved to be positive. The work has continued with positive results in the promotion of health in the community.

The Health Department was made responsible by statute law in 1924 for the dental hygiene of the pupils of the public schools, and on the recommendation of the Health Department a Child Welfare Dental Clinic was opened at the Avery School in 1923. At this clinic pupils of all grades in the elementary schools were given proper attention to their teeth, whereby they will be better preserved. In 1925 the School Board ran a Dental Clinic to which the dentists of the town gave a number of hours each morning. A Dental Clinic for full-time work was first opened in 1927 which included prophylactic treatment. Through the efforts of the Health Department, the death rate from tuberculosis has declined. The Board has demonstrated that small pox, typhoid, and diphtheria can be prevented. And it is confidently believed that the day will come when whooping cough, measles, and scarlet fever will disappear, as yellow fever and cholera have, under scientific prevention methods.

MEDICAL INSPECTION. Medical inspection as a precaution to prevent the spread of contagious diseases was introduced into the Dedham schools in 1892. At first, the matter was wholly in the hands of the teacher. A child who was sick in school was sent home by the teacher with a note to the parent requesting that a physician be called. In all cases the child was not allowed to return to school until the principal was satisfied that there was no danger of contagion. This practise was found very helpful in preventing the spread of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles. An act passed by the General Court, which went into effect Sep-

tember 1, 1906, required the School Committee of every city and town in the Commonwealth to appoint one or more school physicians, and assign one to every public school within the city or town and to furnish all necessary facilities for the performance of their duties. As required by law, and provided by a vote of the town, medical inspection was instituted in Dedham in 1907, with the following appointments: High School, Dr. John W. Pratt; Ames School, Dr. Edward W. Finn; Avery School, Dr. F. P. Drew; Oakdale School, Dr. G. E. Hoffses; Quincy School, Dr. H. M. Grady; Dexter School, Dr. B. E. Ebbs; Riverdale School, Dr. A. M. Worthington; Sight Specialist, Dr. A. W. Place. These physicians immediately entered upon their duties in the public schools and good results have been apparent in the public health of the town.

DEDHAM INFIRMARY*. From the early settlement of the town, Dedham has cared for her indigent, sick and infirm inhabitants. In accordance with a Court order, a storehouse for lost goods was established in the house of Edward Kempe in 1640. John Richards having found an old saddle paid the treasurer seven shillings, the town's share of its value, for the use of the poor. The Selectmen were informed in 1669 that Toby Double is dangerously sick at the home of John Aldis, where his family is visited with sickness and no longer able to entertain him. The term of his hired service having expired and being dependent upon the town for relief, Deacon Aldis, Peter Woodward, and Sergeant Avery are deputed to treat with Anthony Fisher to attain a room in his house and with Nill Mackyah to attend to the said Toby in the time of his sickness. Provisions to be provided at the town charge.

A motion was made to the town January 3, 1675, whether they would bear the charge of the "healings of John Hawes leage" that was hurt in providing timber for the fortification for securing the town from the "Endines" and it was voted in the affirmative. When in 1679 James Grant's wife was sick with small pox, a committee of six prominent citizens led by Captain Fisher, was appointed to care for the case. Timothy Dwight was ordered to

* The name of the institution variously known as the poor-house, work-house, and aims-house has been changed by statute law to "Infirmary."

give James Grant a bushel of wheat and two bushels of Indian corn, and Sergeant Metcalf agreed to help him to whatever he really stood in need of in his wife's sickness at the expense of the town.

The Selectmen being met together with the Reverend Pastor, and some others of the inhabitants to consider the case of Samuel Aldridge after much "adjatation & consideration" of the case, the widow Judson being present in behalf of her son Samuel declared herself willing to provide for him "suitable to his condition", a committee was appointed to treat with goodman Green of Cambridge, or any other "mete person", on as good and easy terms as possible, to teach the said Samuel a trade, whereby he may in some measure be able in the future to provide for himself.

Previous to 1773 the poor of the town were quartered upon the inhabitants on such terms as could be agreed upon. June 14, 1773 a committee was appointed to consider the expediency of erecting a house for the poor. The committee reported in favor of building a work-house on the Training Field. The report was accepted and a building was erected near the Dexter School house which served the town for sixty years* when it was sold to Reuben Richards and moved away. Samuel Dexter of Menden, formerly of Dedham, made an annual contribution, through the Rev. Thomas Thacher, for the relief of the sick and indigent. His contributions covered a period of fifteen years and in 1807 the amount of \$157.25 had been received and distributed.

Entering into the spirit of Dorothea Dix, in her endeavor to rescue the insane from the shocking conditions under which they were placed with criminals in jails, Dedham in 1823 built an addition to the work-house for the better comfort and safety of the insane. In 1832 the town acquired of James Warren a sixty-three acre farm on Fox Hill where the alms-house was continued until the incorporation of Westwood in 1897. On October 12, 1892 the alms-house was destroyed by fire.

A new house was built on the same site in 1892 capable of accommodating twenty inmates and ultimately thirty-five, with a

* In 1818 the number of persons in the work-house was twenty-six, of whom one was 85 years old, another 87 years and Moll Saunders was in her 97th year. The annual cost of supporting each inmate was \$1.25 per week.

barn of ample capacity, and a water supply, at a cost of \$18,000. As the town almshouse was within the limits of the new town of Westwood, the necessity arose for providing a new almshouse. A committee was appointed July 18, 1898 to purchase land and erect suitable buildings. A site was selected on Elm Street and an adequate house with all modern conveniences was erected and in 1900 a barn was added. In 1930 a large addition was made at the rear of the house which allowed for four extra double bedrooms, a reception room for male inmates, a bath, medicine, and linen closets.

MOTHER'S AID. Mother's aid is based upon a law enacted by the Legislature in 1913, and adopted by the town of Dedham in 1917. The purpose of the law is to provide for mothers who have dependent children under fourteen years of age. Under this law the state reimburses the town one-third of all the aid rendered to persons who have a settlement in the town. The intent of the law is to keep the family intact, to provide the mother with a sufficient amount of money so she can give her children proper care and remain at home.

TEMPORARY RELIEF. The town took up in 1922 the work of temporary relief; the extending of aid to persons often in deep distress. The work includes board of children, hospital aid, care in state institutions, transportation and aid in their own homes.

HIGHWAY WORK. The town was originally divided into road districts, and highway surveyors were elected annually in each section of the town, to whom the Assessors delivered the highway tax assessed against each property holder in the district. In 1827 each taxpayer was given the privilege of working out his highway tax, or, as an equivalent to pay two-thirds of the amount assessed in money. The following year cash payments were increased to three-fourths of the amount assessed.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STREETS. The duties of the Department of Streets, which has in its care the eighty-seven miles of Dedham Roads, as defined by the town, should be known to every citizen. This department has not only the general care of all the public streets and sidewalks, but the construction of all new streets and sidewalks, the care of bridges, fences, street

signs, culverts, surface drains, and catch basins, street cleaning and street oiling. The Common comes under its care, also the public dumps.

The Massachusetts Highway Commission constructed its first piece of State Highway in Dedham in 1913. The work consisted of eight-tenths of a mile on Washington street, from the Westwood line to Court street. Later, in 1914, Bridge street, one and three-tenths miles, was put under state construction, and the town relieved of all future care of these highways. In 1927 the State took over Washington Street from Williams Street to the Boston line and in 1931 constructed the Circumferential Highway over virgin land. In 1932 the State built the Providence Turnpike over the old Norfolk Railroad from the Westwood line to Washington Street and in 1935 extended it across the Purchase meadows to Boston at Spring Street.

With roads cleared of snow even before a storm is over, it is well to remember conditions a century ago. It is told of Jeremiah Whiting of Green Lodge, who married Ruth Wells of Roxbury, that on their wedding day, at her home in Roxbury, a heavy snow storm came up which obliged him to leave his bride and go home to attend to his cattle. The snow was so deep the next morning that he had to get out of the second-story window and it was three weeks before he was able to go back to Roxbury for his wife.

NAMES AND ORIGIN OF STREETS. The town appointed in 1900 Don Gleason Hill, Frank Smith, and Nathaniel Smith, a committee "to compile a list of streets in the town, with suitable references to the records relating to each street, giving the name or names by which each street is now, or has been known, and the origin of such name." This was found to be an impossible task, as the records of the town do not show when all early roads were laid out. The town originally held all lands in common and set off to individuals certain grants from time to time. For the purpose of reaching these grants, the town indicated certain ways for common travel. These ways were usually laid out by committees appointed by the selectmen, the committee reporting back to the selectmen and their doings being approved either by

the selectmen or the town in public meetings. Some early ways were developed from Indian trails and cart roads.

ORNAMENTAL TREES. The individuals who planted ornamental trees by the roadside for the benefit of coming generations should be held in grateful remembrance as public benefactors. The present generation now enjoys the fruit of their disinterested labors. Fisher Ames, who was greatly interested in all branches of agriculture, was the first citizen to plant ornamental trees on public grounds. Two elm trees*, still remembered, were planted by him on the grounds of the First Church. The oldest ornamental trees, of which we have knowledge, are the English elms (which have long since lost their beauty) standing in front of the Community House. These trees were transplanted by Judge Haven in 1789. Among those who should be especially remembered in this important work are Ira Cleveland, at whose instigation trees were first planted in the village cemetery and on the common. The stately trees which adorn East Street were set out by Edward J. Penniman. Through the years Henry O. Hildreth labored earnestly and successfully in this work and to him the present generation is indebted for many trees which now adorn and add beauty to the town. The liberality and public spirit of Eliphalet Stone and Francis Marsh should not be forgotten. They gave to the town, from their respective nurseries, many of the trees which now adorn our streets.

FIRE ENGINES. In the year 1800 a number of citizens living at Connecticut Corner, then the center of business activities in Dedham, considering "that our dwelling houses and other buildings are liable to be consumed by devouring flames and that no efficient means are provided for their preservation and being of the opinion that a good fire engine would be most likely to save property against the calamity of fire" united in the purchase of a fire engine by subscription which they presented to the selectmen on the condition that it should be kept near the store of Calvin Whiting, at the corner of Lowder and High Streets, for the use of the town, provided the selectmen accept it and annually appoint a sufficient number of persons suitable to manage it as enginemen, to be

* Authority of Dr. Danforth P. Wight.

kept ready for an alarm of fire in which case it shall be carried to the assistance and help of any inhabitant of the town. This gift was made by Ebenezer Wight and twenty others. The engine which had been built by Paul Revere was named "Hero No. 1" and was accepted by the selectmen May 26, 1800. The subscribers were appointed to manage it as "enginemen" in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth. This engine was exchanged for the new "Hero" in 1848. At a meeting of the Company held June 10, 1800, Eliphalet Baker was chosen Captain and Amasa Guild, Clerk. By-laws were adopted providing for quarterly meetings on the first Monday of January, April, July and October. At the January meeting officers were elected, a roll call made at 6 o'clock and all absent members fined 3 shillings. Instead of electing a treasurer a "box" was provided in which all fees, fines, and premiums gained by being "first at the fire" were deposited and could not be drawn out except by a three-quarter vote of the company. It was also voted that the money should not be loaned or put out to interest to any member of the Company. There was a sliding scale for membership ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 evidently according to the means of the applicant. The stewards had full care of the engine and if carried to a fire and allowed to freeze up each member was required to pay 3 shillings for his negligence. Fines were imposed for absence from a fire ranging from 20 cents to 3 shillings. If a member refused to work the engine when called upon by the captain he was fined a sum not exceeding 50 cents nor less than 10 cents.

Engine Company No. 2—The residents of the Central Village, not to be outdone by those of the Upper Village, organized a fire company No. 2 in 1802, and purchased by subscription a fire engine which they named the "Good-Intent." This company was in existence for many years and its history runs in parallel lines with that of the Hero No. 1. Engine No. 3 the "Enterprise" was purchased in 1826 by subscription for Upper Mill Village. These engines were manned and kept in repair without expense to the town until 1832. On all public occasions the Engine Companies turned out and paraded through the principal streets of the town.

DEDHAM FIRE SOCIETY. To assist in removing articles of furniture and personal effects in case of fire the Dedham Fire

Society was organized with 25 members on June 5, 1829; a society which supplemented the work of the engine companies and through the years numbered as members most of the prominent men of the town. Meetings were regularly held at the taverns of the town and all absent members were subject to a fine of 50 cents. A captain and lieutenant were annually elected whose duty it was to command the Company at all times. Each member was required to constantly keep in good order a bag marked with the first letter of his Christian name and his surname in full. In this bag was placed articles of especial use at fires furnished by the Society. Each bag and equipment was examined at the annual meeting of the Society in January. Upon the notice of a fire each member was required to immediately repair with his bag to the scene and use his best endeavors, under the direction of the owner if present, or the Commanding officer, and to remove and save all goods and effects and to remain until discharged by the Commanding Officer. The bags contained the following articles distributed among the members; 2 pincers, 4 jack-knives, 5 bed-keys, 2 screwdrivers, 4 hammers and 2 hatchets; later an iron bar 18 inches long was added. Bed-keys abounded as cord bedsteads were in universal use and bed-keys were required to remove them. At the request of members they were appointed by the selectmen as special police officers at all the fires. "Fire police" badges were furnished members and any one failing to wear his badge was fined 25 cents. At the annual meeting of the Society a "regular set down" was provided. The Society was in active service until 1873 when the last meeting was held at the Phoenix House on July 7th. In 1887 at the request of members the records and the remaining funds of the Society were given to the Dedham Historical Society.

A Fireman's Muster was held on September 12, 1851. The Fire Companies, seven in number had a special parade under the direction of the Firewarden. The line of march commenced at Pitts Head on High street and extended to the Ames street Bridge. The lines for playing and trial of engines were formed in the meadow adjacent to Powder House Rock, the exercises occupying some two or three hours. Leaving the engines on the ground, about

two o'clock they marched in procession to dinner at their several headquarters at the hotels. There were present at the tables nearly 400 persons mostly connected with the fire departments. The Powder House Rock was decorated with ladies to witness the exploits of the firemen, in memory of whom the following toast was given at one of the banquets. "The ladies!—encouraged by their smiles, the fireman fears no foe; and can only be subdued when combatting fires of their own kindling."

DEDHAM FIRE DEPARTMENT. In 1831 the sum of \$1500 was appropriated by the town for the purchase of a fire engine and apparatus for extinguishing fires. The sum to be divided and expended among the several school districts in proportion to the taxes paid in each. This appropriation had the effect of increasing the number of existing engines from three to eleven. Engines were located in different parts of the town and regular Companies attached as follows, six in the First Parish, two in the Second Parish, (Norwood) and three in the Third Parish (Westwood). The First Middle School district—Dedham village—organized an engine company No. 4 and drew \$390.87 which was raised by subscription to \$703.37 with which an engine was purchased which was named the "Water Witch" still remembered by many residents of Dedham.

In 1832 an engine house was built in Dedham Village for the "Water Witch" and free use given to the company for 12 years. Land was purchased, and a double engine house was erected in 1846 for the engines of the district next to J. Everett Smith & Sons market on Washington street. On its completion it was liberally furnished with needed furniture by citizens of the village. The town voted in 1846 to raise \$2,500 for the erection of engine houses and for placing the Fire Department in a more efficient state for service. The following year engine houses were built not only in the First Parish but in Westwood and Norwood as well. At this time there were 300 members attached to the several engine companies of the town, who received for services a sum equal to their poll taxes. The present department of the town was organized in 1858 with Augustus B. Endicott as chief. In 1871 the Selectmen reported; "it is with great pleasure that

we can say no fire had laid waste the property of any citizen during the past year in this town. Two slight alarms only have occurred." The present engine house on Washington Street, now somewhat enlarged, was built in 1872 with a lockup, which proved to be a very busy place in the years that followed. In 1874 1,227 persons, of whom 1,160 were "poor travelers" were lodged and fed. In 1887 this class of travelers were first called "tramps" in the town records.

In 1873 the attention of the town was called to the necessity of providing new apparatus for extinguishing fires. The hand engines in Dedham Village and at the Upper Village were old and found inadequate for service in a fire of any magnitude. On the recommendation of a committee appointed to consider the needs of the fire department, the town voted to purchase a steam fire engine with a hose carriage and new hoses at a cost of \$7,500. Perhaps in the thought of his father, the first chief of the fire department, Henry B. Endicott, presented the town in 1919, in the name of his wife and himself, with a motor drawn triple-combination pump, chemical, and hose truck. The truck throws three streams of water at a time and has a capacity of exceeding seven hundred and fifty gallons a minute. In the development of the Fire Department, much credit belongs to Everett J. Winn, who as chief, did much to increase its efficiency, a work in which his successor, Chief Henry J. Harrigan, has been untiring. It was through Mr. Winn's continued effort that the fire gong was installed which has added greatly to the efficiency of the department. The two blows at 7 A. M.; 12 noon; and 5 P. M., daily, has proven a great convenience to the residents of the town and has become one of its institutions. Dedham now has a telegraph fire alarm system with seventy-nine hired boxes placed in different parts of the town. In this cigarette-smoking age, forest fires threaten the safety of rural property everywhere. At the time of the settlement of Dedham, a vigorous and persistent war was waged against the use of tobacco. It was ordered "that no person should take tobacco either publicquely or privately in his own house, or in the house of another, before strangers & that two or more shall not take it together anywhere." Today tobacco, in

one form or another, seems to be almost universally used by men, women, and youth of both sexes. To guard against forest fires, waterholes are now being built in many parts of the state through the aid of the N. R. A. At the request of a government engineer, Chief Harrigan* has located sites for water holes in Dedham. These holes are located where there are no nearby hydrants. Springs and riverlets feed them which insures against their drying up. One of the most interesting water holes is located in the Town Forest. It is a circular well lined with uniform stones having a diameter of eight feet and a depth of six feet. Circling the top of the well is an attractive rustic fence which not only adds beauty but a touch of safety. A gully leading from a small brook to the water hole has been dug to assure a supply of water in the hole at all time, a practical means of meeting brush and wood fires.

RIVER MEADOWS AND SWAMPS. Dedham, the second inland town in Massachusetts, was settled for the same reason as Concord, which has the distinction of being the first inland town to be settled in the state; namely an open space for the cultivation of crops, and river meadows for the gathering of grass for herds, and thatch for the roof of dwellings. As the Charles and Neponset Rivers were clogged with fallen limbs and trunks of trees, and the accumulation of generations of decaying vegetable matter, numerous committees were appointed by the town from time to time to devise means for lowering the river water which kept the meadows flooded most of the time, and which produced grass of a very coarse quality. The practise of draining the meadows has been kept up through the generations and committees, until a very recent date, have continued the work of draining Dwight's Brook and the meadows around Dedham Village which has added to the general health of the community. In 1921 the town acquired the swamp land on Eastern Avenue owned by the Fisher-Churchill Company. This land to which was later added much more land is now a public dump and is being gradually filled in, thus reducing the swamp area in Dedham. The purchase by the town in 1924 of the so-called Greenleaf lot on Eastern

* Many years ago Chief Harrigan suggested, at a convention of New England fire chiefs, the importance of constructing fire holes as an aid in controlling forest fires. He now has the satisfaction of seeing his suggestion materialize.

Aveune, through the gift of one hundred and fifty-one citizens was a great step forward in the control of a bad situation which for many years had been a menace in the very heart of the town. The amount contributed by citizens toward the purchase of the land was in excess of \$2,500 to which was added a portion given by an unnamed citizen. Of the large swamp area of the town the Commonwealth of Massachusetts controls 231 acres along the fowl meadows, and the town of Brookline, for water purposes controls 190 acres along the Charles River leaving a remainder of almost 1000 acres controlled by the town of Dedham or owners of private property in Dedham. The town's ownership of swamp amounts to only about sixteen acres, which lies in the heart of the town, between Eastern Avenue and the former railroad station. Consequently the total swamp area in Dedham which lies outside of State and Town control amounts to about 1000 acres or about 14% of the total acreage of the town.

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS. The town of Dedham having accepted the statute relating to sewers passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1897, a board of Sewer Commissioners, consisting of Thomas P. Murray, Everett J. Winn, and George F. Greenlaw, was elected in 1899, and early instructed by the town to "make immediate examination into the needs of the town with regard to sewers, prepare an estimate of the cost of such sewers as they would deem necessary to construct; also to examine into the methods now in use for sewer assessments and report in print their recommendations thereon at a future meeting." The Commissioners brought to the subject much study and investigation. Plans and estimates were made for seventeen miles of sewerage at an estimatable cost; including land damages, of \$120,000. At a town meeting held in Memorial Hall, November 15, 1900, it was "Voted that the Board of Sewer Commissioners be, and hereby are, authorized to proceed with the construction of a sewerage system in accordance with their report, and to make all necessary contracts therefor and perform all necessary acts in the name and behalf of the Town." The town, as recommended, issued serial bonds to the amount of \$120,000. It was unanimously voted "that the town pay one-half of the whole cost of the sewerage

system and that the remaining half shall be assessed proportionately upon the owners of estates situated in the territory embraced by it and benefited thereby." From time to time the sewerage system has been extended to different parts of the town, and has added greatly to the comfort and health of the inhabitants.

MINES. For the encouragement of the discovery, in the common lands of the town, of mines of metal or other minerals, except iron*, the town offered February 8, 1657 to give the right of ownership and land sufficient for buildings and the pasturage of cattle, with such other needful things as the work required. Permission was also given to take wood, timber, or stone provided the wood or timber was not cut within a mile of any house lot, reserving at all times such oak trees as the selectmen may designate. The privilege was granted on condition that the owner should annually pay into the common treasury of the town, a tenth part of all profits arising from the mine, after he had received such charges as he had previously disbursed. Discovery of a mine required the improvement of the same to begin within three years of the discovery. An owner was denied the privilege of taking in a partner to share in the property (unless a townsman) so long as any one in the town was willing to take the mine off of his hands. Neither was he allowed to bring in as a partner, purchaser, or constant worker anyone who is not for "peaceful conversation," on the forfeiture of the privilege to take wood as previously granted.

Some of the prominent men of the town were alert to discover mines or minerals. At a meeting of Selectmen held on April 20, 1649, Mr. John Allen Pastor and Eleazer Lusher giue notice of their discouery of a mine of mettall or other minerall whervnto they lay clayme to them thier hiers executors or assignes for euer by virtue of the order of the Town in that case pvided w^{ch} lyeth betwixt Charles Riuer towards the south and the high Rocke neer the Great Playne towards the north.

BATH HOUSE. Under a vote of the town at the April meeting in 1898, a Bath House was erected and turned over to the Park

* At a town meeting held on December 4, 1657 it was voted "to make further triall to have an Iron Works set up in the towne."

Commissioners on July 28, 1898. The commissioners opened the bath house on July 30 and kept the building open every day, including Sunday, until September 24 when the house was closed for the season. During the fifty days when the bath house was open, 3,611 children and 724 adults availed themselves of its privilege, an average of nearly 87 a day, with an ever increasing number as the years have gone by. In the fall of 1922 the Bath House was burned and new buildings were erected on land purchased by the town which makes a very desirable plant. The main building of the new Bath House is 46'x27'; locker section 45'x45', with seventy dressing rooms. There is a large dressing room for small boys with seventy small lockers for clothes. The shower baths have accommodations for 140 using dressing rooms at the same time.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS. In the long years of her existence, Dedham has been visited by many distinguished individuals. Many of the prominent ministers of the Congregational order occupied her pulpit; most of the eminent lawyers of Massachusetts, previous to 1850, pleaded at the Norfolk County Bar; many notable conventions, political and otherwise, have been held within her halls. Many distinguished and honored citizens have been among her residents, who have made large contributions to civilization; she also shares in the "greater Dedham" in the number of useful citizens, born in this town, who have contributed to the uplift of humanity in a thousand communities in our land. It would be a fruitful theme to work up a list of those who have been prominent in the life and events of this town in its history covering three hundred years.

At the head of the Presidents of the United States who have been guests in Dedham, the immortal Washington stands first. He slept in town a hundred and sixty years ago last April (1936). He was then at the head of the Revolutionary Army. Other Presidents are John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, James Monroe, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, and Calvin Coolidge. President Franklin D. Roosevelt passed through Dedham on June 17, 1933.

Of our distinguished foreign visitors Lafayette stands at the

head of them all. As the year 1924 marked the one hundredth anniversary of General Lafayette's last visit to America, the event was celebrated by most of the Atlantic States. On this last visit Dedham was one of the towns through which he passed. Lafayette was held in almost as much esteem as Washington himself. No visitor to New England was ever received with such a demonstration of popular affection as that shown Lafayette during the week he spent in Boston beginning August 24, 1824. He was honored by the sons and the grandsons of the Revolution, who knew the great sacrifice he had made for American independence. The loud and repeated cheers from the assembled citizens, who had continued to collect through the day in expectation of his arrival—the salute of artillery, the ringing of the church bells and the brilliant illumination of the houses in the village gave evidence of the satisfaction experienced by all on the arrival of this distinguished Revolutionary Officer. He tarried here but one hour, but it is recorded that during this time hundreds of ladies and gentlemen had the gratification of shaking hands with him and had he tarried until morning the time would have been too short to gratify all who aspired to that honor. The objective for the night was the home of Governor Eustis of Roxbury, which was reached at 2 A. M. At an early hour he was visited by a delegation of the order of Cincinnati of which he was a member. The late Hon. Winslow Warren was for many years President of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati and President General of the General Society of which General Washington was the first President.

There is a well authenticated tradition, that ought to be recorded, to the effect that General Lafayette, on one of his visits to Boston, passed a night in Dedham. The house in which he slept was located on the estate of Mr. Edward Marsh—Court and Marsh streets—and stood on the old road which ran from the Landing Place on Charles River to Wigwam Pond.

LANDING PLACE. In the early settlement of Massachusetts rivers were the white man's means of communication with the interior. They were also very much used by the Indians. The late Don Gleason Hill says of Landing Places: Our Supreme Court has recognized the fact that landing places have existed and been

recognized by law from the earliest existence of the State, and are even now recognized in the very latest revision of our laws. In some towns public landing places exist by immemorial usage, and so sacred have they been held, that no authority has even been given to the towns, or even to the County Commissioners, to discontinue them, even when such landing places have become of no use; and our courts have held that nothing short of an act of legislature can discontinue a public landing place. The Keye was the name given to the landing place of the early settlers on Charles River at the Ames Street Bridge. No formal laying out of the ancient landing place exists; but as early as 1646 the selectmen by vote, "doe order & determine that the high waye betwix Joseph Kingsbury & Joshua Fisher Leading down to ye Landing place shall lye is it did before and as it was first layed out by Mr. Edward Alleyn & Abraham Shaw and to ye end that all former grievances may be forgotte & future may be pruned."

In 1927 the Dedham Historical Society and the Dedham Community Association united in marking the Landing Place* of the first settlers at the south end of the Ames Street Bridge, probably the first used landing place in Dedham. The Memorial, designed by Charles E. Mills, is a semicircular seat of concrete which bears a tablet with the following inscription.

Here was the
Keye
Landing Place of the
First Settlers of
Dedham Plantation
1636

The memorial was dedicated in connection with the opening of the Frances M. Baker Park on Columbus Day, October 12, 1927, in the presence of nearly 500 residents of Dedham and neighboring towns. Charles H. J. Kimball, President of the Community Association, presided. The tablet was presented by Julius H. Tuttle, President of the Dedham Historical Society, and unveiled by Misses Martha May and Adeline Brown, descendants of John Gay

* There is another old landing place where Common Street is nearest to the river, on the westerly side of Motley's Pond.

and Eleazer Lusher, two of the early settlers of Dedham. The speakers of the day were the Hon. Frederic J. Stimson, Hon. Winslow Warren, and Senator Samuel H. Wragg. The occasion was made very vivid and realistic by the appearance of a company, representing the early settlers, who rowed up the river dressed in the costumes of the early days, thus re-enacting the scene commemorated by the tablet. The company made its way up the hill singing the old hymn, "Let People that on Earth Do Dwell". The whole scene was very colorful and dramatic. At its close prayer was offered by the Rev. George M. Butler.

Canoes and dugouts, which the settlers had learned to make from the Indians, were used in the first settlement of the town. In making the log boat, a fire was made in the log after it had been somewhat hollowed to shape the inside. From the wood of the pine or cedar tree the frame of the canoe was made, crosspieces were added to stretch and strengthen it, and when the frame was covered with nicely fitted bark, pitch was applied to all joints and holes made in fitting the bark. The canoe was thus made watertight. In 1637 it was agreed by the Dedham settlers that whosoever really intended to make a canoe and hadn't a suitable tree, might have a pine tree assigned to him for the purpose. The privilege was granted on condition that the canoe should be finished within thirty days of the felling of the tree or subject to a fine of twenty shillings.

NEWSPAPERS. Seaport towns from the earliest time had town criers whose place is now taken by daily newspapers. The town crier went about the town ringing a bell to attract attention and then in a loud voice made his announcement. Dedham contented herself with a sign post. There was little reading in early Dedham homes, but that which the Bible afforded. News went by word of mouth. With the advent, in 1673, of the new Meeting house in Dedham, a publication post was set up and painted. Before the publication of newspapers, all kinds of notices were posted on publication posts. The two buttonwood trees standing on the grounds of the Dedham Historical Society, and in front of the first post office, were used for many years for the posting of notices. Being only ten miles away, some of the

early Boston newspapers found their way into Dedham homes. Previous to the publication of the "Columbia Minerva" residents took turns in going to Boston for newspapers. Dr. Ames records under date of May 7, 1778 "went to Boston for Capt. J. Gay for newspapers; he to go when my turn comes." For more than a century weekly papers have been published in Dedham. The Columbia Minerva published by Herman Mann Senior, since December 1796 was the first paper to be published here. It appeared in October 1796, edited by Nathaniel and Benjamin Heaton. On June 8, 1805 the Columbia Minerva made the following announcement. For the encouragement of the Patrons, and all who may wish to patronize this Paper, they are informed that all kinds of merchantable Produce, good Paper Rags, well cleaned and dried, and green sheepskins, or those shaved thin for book binding, will be received in Pay for what may become due for the same after this date.

The Norfolk Repository was published by the same proprietor from 1805 to 1811. In 1813 the Dedham Gazette was established by Jabez Chickering, with Theron Metcalf as editor and continued until 1819. In 1820 the Village Register was started by Asa Gowen and continued by Jonathan H. Cobb and later by Barnum Field. In 1822 it passed into the hands of H. & W. H. Mann, who continued it until 1829 when it was discontinued.

On December 3, 1829, the Norfolk County Republican was published for one year.

The Dedham Patriot was established in 1830 and passed through various changes of name and location. It was finally edited by Edward L. Keyes, who purchased it in May 1844 and published it in Roxbury and afterwards in Dedham under the name of the Dedham Gazette. It was afterwards owned by Henry O. Hildreth who subsequently removed it to Hyde Park where it is still published as the Norfolk County Gazette. The Independent Politician and Workingmen's Advocate was started in 1831. In 1832 it became the Norfolk Advertiser. It was afterwards published under the name of the Norfolk Democrat and in 1854 it was merged in the Dedham Gazette.

Dedham Transcript. The removal of the Dedham Gazette to

Hyde Park offered a favorable time for the establishment of a new paper in Dedham, which opportunity was immediately embraced by John Cox, Jr., Samuel H. Cox and Hugh H. McQuillen who formed a partnership and founded the Dedham Transcript on April 1, 1870 which for many years was owned by one or more of the original proprietors. Samuel H. Cox bought out his partners at the end of the first year and was sole proprietor until February 26, 1881. On that date he sold out to Hugh H. McQuillen who edited and owned the paper for many years. It is now published by the Transcript Press, Inc. of which Charles M. Cox, a son of John Cox, Jr., holds a large interest. The prime mover in the establishment of the Dedham Transcript was probably John Cox, Jr. who was then the successor to the Mann printing and publishing house, an early established Dedham firm of which he was then the sole proprietor. Mr. Cox's natural intelligence and aptitude for public affairs brought him into many positions of public favor and responsibility. He was elected a member of the Board of Selectmen for sixteen successive years. During the Civil War he rendered a very important service to the town, but more especially to the wants of the families of the soldiers in the field, and in conducting the correspondence of many who relied upon him as their confidential friend and advisor. Mr. Cox was for many years a Prudential Committee man and for five years a member of the School Committee. The Schools of Dedham never had a more devoted friend. He was a volunteer member of the Fire Department and did much to maintain its efficiency. He was for many years a director of the library Association and for some time its president. When in 1864 company F of the Eighteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers returned Mr. Cox was invited to extend to the war-worn veterans the official welcome of the town, a duty which he ably performed in an admirable historical and patriotic address. So in all its endeavor to carry out the traditions of the town the Dedham Transcript of today is but exemplifying the spirit which governed the life of one of its founders.

The Dedham Standard. A weekly paper devoted to the local interests of Dedham and vicinity was printed for the Standard

Company by W. L. Wadle & Co., in Smith's Block on High Street. The first number appeared January 1, 1886 and continued in the field until 1908. H. H. McQuillen was the last of several different publishers of the Standard.

The Dedham Historical Register, a quarterly magazine, was first issued in 1890 and continued through fourteen years. The Register was replete through the years with various matter relating to the history, growth, and progress of Dedham including biographical sketches, genealogies, diaries, and family papers, including church and town records within Ancient Dedham. The Register made many valuable contributions to the history of Massachusetts, and its volumes are highly prized by students of history throughout the country.

TEMPERANCE HALL. The old Court House was sold at public auction on October 19, 1827. The building was purchased by Worthington and Munroe and moved to a site on the easterly side of Court Street. It was hoped that it would be purchased by the town of Dedham for a Town House, as the town at that time was using the meeting houses in the several parishes in which to hold town meetings; as this expectation failed to materialize, the lower floor of the building was made into stores and the upper part into dwellings. In 1845 the property was purchased by the Temperance Hall Association. The upper story was enlarged and a hall known as "Temperance Hall" was constructed. Here were given the concerts, lectures, exhibitions, and most of the town's entertainments for more than fifty years. Among the noted men who spoke in Temperance Hall should be mentioned Abraham Lincoln, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Horace Mann, Theodore Parker, William R. Alger, F. D. Huntington, John Boyle O'Reilly, and John Pierpont. Temperance Hall was burned April 28, 1891.

TOWN HOUSE. Town meetings were held in the meeting houses of the several parishes for many years. The method of calling town meetings was by posting a copy, in each parish, of the warrant issued by the Selectmen. In 1791 the measure of calling future town meetings was changed to posting a copy of the warrant in the several meeting houses of the town. The refusal of the South Parish November 3, 1828 to allow a meeting to be held in its meeting house for the transaction of town busi-

ness called renewed attention to the need of a Town House and at a special meeting held November 17, 1828, it was voted to erect such a building. A site was selected on Bullard Street and in 1829 the town built a plain one-story Town House at a cost of \$2200. The building had no rooms for offices or places for the preservation of records. The Town House was soon outgrown. A committee appointed in 1859 to consider the building of a new Town House said: The present Town House is neither in location, size, or style satisfactory to meet the reasonable requirements of the town. Owing to the crowded state of the house it is difficult to determine the result of votes, or of hearing what is said, together with various other annoyances to which we are subject, all of which may mainly be attributed to the size and construction of the house. There are upwards of a thousand legal voters in the town and the present house cannot at the utmost seat over two hundred and seventy-five persons. The house is not only too small and badly arranged, but utterly destitute, both exteriorly and interiorly, of any architectural beauty. To accommodate the town at present, and with reasonable allowance for future increase of population it is apparent that a building must be two stories high, or else be unsightly and in violation of all laws of proportion.

The town evidently was ready to act on the matter but gathering war clouds delayed all activities. Here meetings of the town and elections were held until the completion of Memorial Hall in 1868.

THEATERS. A statute was enacted in Massachusetts in 1750 forbidding play acting because it "not only aroused great and unnecessary expense, and discourage industry and frugality, but otherwise tend generally to increase immorality, impiety, and contempt for religion." Yet the strict Puritanism of New England could not hold out against the rising desire of the people to see plays and the law was repealed in 1793. While the law was in force, the colonists continued to witness plays under the disguise of "lectures", "entertainments", etc. Some residents of Dedham were interested in plays and traveled considerable distances to attend them. November 14, 1762 Dr. Ames records: Propose

to act a play in Dedham. The Toy-shop, a farce, was acted at the house of Ebenezer Battle* on April 20, 1771. Dr. Ames wrote a Prologue to the play. He made the following record. The Farce called the Toy-shop was acted before a numerous audience of the most respectable inhabitants of the First Parish in Dedham, both male and female. To evade the law, the audience was invited to come to an evening lecture. Mehitable, Hannah, Rebecca and Samuel Shuttleworth, Jr., were among the nine who took part in the play; also Ebenezer and Prudence Battle.

Dramatic clubs appeared nearly a century ago which through the years developed much fine local talent among the young people of Dedham. With the advent of the "Movies", the Methodist-Episcopal Society, at East Dedham, having erected a new edifice, sold the old church in 1909, which was converted into a moving picture house known as the Starr Theater. At that time this was one of the finest local theaters in Massachusetts. In 1927 the Dedham Community Theater was erected by the owners of a chain of theaters, in Newton and vicinity at a cost of nearly \$250,000. In opening the theater, attention was called to the answer of the late Rev. Dr. Parkes Cadman, to the question, "Can the movies be utilized to help civilization in general?" "Yes. They have already helped it in manifold ways. When rightly employed and directed the movies are entitled to a premier place in the relief of the plain people's burden, the increasing of their knowledge and the quickening of their imagination. Yet many scenarios have not as yet had enough brains behind them to give them a desirable quality of enough character in point of theme to insist on that quality. Like other scientific inventions, the film picture depends upon healthy morals and sound sense for its usefulness and humanness." How far the movies have fallen short of their possibilities in Dedham is illustrated by the fact that a meeting of the townspeople to protest against the menace of bad motion pictures was held in Haven Hall on Patriot's Day in 1934.

"The Rice Players" a company of amateur actors, located in Dedham soon after the opening of the Community Theater and

* Ebenezer Battle's House seems to have been a semi-house of entertainment. Here the Sons of Liberty held banquets and Dr. Ames went here to board. The house was licensed by the Court for inoculation in 1777.

for several years presented interesting plays in Dedham and other places. "The Dedham Playgivers," a local organization, presented for a time fine plays each year in the Parish House of the First Church.

DEDHAM WATER COMPANY. Calvin Whiting, authorized by an Act of the Legislature, brought water in pine logs from a large spring on Federal Hill to residents in the Village in 1797. The charge was \$5.00 a family. The reservoir was located on the northerly side of School street between Franklin Square and Washington street. As the water was conducted to homes through lead pipes it was found to be injurious to health. The Rev. Dr. Lamson and others were sufferers from lead poisoning. As the spring was not high enough to carry the water into upper stories of houses; it was of little use in extinguishing fires. During the drought of 1797 about seventy cattle were daily watered from this aqueduct. For the most part the village depended upon water drawn from wells from twenty to thirty feet deep, and coming up through sand and gravel furnished a good supply of pure water. The Town Pump was located at the head of Franklin Square and here many residents got their drinking water. Later a drinking fountain was set up in Memorial Hall Square to slacken the thirst of man and beast. Before the enactment of a statute law in 1910 forbidding the use of common drinking cups in all public places, two iron cups, dangling at the end of chains, hung from the fountain and were in daily use. There is a drinking fountain in Daniel R. Beckford Jr. Square given by Percy A. Chamberlain who also gave the traffic light.

The purchase of a steam fire engine in 1873, and the discussion and investigation of the means of extinguishing fires led to the consideration of providing a full supply of water not only to be used in extinguishing fires but in providing a supply of water for all domestic purposes. In 1876 a number of interested citizens obtained an act of incorporation of the "Dedham Water Company" which was given the right to take water from Charles River or from any pond or brook in Dedham. The Company was organized January 1, 1887; the capital stock was placed at \$75,000. There was at first little interest in the subject, but the organization

of the corporation was maintained. In the autumn of 1880 Percy M. Blake, a competent engineer was employed to examine and report on the best source of supply and the cost of constructing works. Mr. Blake made a careful study of the contours of the village, and recommended the plan of taking ground water from the meadows on the south side of Charles River near Bridge street, and to pump it through the village to a stand pipe to be located on Walnut street. His recommendation was accepted and in January 1881, the work of construction was authorized by the directors of the corporation. Royal C. Storrs was elected the first president of the company, but resigned in a few months and was succeeded by the Hon. Winslow Warren, who for many years gave his best efforts to the development of the Dedham Water Company. The pumping machinery consists of two independent engines, one a compound condensing engine capable of raising 750,000 gallons, 180 feet high, in 24 hours; the other a duplex high-pressure engine capable of raising 1,400,000 gallons, 235 feet high, in 24 hours. These engines have been for many years the delight of every mechanically-minded boy in Dedham. The iron reservoir on Walnut street is 103 feet in height and 20 feet in diameter. In 1883 the surface pipes were extended to East Dedham and later to all sections of the town. In 1931 the system was extended to Westwood. With the introduction of water the general health of the town has increased and as a result, diseases formerly prevalent, are now seldom found in the town. The quality of the water is remarkably pure and for the most part so cold that it does not need to be iced for drinking purposes. The springs have never failed to furnish an abundant supply.

DEDHAM TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION. This association, which is affiliated with the National Economy League, was organized amid an audience of a thousand citizens on Wednesday evening, November 2, 1932, in the auditorium of the Dedham High School. The object of the organization is to effect economy in the town government and to thereby reduce the tax rate, ever on the increase and out of all proportion with the selling value of property. The growing extravagance of the times hark back to the very beginning of the government, when in May 1787, the town

of Dedham instructed her representative in the General Court that "we desire you would endeavor to reduce our public taxes". Again in the Centennial Year, Governor Rice in his address to the Legislature in 1876, informed that body that the indebtedness of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth had increased during the preceding ten years, more than 300%, and recommended with much force the applying of the pruning knife in arresting the tendency toward excess and extravagance in all things. The present membership of the Dedham Taxpayers' Association is 2100, the largest organization in the town.

CHARLES RIVER. From the founding of the town to the present time, Charles River has been closely identified with the life of Dedham. It was in fact the Charles River meadows, where thatch could be gathered for roofs and grass for cattle, that caused the Dedham plantation to be set up on the northerly border of the grant from the General Court, which extended from Roxbury to the Rhode Island line. Charles River rises in swampy land in Hopkinton, Middlesex County. Mr. W. A. MacDonald, who has an intimate acquaintance with the river thus describes its source. "The river where it first appears in anything like traceable quantities is merely a thin trickle of water running in the grass of a farm. It is necessary to part the grass to see the river". As the stream courses on, it enters Echo lake, and emerging over a dam, it becomes a sizable stream. It has a descent of four hundred and thirty two feet from its source to its broad entrance into the Atlantic Ocean. Prince Charles, at the request of Capt. John Smith, renamed the locality and called the river after himself. The Indian name is said to be Quinobequin but this is not authenticated. The Norsemen called it Norumbega. Poets have written about the Charles and it has been called, as it meanders through the county, one of our most beautiful rivers. The Dedham Historical Society's collection of views of Charles River fairly establish this claim.

While still living in Watertown the Dedham pioneers rowed up the Charles River and prepared their homes for a permanent settlement here. At the "canoes" they crossed the river to reach their planting field on the plain which is now Needham. In 1639,

to meet the needs of a watermill for the grinding of corn*, they diverted the water of Charles River** thus creating Mill Creek or Mother Brook which connects the Charles and Neponset Rivers. On Mother Brook they set up their first mill.

The old swimming hole above Cart Bridge has a background of nearly three hundred years; housewives from the earliest time rotted their flax in the river, and the husbandmen washed their sheep in the Charles preparatory to shearing the wool which entered into the homespun of the family. With the growth of the town, boat clubs came into existence which added much to the social life of the community. Regattas, for many years added greatly to the amusement and entertainment of the people on that great holiday—the birthday of the Nation. Charles River, summer and winter, has been an unfailing resort for the youth of the town. Skating is a sport of which they are very fond.

DEDHAM ISLAND. A loop of Charles River some eight miles in length, nearly surrounds what was early called the "island", which contains some twelve hundred acres and at certain points is only separated from Dedham Village by the width of Charles River. On the island, just beyond the end of Broad Meadow, there was a fertile tract of land called the "Greate Plainse" which was early used as a planting field. On another part of the island there was a fenced in enclosure for the care of domestic animals, and farther on brick making was carried on. There were two ways of reaching these industries; one, by boat across the river, and the other way by a road across the island which connected with Cart Bridge. At a meeting of the Selectmen held on October 29, 1644 "John Kingsbury, Eli Lusher, Jno Dwight, and Tho. Wight were deputed to lay out a highway from ye island to the great playne." Nearly a mile of this road ex-

* Fortunately wheat was early grown in Dedham. Wheat flour when mixed with corn meal enabled housewives to make raised bread which they had known in England.

** In 1654 the inhabitants of Dedham dug the "Great Ditch" and thus united the loop of Charles River, making it is believed, with Mother Brook, the first two attempts in America to change the natural currents of a large stream into artificial channnels.

* A landing place on the southwest bank of Charles River on the Needham road, opposite Metcalf's pond, was established by the Selectmen in 1717—"about five rods in width in the narrowest place and eight or nine rods next the highway." A landing place was also laid out in 1717 from the highway leading to the house of Nathaniel Richards to the river. MANN'S ANNALS.

tended through the Broad Meadow. From the earliest time Charles River Meadows have been flooded in the spring and these freshets have often caused much inconvenience and serious damage. To overcome this obstruction, it was voted at a town meeting held January 3, 1652 that "Libertie is granted to cutt a creeke or a ditch through any common land of the towne which shall be occasioned by the cutting the same through the Broade Meadowe from River to River." The creek called the "Long Ditch" crosses the narrowest part of the long loop of Charles River. The Long Ditch is just two hundred and fifty-five rods long and actually makes an island of this section of Dedham. Surveys have established that the difference in level between the two nearest parts of the loop is only a foot which accounts for the meandering course of the river.

SPRING FLOOD. The spring flood of 1936, one of the most serious in the history of the town, was caused by the overflow of the waters of the Charles and Neponset Rivers and Mother Brook, a condition which brought havoc to several streets and many homes in Dedham. Melting snow, following an unusually cold and icy winter, was augmented on March 13 by a severe rain storm which caused the freshet to reach an unprecedented high peak in river water. The flood water spread out over many miles of meadow land which was transformed into lakes of many acres. Plank walks, two feet wide, were set up on High Street and Eastern Avenue to enable pedestrians to reach their homes or places of business. Isolated houses were reached only by boat or raft. Much hardship and discomfort came to hundreds of Dedham homes where fires were out, owing to the depth of water ranging from one and a half to seven feet, in cellars. Traffic on Needham Street, between Dedham and Needham, was cut entirely off because the water was two feet deep on the Causeway. On Bridge Street, where the water was one and a half feet deep, traffic was cut off. One-way traffic was established under the New Haven Railroad Bridge on High Street. Williams Street and Eastern Avenue were closed. Only by a long detour were automobiles able to get from East Dedham to the center of the town. In the Readville Manor section people carried drinking water in buckets

from those homes which had running water, in much the same way as the Dedham settlers, three centuries ago, carried water from Dwight's Brook for the same purpose.

CHAPTER XXIV

EARLY WARS

THE fear in which the residents of Dedham dwelt, in the years before the close of King Philip's War, cannot be realized today. But from the first the settlers were not to be taken by surprise by the Indians for lack of watching. April 25, 1637 it was ordered that "the watches & wards shalbe carefully set & kept" and all other things done" in ye best manner we may be able". Daniel Morse was chosen sergeant at arms to direct the work. On May 11th further action was taken, "Whereas ye evill disposicon of ye Natiues hath caused vs of late to vndrgoe very much watching & wardings &C wherby much expence of municon and time." It was ordered by general consent that henceforth every man that shall be admitted into the society shall presently pay ten shillings of English money to be employed for munition and general defence of the town. January 1, 1648, a general meeting of the town resolved to build a school house and watch-house, the care of which to be left to the Selectmen who specified that "the watch house to be a leanto set at the back of the chimney sixe foote wide. the length therof 2 foote & one half mor then the house is wide. so placed that the end ther of may extend past the corner of the house so that the watch may haue an aspect 4 seuerall wayes. & open windowes therin suitable to a watch house & couered wth board. vp to those windows. & vpon the rooffe. & a mandle tree hewen & fitted for the Chimney." December 19, 1649 the Selectmen proposed that the meeting house be allowed for the use of a watch-house until the town can provide a house built for that end. In due time the watch-house was completed and watch men were appointed. Owing to the favorable location of the town and the watchfulness of the inhabitants, Dedham was spared, while the houses at Medfield, a part of the original territory of Dedham, were burned by the Indians, excepting the so-called "Peak House."

In August, 1673, the Selectmen received an order from the General Court to put the town in order for war. The Military Company was immediately called out for more frequent trainings

on the training field, and Commissioned Officers were appointed by the General Court, as the Company was destitute of such officers. In the words of the town records "the great gun* now in town with the carriage thereunto belonging to be immediately set in repair fit for service." A search was made for the town's supply of ammunition to learn "what remains and where it is." Later the meeting house was made the depository for a barrel of powder and other ammunition. The Indians then living in Dedham were ordered to depart and go to Indian settlements in the vicinity.

The fear excited in 1673 was so great that residents of Dedham in no small numbers fled to Boston. In March, 1675-6, the inhabitants of Wrentham, formerly a part of Dedham, petitioned the Governor and Council for leave to withdraw, and Captain Daniel Fisher of Dedham, was authorized to give them assistance in moving. They removed their goods in carts to Dedham. All but two of their dwellings were afterwards burned by the Indians.

The General Court on June 24, 1675, issued a notice to the Militia of Boston and vicinity, that a hundred able bodied soldiers be immediately impressed for the aid and assistance of the Plymouth settlement, against the Indians. In response to this request a company mounted as dragoons marched out of Boston, with a troop of horses, on June 26, 1675. They reached Dedham in the evening and halted during what was evidently an uncalculated eclipse of the moon. Some of the soldiers could not be persuaded but that the eclipse was ominous. Some professed to be able to discern "an unusual black spot" in the center of the moon which looked like an Indian scalp. Others saw an Indian bow. After a while their fears were allayed and the company marched on.

The evolution of firearms used by Dedham soldiers in the Wars of the country is as follows: The gun was very simple, at first having a tube closed at one end with a hole in the side for touching off the powder. Then came the matchlock which was an improvement on what went before. The flintlock was its successor. A powder was devised that would explode under concussion which was used as a coating for an iron cap, then came the copper cap. Some one invented the cartridge and the old muzzle loaded

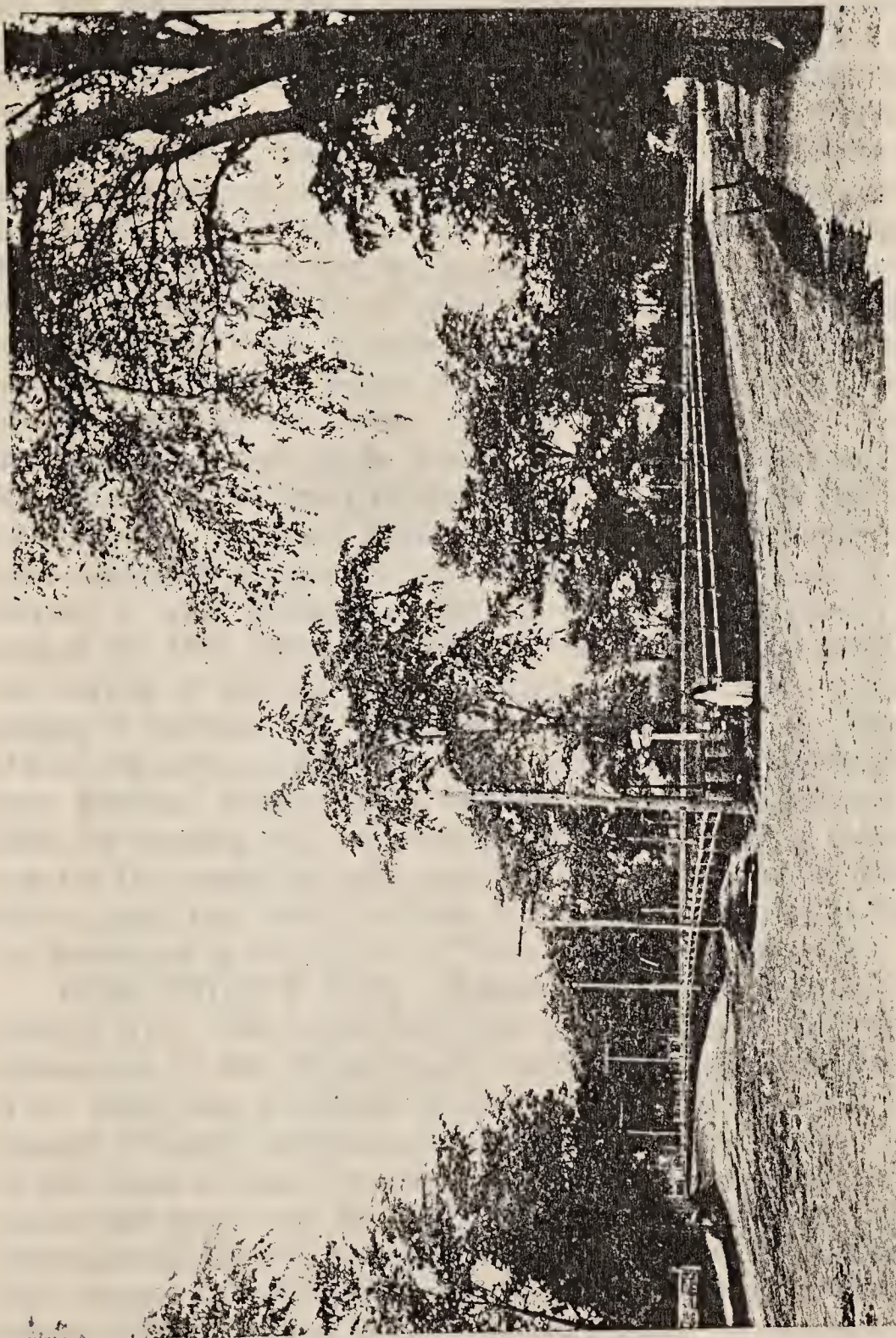
* The great gun called a "drake" was given to the town in 1653 by the General Court.



THE AVERY OAK



POWDER HOUSE



TRAINING FIELD

gun gave place. Finally the machine gun firing ten times a second, six hundred times a minute came along. Guns were very necessary in the pioneer period of our history when it was a part of every boy's training to learn to be a good shot. Many went guarded as in the popular Thanksgiving picture of the Puritans. In 1650 a rate of "penny farthing per £" was assessed for the purchase of ammunition. Medfields' claim, in 1651, of a part of the Town's stock of ammunition was denied. The Selectmen in March, 1653, ordered that the Towns' ammunition be laid up in a place to be made safe for it under the roof of the meeting house over the east gallery. Timothy Dwight was requested February 28, 1661 to procure a barrel of powder, in exchange for the old powder owned by the Town. January 1, 1666-7 it was ordered that Roxbury be paid £2-2s, in corn at the current price, for powder, the use of the great gun and other charges in the last General Training. Sergeant Richard Ellis and Sergeant Daniel Pond were appointed August 28, 1675 "te fixe the great gune and to prepare it with ammunition for the vse of The Towne." December 20, 1675 there was delivered to Ensign Thomas Fuller, two barrels of powder, three hundred pounds of lead, and four pounds of matches, the Town's stock of ammunition at a cost of £14-12s-6d, and an additional charge of 5s, for bringing the stock from Boston. Ensign Fuller brought in his bill, December 22, 1682, for keeping and maintaining the Town's stock of ammunition for the preceding eight years of £4. The Selectmen desired him to abate 10s, which he freely did also £1-10s, more for which the Selectmen in behalf of the Town returned him thanks.

KING PHILIP'S WAR. Dedham was a busy place in King Philip's War. The lower plain, now a part of Readville, was the rendezvous of the Massachusetts soldiers during King Philip's War. Here they mustered on December 9, 1675, at which time General Winslow assumed command and the following morning, in the name of the Governor, assured the forces that if they played the man, took the fort and drove the enemy out of the Narragansett County, they should have a gratuity of land beside their wages. This obligation was later kept in grants of land of which soldiers, or their heirs, were recipients. It has been said that the King Philip War commenced in Dedham woods in the

finding of the body of a white man slain by the Indians. On the morning of Thursday, April 3, 1671, Zachariah Smith was killed by Indians on the road leading from Walpole Center to Wrentham. This murder "proved to be the first flicker in an impending conflagration." How well the soldiers "played the man" in King Philip's War is attested by the Great Swamp Fight on Sunday, December 19, 1675, when the Sabbath stillness was broken for more than three hours by the sound of guns and the screech of the Indians, of whom it is supposed about three thousand, four hundred were killed, a large part of whom were women and children. A few of the Indians were able to escape but the remainder were killed, burned in their wigwams to which the soldiers set fire. Nothing in our history better illustrates the extreme cruelty of war. John Bacon of Dedham was among those killed.

After the destruction of the Narragansett fort, bands of Indians continued to roam the woods. Early in July, 1676, Judge Sewell wrote in his diary that "not many miles from Dedham" a party of friendly Indians, led by two whites, set upon the enemy, "slew five and took two alive." Later in the same month Hubbard tells us that friendly Indians reported having seen a band of Indians roaming up and down the woods about Dedham almost starved for want of food. A company under Captain Hunting, accompanied by friendly Indians, set out for this roaming band of whom many were killed and fifty taken prisoners, together with a goodly store of wampum and powder. Among those killed was Pomham. He was considered by the English the ablest soldier of the Narragansetts in his day. He was killed on July 25, 1676, desperately fighting for his life in the woods of Dedham territory. So King Philip's War came to a close in Dedham in the killing of an Indian Chief as it had commenced in Dedham in the slaying of an Englishman. The following residents of Dedham were soldiers in King Philip's War:*

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| John Aldis | Thomas Bishop | William Dean |
| Thomas Aldridge | Ephraim Colburn | Andrew Dewin |
| William Avery | John Colburn | Timothy Dwight |
| John Bacon | Samuel Colburn | John Fairbanks |
| John Battle | John Coocham | David Falkner |
| Richard Bennett | John Day | David Falkner, Jr. |

* In the Pequot War a company of Massachusetts troops mustered in Dedham on October 9, 1654, and marched to Providence and then along the westerly shore of Narragansett Bay to the Niantic country.

Nathaniel Farrington
Daniel Fisher
Jeremiah Fisher
David Freeman
Samuel Fuller
Jonathan Gay
John Grace
Samuel Guild

David Hawes
James Herring
Thomas Herring
William Mekeynis
Benjamin Mills
Ephraim Pond
Samuel Rice
Edward Sewell
Samuel Sheds

Nathaniel Stearnes
Thomas Thurston
John Ware
Nathaniel Ware
Benjamin Wight
David Wight
Ephraim Wilson
Peter Woodward

*The following names of Dedham men (not found in the State Archives) are given by Haven in the appendix to his anniversary address as taking part in King Philip's War.

John Baker
Samuel Barry
William Blake
Daniel Bright
Jonathan Dunning
Nathaniel Dunklin
John Ellis
John Elleworth
John Fisher
Joshua Fisher
Jonathan Fairbanks
John Fuller

Eleazer Guild
Daniel Haws
Abraham Hathaway
Nathaniel Heaton
John Houghton
Nathaniel Kingsbury
Jonathan Metcalf
James Macanab
Samuel Nowannett
John Paine
John Parker

Caleb Rey
John Rice
Nathaniel Richards
Joseph Skelteane
John Smith
Jonathan Smith
John Streeter
James Vales
Josiah White
Samuel Whiting
Jonathan Whitney
Richard Wood

In addition to the above named, the following are spoken of as having been "impressed by virtue of a warrant from ye major."

John Freeman
John Day

Samuel Colburn
Robert Ware

Henry Elliot
Ephraim Pond

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS. It was apparent for a long time after King Philip's War, that a contest between England and France was bound to come in America. The colonists on the frontier of New York and New England, suffered severely from raids of the Indians under French command. The French thinking that Cape Breton was the key to their vast possessions beyond, determined to build a fortress that would command both the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic seaboard. The result was that in 1720 Louisburg was built and a walled town created. At the beginning of the French and Indian Wars, the settlers in all the outlying towns were fearful of attacks because they could not tell friend from foe, among the Indians. All friendly Indians were therefore ordered to the Natick or Ponkapoag reservations, where, to insure their remaining, a roll call was ordered for every morning. The French had built not only a strong fort at Louisburg, but forts in several other important places in this country, which

* Bodge's Soldiers in King Philip's War.

they defended with the help of their Indian Allies. Against the fortifications, Lake George, Crown Point and Ticonderoga, the men of New England were especially engaged. As in all other wars Dedham was fully represented in these contests. In 1745 a great expedition was organized under Governor Shirley to capture Louisburg. The expedition was approved by the General Court and put under the command of Colonel William Pepperrell. While the forces were made up of soldiers, sailors, farmers, preachers, and zealots, Dedham had a goodly number of farmers in the service. The Reverend Thomas Balch of the Dedham South Parish (Norwood) was a chaplain in the service of which the famous Parson Moody was the head chaplain. Ninety transports carrying the men and their supplies sailed out of Massachusetts Bay on March 24, 1745. The whole force consisted of between four and five thousand men of whom 3,250 were from Massachusetts. The troops suffered almost incredible hardships, sleeping in the open, wading in icy water, dragging heavy guns on rude sledges across miles of oozy marsh and suffering much from sickness. The Siege of Louisburg* continued from the last of April, 1745 until June 17, a prophetic date—at which time the army entered and took possession of this strong and important post, assisted by the British navy. The capture of the town and fort was regarded as so important, that ships were immediately dispatched to Boston and to England with the glad tidings. The day following the receipt of the news was celebrated in Boston in a very grand and splendid manner, being ushered in by the ringing of bells, and at noon by the discharge of the guns at Castle William, the north and south batteries, and the ships in the harbor with their colors all displayed. In the evening there was a large bonfire on the common, where a large tent was set up and the populace entertained with plenty of wine. The whole town was beautifully illuminated and a great quantity of fire works set off. Although victory had fallen into the hands of the forces yet they did not escape reverses. On December 10, 1745, Colonel Pepperrell recorded: It has been a sickly time among us, upwards of four hundred men have died since we entered the city. Of Dedham men

* The Dedham Historical Society has a cannon ball which came from the French 64 guardship "Le Calibre" which was set on fire by the explosion of the "Entreprenant" at the close of the siege of 1758.

Nathaniel Corey and Samuel Thorp died at Cape Breton. Hugh Delap, a skillful gunner and engineer, was killed at the siege by the bursting of a cannon. John Thorp lived to reach Boston where he died. Captain Eleazer Fisher also died in Boston on his return and Ebenezer Sumner died soon after his return home. After all this suffering, Louisburg did not long remain in the possession of the English. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 restored all conquests to the former owners.

Massachusetts again in 1745 called her sons to arms and Captain Eliphalet Fales of Dedham with his company threads his way through the wilderness to the shores of Lake George with First Sergeant Moses Fisher, Sergeant Timothy Ellis, Corporal Benjamin Holden, William Woodcock, John Hawse, John Scott, Eleazer Everett, David Fairbanks, Samuel Richards and* five others. The Massachusetts troops were placed under the command of General William Johnson and were engaged in the bloody battle in which the French were defeated. Captain Fales' enlistment dates April 5, 1745 and his term of service was thirty-nine weeks and three days. First Sergeant Moses Fisher and John Scott were killed. Today on the ruins of the ancient fort stands a monument commemorating the Battle of Lake George, September 8, 1755, where, under General Johnson, his army of farmers and Mohawk braves defeated the French. It was at Fort Ticonderoga, (now almost fully restored), that the men of Dedham were most largely engaged during the French and Indian Wars. This fortification held by the military possessions of three distinct nations, French, English and American was the "common theater of their glories and triumphs and their defeats and disasters."

Captain Eliphalet Fales' Company, took part in the expedition against Ticonderoga, which included more than fifteen thousand troops, the largest military force at that time ever assembled in America. The attack on the outworks of the fort was repulsed, with heavy losses, and the expedition wound up in a retreat with a heavy loss of men and supplies. Captain William Bacon of Dedham was at the head of a company in 1756, and by his muster-

* Their names are not known. Michael Bright, Samuel and William Wetherbee are recorded by tradition as members of this expedition. Judge Haven states as a tradition that about 1746, six men from the South parish engaged in an expedition against Havana and that not one of them ever returned. The names of two only are known, Walter Hixon and Eleazer Farrington.

roll, made October 11, 1756, we trace the toilsome and weary march of his company. At the date of his return Ebenezer Pratt had fallen in battle, or been taken prisoner, with Joseph Lyon; six had died, including George Cleveland, William Smith, Benjamin Leidiot, Joseph Ephraim, Hosea Abraham, and twenty-three were sick, and of these Solomon Bullard died at Leicester, Timothy Lewis at Lake George, John Woodcock at Fort Edward; Joseph Lyons at Stillwater, William Lewis, Joseph Whittemore and Thomas Balch, Jr., at Albany; Eleazer Everett at Fort Cumberland, Simon Potter on his return from Crown Point, and James Weathersbee after his return from Montreal.

Crown Point was originally an English trading station. About 1731 the French erected here a fortification, which in spite of hostile English expeditions, they held until 1759, when the garrison, together with that of Ticonderoga, evacuated and the French and Indians retreated toward Canada. An important result of the early wars, was to impress on the colonists the need of united action, and the importance of self-reliance in times of trouble. The War came to a close with the treaty of Paris in 1763, the result of which brought the people of the different colonies into touch with one another. It is impossible to give a complete list of those who took part in the French and Indian Wars as such a list by residence does not exist in the State Archives. The following list is given by Haven in the Appendix to his address on the occasion of the Second centennial anniversary of the incorporation of Dedham:

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Bacon, Capt., William* | Fairbanks, Benjamin | Lewis, Benjamin |
| Balch, Thomas, Jr. | Farrington, Hezekiah | Lewis, Joseph |
| Bracket, Samuel | Farrington, Joseph | Lewis, William |
| Bullard, Ezra | Farrington, Ephraim | Little, Isaac |
| Calleyham, William | Farrington, Samuel | Mann, Robert |
| Carby, John | Farrington, Nathaniel | Morse, Gilead |
| Cleveland, David | Farrington, Seth | Morse, Joseph |
| Colburn, Samuel | Fisher, Moses | Morse, Levi |
| Dyer, Anthony | Gay, Hezekiah | Richards, Ephraim |
| Ellis, Capt., Timothy | Gay, Aaron | Richards, Lemuel |
| Ellis, Aaron | Guild, Lieut., Aaron | Richards, Moses |
| Ellis, William | Hart, Stephen | Sterret, William |
| Everitt, Ebenezer | Hawes, John | Stowell, Isaac |
| Everitt, Josiah | Hart, William | Thorp, Eliphalet |
| Fales, Capt., Eliphalet | Lewis, John | Turner, Joseph |

* The Memorial Building at Norwood has a tablet bearing the names of 64 soldiers who served in the Colonial Wars from the South Parish listed by the late Fred Holland Day.

Whitaker, James
Weatherbee, Thomas
Weatherbee, James

Whiting, Lieut., Daniel
Whiting, Nathan

Whittemore, Joseph
Wight, Joseph
Wight, Joseph, Jr.

TRAINING FIELD—One of the requests made by the Dedham settlers in their petition to the General Court on September 5, 1636 asking for a ratification and enlargement of the grant "formerly made of a Plantacion above the Falls," was for "military exercises to be only in our own Towne except some extraordinary occasion require it." By order of the Court regular training days were early required in the various towns in the Colony when the Militia Companies should exercise. The earliest mention of such a company in Dedham is in the records of Town meeting on May 11, 1637, when it was voted. Whereas Thomas Cakebread of Watertowne hath diu'sely manifested his desier to come and have a Lot wth vs. It is agreed y^t vpon good consideracon of his knowledge in Marshiall afayers & in other cases he may become an vsefull man in our Towne. Therefore Abraham Shawe Clark of our trayned band Daniell Morse Sariant, & Philemon Dalton are apoynted to treat wth him conce^rneing such pposicons as may be thought Fitting conce^rneing the same his entereynem^t.

An interesting article on "The Training Field" by the late Don Gleason Hill, Esq., says: Several years before the settlement of Dedham, in the very infancy of the Colony, the General Court passed an order "that every Captaine shall traine his Compaine on Saterdag in everie weeke"; and from time to time thereafter other similar laws were made requiring the settlers to become familiar with military practise and discipline, and but few were excused from this duty; and so frequently were the men called upon to "trayne" that the proprietors of towns set apart grounds therefor. The land set apart in Dedham for that purpose included what is now known as the Great Common at the upper village. Although the exact date when this lot was first used as a training ground cannot be determined from the record, yet as the law no less than the necessities of the situation required them to train, it seems reasonable to infer that it was at the very beginning of the settlement, and that the place first designated continued to be used; for the records show that in 1637 there was a "trayned band organized with Clerk and other officers." In 1644 a grant was made to the military company of "two acres more as it lyeth

on the westerly end of the trayning ground:" and in 1648 a confirmatory grant was made to the company, its officers and successors, of the free use of all that parcel of land commonly called the training-ground; and this grant provided that the same could not be sold except by the consent of the company and the selectmen.

That coming generations may not forget the location of the training-ground, nor the dangers and hardships endured and overcome by the founders of this town even from the very beginning, and as a simple memorial thereof, there has been erected upon the east corner of the field, at the junction of High and Common streets, a plain block of Dedham stone, bearing the simple inscription—

The
Training Field
in
1636

POWDER HOUSE. The Powder House unlike the Round Towers of Ireland whose history lies in the distant past, the Dedham Powder House was built for a specific purpose and has never been the scene of any historical event. From the earliest settlement of the town the inhabitants had both by statute law and for their own protection to provide for the storage of ammunition for their defence against the Indians. By order of the General Court every man was required to be furnished "with good and sufficient arms" and those unable to buy them were supplied by the town, and every town was enjoined to have a common stock of ammunition and a safe and convenient place in which to keep it. The ammunition was at first distributed among the families of the town. The first record of the Town relating to a place for the storage of ammunition is found in December, 1653 when £1, 5s, 8d was given to Eleazer Lusher for work about the ammunition place. In September, 1673 the new meeting house was used for the storing of ammunition as the General Court had ordered the town to prepare for war with the Indians. It was not, however, until after the French and Indian Wars that any action was taken in regard to a building for its storage. March 1, 1762, "It was put to the Town to see if the Town will build a Powder house" but

further action was referred to the next May meeting. At this meeting it was "voted to have the Powder house builded on a great Rock in Aaron Fullers' land near Charles River." Nothing however was done in the matter until the May meeting, 1765, when it was voted to erect a building "Eight Feet Square on the outside, and Six Feet High under the Plates, the material to be of brick and lime mortar." The Powder House was erected under the supervision of Capt. Eliphalet Fales, Mr. Daniel Gay, Mr. Ebenezer Kingsbury, Deacon Nathaniel Kingsbury and Capt. David Fuller. The Powder House was erected in 1766 and first used in the spring of 1767. It was built at a total cost of £12, 6s, 4d. The building was stocked with ammunition including a keg of flints in readiness for the old flint lock guns. In 1859 the building being sadly out of repair, an attempt was made to secure its removal by the town but the opposition to the measure was so strong that by private subscription the building was saved and all necessary work involved in repairing the house satisfactorily accomplished. Again in 1886 the building was found to be in a state of partial dilapidation and in making repairs the original design was adhered to as closely as possible. Decayed parts were renewed, all wood work exposed to the weather painted and the brick walls painted anew. A bronze tablet has been inserted in the front wall bearing the following inscription:

The Powder House
Built by the Town
1766

"This picturesque relic of Colonial times, with more than a century of associations clustered about it" is now, with the rock on which it stands, the property of the Dedham Historical Society which insures its future preservation.

CHAPTER XXV

REVOLUTION AND LATER WARS

In the Revolution, and in the steps which led up to the Revolution, Dedham had a proud part. When an effort was made to recall the charter, it was opposed by Captain Daniel Fisher of Dedham, who was then speaker of the House of the General Court. In 1681, Randolph, the agent of King James in the Colony, exhibited statements of misdemeanor against a faction of the General Court, to the Lords in Council. Among those selected to be the victims of royal indignation was Captain Fisher of Dedham of whom Randolph wrote to the Earl of Clarendon, that a warrant had been sent to carry him and three others, to England to answer for high crime and misdemeanor. It was at this time, 1686-1689, that Sir Edmund Andros was exercising his tyranny as Governor. He declared the title to lands to have become void by the dissolution of the charter and exacted heavy sums for repurchase.

On the morning of April 18, 1689, the town of Boston was in arms. The Governor and Council were seized and confined and the old magistrates reinstated. Worthington describes the scene. When Sir Edmund was captured on Fort Hill, he surrendered and went unarmed to Mr. Usher's house, where he remained under guard for some hours. When the news of this event reached Dedham, Captain Daniel Fisher, the son of the patriot, a stout, strong man, possessing his father's hatred for the tyrant, and his resolute spirit, instantly set out for Boston, and came rushing in with the country folks, who were at such a rage and heat as to make all tremble. Nothing would satisfy the country party but binding the Governor with cords and carrying him to a more safe place. Soon was Captain Fisher seen among the crowd, leading the pale and trembling Sir Edmund by the collar of his coat back to Fort Hill. He thus had the honor of leading the proud representative of a Stuart prince through the assembled crowd, to place him in safety.

During the ten years preceding the Revolution, town meetings were frequently held throughout Massachusetts in which the

inhabitants entered into the discussion of questions of state with great earnestness. Dedham was no exception in this regard.

THE PILLAR OF LIBERTY. The Pillar of Liberty,* erected by the Sons of Liberty, was a wooden column about ten or twelve feet high which rested on the stone as a pedestal. Later, by vote of the Sons of Liberty, it was surmounted by a bust of William Pitt.** All that is now left of this anti-Revolutionary monument is the stone base on the Church Green. This monumental stone may well have been taken from the estate of Ebenezer Battle, a prominent member of the Sons of Liberty, on whose farm, on Westfield Street, like boulders are still found. The events which led up to the erection of monuments preceded by a few years the Revolutionary War.

The Stamp Act, the first of the oppressive parliamentary measures, was passed March 22, 1765. The news of its passage fired the hearts of the people of Boston and vicinity with intense indignation. It was the subject of frequent town meetings. The Stamp Commission was forced to resign. The act was to take effect November 1, 1765. That day in Boston was ushered in by the tolling of bells and the display at half-mast of the flags of the vessels in port; the English ministry were hung in effigy; business was practically suspended; the Courts were compelled to proceed without stamped paper as the act required, because none was permitted to be sold; and all the officers of the Province were obliged to disregard the requirements of the act.

Foremost among the friends of America in the English Parliament was William Pitt who maintained that "America being neither really nor actually represented in Westminster, cannot be held legally or constitutionally or reasonably subject to obedience to any money bill of the Kingdom," The Stamp Act was repealed March 18, 1766 and the news was received in Boston on the 16th of the following May. The repeal was hailed with the greatest demonstrations of joy. May 19th was set apart for general rejoicing, the booming of cannons, the ringing of bells, the decoration of houses and steeples with flags and

* Pillars of Liberty were also erected in New York City and Charleston, S. C. The latter is still standing in the public square in that city.

** For an extended account of William Pitt by Carlos Slafter, see Dedham Historical Register, October, 1896.

streamers. In the evening there was an illumination of houses and a display of fireworks on Boston Common.

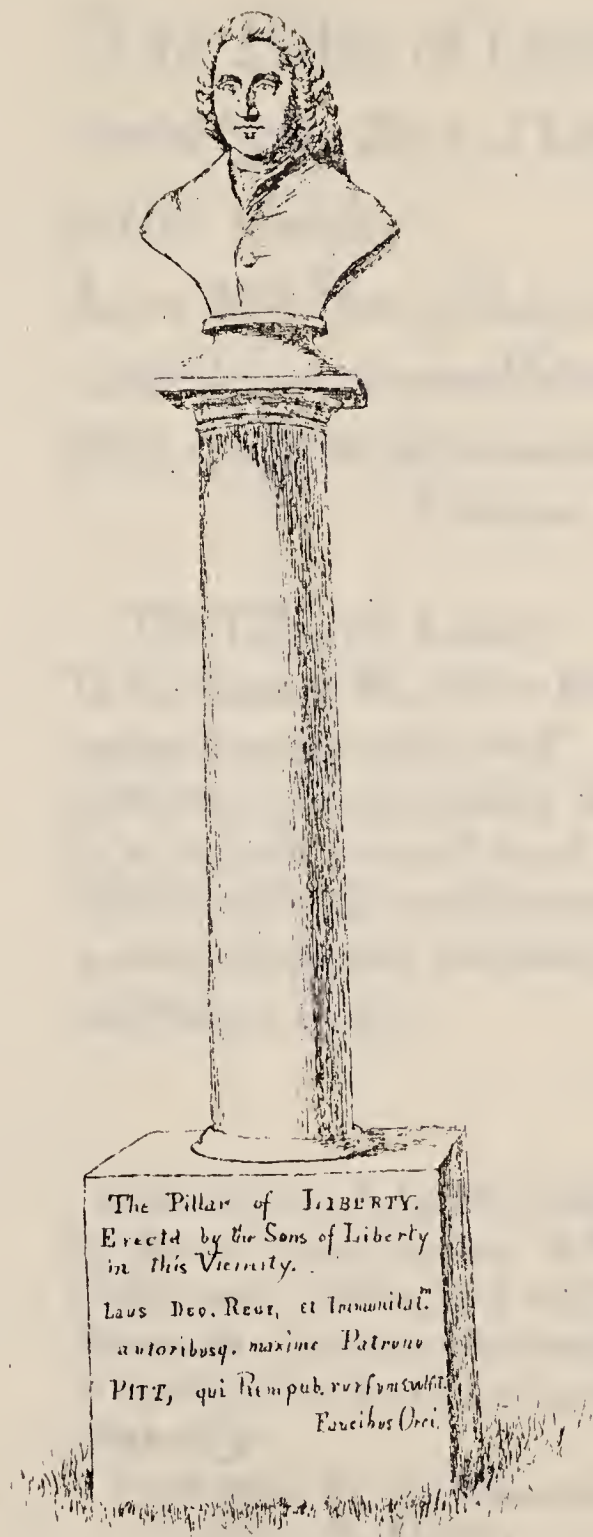
After hearing of the repeal the Sons of Liberty in Dedham and vicinity decided as early as May 21st, to erect a monument to William Pitt in gratitude for his service in the repeal of the Stamp Act. The Monument* was erected in the presence of a large concourse of people on July 22nd. A public Thanksgiving for the repeal of the Stamp Act was observed in Dedham on July 24th.

The granite face bears some quaint inscriptions, (believed to have been composed by Dr. Nathaniel Ames). As shown in the illustration. Due to the turmoil in Boston the November session of the General Court in 1775, passed an act by which Dedham was made, for the time being, the shire town of Suffolk County. The Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, and Inferior Courts of Common Pleas were held in Dedham on the first Tuesday of January. The Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Goal Delivery were held in Dedham on the third Thursday in February. This act was repealed at the November session of the General Court in 1776. The Register's office for Suffolk County, with the books and papers, was removed to Dedham and it can be stated upon good historic evidence that the Records of Suffolk County were kept for more than a year in the Dexter house** in Dedham. In the removal from Boston two volumes of records were lost and never found. It is generally supposed that the loss occurred about the time of the evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776, and that they were carried to Halifax with the British fleet, or by Ezechieel Goldthwaite, the loyalist Register of Deeds up to 1775.

SOME VOTES OF THE TOWN PREVIOUS TO THE REVOLUTION. On October 21, 1765, a town meeting was called to which all the articles in the warrant related to public affairs of the country. At this meeting a committee was chosen to prepare instructions to be given its representative, Samuel Dexter, Esquire. The committee presented the following draft which the town accepted.

* For a fuller account of the Pillar of Liberty see Proceedings at the Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the Town of Dedham.

** For a fuller account see Worthington's "The Dexter House During the Siege of Boston." Dedham Historical Register, Vol. 5, Page 150.



The Pillar of LIBERTY.
Erectd by the Sons of Liberty
in this Vicinity.

Laus Deo. Recte, et Inimulati.
autoribusq. maxime Patrono

PITT, qui Rempub. rursus salutem
Favetibus Orat.

PILLAR OF LIBERTY

The Pillar of LIBERTY
Erectd by the Sons of Liberty
in this Vicinity

Laus DEO REGI, et Immunitat^m
autoribusq. maxime Patrono
PITT, qui Rempub. n. r. sume vulsit.
Faucibus Orci

The Pillar of LIBERTY
To the Honor of WILL^m. PITT Esq^r.
& other PATRIOTS who saved
AMERICA from impending Slave
ry, & confirm'd our most loyal
Affection to K^G GEORGE III by pro
curing a Repeal of the Stamp Act,
18th MARCH, 1766.

Erected here July 22, 1766,
by Doct^r. Nath^l. Ames 2^d,
Col. Eben^r. Battle, Maj Abijah
Draper & other Patriots friendly
to the Rights of the Colonies at
that day

Replaced by the Citizens
July 4. 1828.

INSCRIPTION ON PILLAR OF LIBERTY

To Samuel Dexter, Esq.

SIR:—The Freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Dedham, greatly alarmed at the late burdens which the Parliament of Great Britain has laid upon the Colonies, particularly at the Tax imposed upon us by the Stamp Act, so called, and being desirous by all regular and legal methods to do what lies in our power, to prevent the difficulties in which we shall be involved by the operation of the said Act, if the same should take place in this province, do now instruct you that while you appear at and represent this Town in the Great and General Court, you do, by no means, join in any public measures for countenancing and assisting in the execution of the said Act. It being the sense of the town, that our rights as British Subjects, which are founded in those that are common to all mankind, are by this Act greatly infringed upon, and that our invaluable Charter Rights are also thereby in a great measure violated, and not being sensible that this Province has by any disloyal or unworthy conduct, forfeited the privileges it enjoyed, we do therefore, in justice to ourselves and our posterity, direct you that you be not wanting in your endeavor in the General Assembly, to have these rights in direct terms asserted and vindicated; which being left on record will be a testimony for us in future generations, that we did not tamely acquiesce in the loss of our liberty. To do this we think it our duty and we desire thus in the way of our duty, to trust in the good providence of God, which often has, and we hope will again appear for our relief, however dark the prospect may appear.

At a meeting of the Town held in November, 1767, the following vote was passed: Voted; that this Town will strictly adhere to the new regulations respecting funerals. That no gloves shall be used on such occasions, but such as are manufactured in this Province—that no articles of mourning shall be purchased except a weed and black gloves for men and a black bonnet without gauze on it, a black handkerchief, ribband, fan, and gloves for women.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of Dedham assembled in the meeting house in the First Parish on March 5, 1770, the following motion was presented:

The Town, taking into serious consideration ye great distress to which the people are reduced by means of ye oppressive Rev-

enue Acts, and the troops sent to enforce obedience to the same, and being desirous of contributing all in their power to restore and preserve their liberties, according to the laudable example of many other towns in this Province, and being deeply sensible that the patriotic resolutions of the merchants and traders not to import goods and merchandise from Great Britain, ought to be seconded by such as have usually been purchasers of such goods and merchandise.

Voted nem. con. that as the duty on tea furnishes so large a sum towards ye maintenance and support of an almost innumerable multitude who live upon the fruits of the honest industry of the inhabitants, from the odious Commissioners of the Customs down to the dirty informers that are employed by them, therefore we will not make use of any foreign tea, nor allow the consumption of it in our respective families, till such time as the Duty being first taken off, this town shall by some future vote, grant an indulgence to such persons to drink tea, as have not virtue enough to leave off the use forever.

Voted that Messrs. Sam'l. Damon, Richard Woodward, George Talbot, Eliphalet Baker and Deacon Ralph Day be a committee to see that the foregoing votes be complied with.

A meeting was called at the request of the inhabitants on June 4, 1773, to take into consideration the violations and infringements of the rights of the people in this Province particularly with respect to the independency of the Judges of the Superior Court. A letter was read from the town of Boston containing their vote and proceedings of the 20th of November last after which the Town passed the following votes:

Voted; that in the opinion of this town, the invaluable rights of the Colonies and of this Province in particular, have of late been greatly infringed upon by the Parent Country, and that the infringement and violations of these rights threaten this province and continent with certain and inevitable destruction.

Voted; that our Representative in the general assembly be, and he hereby is instructed, to exert himself to the utmost that the public grievances which are now become so many, may be redrest and our rights and liberties fully restored to us, and that if he, upon examination shall find, that the salaries granted by the general assembly to the Judges of the Superior Court are insuf-

ficient, that he in said Court use his influence that an adequate sum be granted to them.

Resolved, That this town will at all times heartily join with any other town in this province, in such measures as might be proper, salutary and effectual for the redress of our grievances and the establishing our Charter rights and privileges.

Voted; that this town do highly approve of the proceedings of the numerous assemblies of the people of Boston, and the neighboring towns convened at once and again of late at the Old South meeting house in said Boston, to consider and determine what was proper to be done, to prevent the landing of the teas shipped hither by the East India Company, and the consequent payment of the unconstitutional tax of three pence sterling a pound laid thereon by the British Parliament.

Voted; that as so many political evils have been brought about by an unreasonable liking to the use of tea, and as we are convinced that it is baneful to the human constitution, we will do all in our power to prevent the use of it in time to come; and if any shall refuse to comply, at least till such time as the Act imposing a Duty thereon shall be repealed, we shall consider them as unfriendly to the liberties of the people, as well as giving a flagrant proof of their own stupidity under a most grievous oppression.

It was moved and seconded that as this Town did, at their meeting held on the 4th day of January last, resolve that they would "at all times hereafter join with any Town in this Province in such measures as might be proper, salutary and effectual for the redress of our grievance and the establishing our charter rights and liberties" but did not, at that time, choose a committee to correspond with the several towns as occasion might, that such a committee be now chosen.

They then chose Dr. Wm. Avery, Mr. Richard Woodward, Nath'l Sumner Esq., Capt. Daniel Gay, Deacon Ralph Day, a committee for that purpose.

It was moved and seconded and thereupon voted; that as the Town have several times received very respectful letters from the town of Boston communicating such intelligence and proposing such measures as tended to promote the interest of the public, that the Committee of Correspondence prepare a letter to

said town to be sent to their Committee of Correspondence and report the same to this town.

The warrant for a town meeting to be held Sept. 1st, 1774, contained the following preamble:

Whereas a number of gentlemen from and belonging to the several towns and districts in the County of Suffolk, assembled at Stoughton on Monday the 16th inst. have earnestly and unanimously recommended to the said towns and districts to appoint members to attend at a County Convention at the house of Mr. Richard Woodward in this town on Tuesday the 6th day of September next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to deliberate and determine upon all such matters as the distressed circumstances of this province may require.

At the town meeting held under the above call, it was,

Voted; that this town look upon it to be their indispensable duty to do everything in their power, in a peaceable and orderly way to prevent the operation of the Acts of Parliament lately passed, so destructive of the rights, liberties and privileges of this people, and that with this view, they will immediately proceed to the choice of persons to meet in a convention for this County on the sixth day of Sept. next.

The town then made choice of Dr. Wm. Avery, Mr. Richard Woodward, Nath'l. Sumner Esq., Capt. Daniel Gay and Deacon Ralph Day to meet at the convention aforesaid.

The convention of delegates, from every town and district of Suffolk County, which met at Woodward's tavern in Dedham on September 6, 1774 and appointed a committee of which Dr. Joseph Warren was chairman, made the first declaration of armed resistance to Great Britain. This committee reported the celebrated Suffolk Resolves* that were adopted by the Convention at an adjourned meeting held in Milton three days later.

SUFFOLK RESOLVES. Whereas the power but not the justice, the vengeance but not the wisdom, of Great Britain, which of old persecuted, scourged and exiled our fugitive parents from their native shores, now pursues us, their guiltless children, with

* Three towns, Stoughton, Dedham, and Milton share the honor in the birth-right of American Liberty. At the Doty Tavern in old Stoughton the first formal meeting was held on August 16, 1774. The Second meeting was held at the Woodward Tavern in Dedham "to complete there business", and the third meeting at Vose's Tavern in Milton when the "Suffolk Resolves" were unanimously adopted September 9, 1774.

unrelenting severity; and whereas, this then savage and uncultivated desert was purchased by the toil and treasure, or acquired by the valor or blood of those our venerable progenitors, who bequeathed to us the dear-bought inheritance, who consigned it to our care and protection,—the most sacred obligations are upon us to transmit the glorious purchase, unfettered by power, unclogged with shackles, to our innocent and beloved offspring. On the fortitude, on the wisdom, and on the exertions of this important day is suspended the fate of this New World, and of unborn millions. If a boundless extent of continent, swarming with millions, will tamely submit to live, move and have their being at the arbitrary will of a licentious minister, they basely yield to voluntary slavery, and future generations shall load their memories with incessant execrations. On the other hand, if we arrest the hand which would ransack our pockets; if we disarm the paricide who points the dagger at our bosoms; if we nobly defeat that fatal edict which proclaims a power to frame laws for us in all cases whatsoever, thereby entailing the endless and numberless curses of slavery upon us, our heirs and their heirs forever; if we successfully resist that unparalleled usurpation of unconstitutional power, whereby our capital is robbed of the means of life; whereby the streets of Boston are thronged with military executioners; whereby our coasts are lined, and our harbors crowded with ships of war; whereby the charter of the colony, that sacred barrier against the encroachments of tyranny, is mutilated, and in effect annihilated; whereby a murderous law is framed to shelter villains from the hands of justice; whereby that inalienable and inestimable inheritance, which we derived from nature, the constitution of Britain, which was covenanted to us in the charter of the province, is totally wrecked, annulled and vacated—posterity will acknowledge that virtue which preserved the free and happy; and while we enjoy the rewards and blessings of the faithful, the torrent of panegyric will roll down our reputations to that latest period, when the streams of time shall be absorbed in the abyss of eternity.

Therefore we have resolved and do resolve:

1. That whereas His Majesty King George the Third is the rightful successor to the throne of Great Britain, and justly entitled to the allegiance of the British realm, and, agreeable to

compact, of the English colonies in America—therefore we the heirs and successors of the first planters of the colony, do cheerfully acknowledge the said George the Third to be our rightful sovereign, and that said covenant is the tenure and claim on which are founded our allegiance and submission.

2. That it is an indispensable duty which we owe to God, our country, ourselves and our posterity, by all lawful ways and means in our power, to maintain, defend and preserve these civil and religious rights and liberties for which many of our fathers fought, bled and died, and to hand them down entire to future generations.

3. That the late Acts of the British Parliament for blocking up the harbor of Boston, and for altering the established form of government in this colony, and for screening the most flagitious violators of the laws of the province from a legal trial, are gross infractions of those rights to which we are justly entitled by the laws of nature, the British Constitution and the charter of the province.

4. That no obedience is due from this province to either or any part of the Acts above mentioned; but that they be rejected as the attempts of a wicked Administration to enslave America.

5. That so long as the justices of our superior courts of judicature, court of assize and general goal delivery, and inferior courts of common pleas in this county are appointed, or hold their places by any other tenure than that which the charter and the laws of the province direct, they must be considered as under undue influence, and are therefore unconstitutional officers, and as such no regard ought to be paid to them by the people of this country.

6. That if the justices of the superior court of judicature, court of assize, &c., justices of the court of common pleas, or of the general sessions of the peace, shall sit and act during their present unqualified state, this country will support and bear harmless all sheriffs and their deputies, constables, jurors and other officers who shall refuse to carry into execution the orders of said courts. And as far as is possible to prevent the inconveniences that must attend the suspension of the courts of justice, we do earnestly recommend it to all creditors to exercise all reasonable and generous forbearance to their debtors, and to all debtors to discharge

their just debts with all possible speed; and if any disputes concerning debts or trespasses shall arise, which cannot be settled by the parties, we recommend it to them to submit all such cases to arbitration; and if the parties, or either of them shall refuse to do so, they ought to be considered as co-operating with the enemies of this country.

7. That it be recommended to the collectors of taxes, constables and all other officers who have public monies in their hands, to retain the same, and not to make any payment thereof to the province or county treasurers, until the civil government of the province is placed upon a constitutional foundation, or until it shall be otherwise ordered by the proposed Provincial Congress.

8. That the persons who have accepted seats at the Council Board by virtue of a mandamus from the King in conformity with the late Act of the British Parliament, entitled, An Act for the regulating the Government of the Massachusetts Bay, have acted in direct violation of the duty they owe to the country, and have thereby given great and just offence to this people. Therefore,

Resolved, That this country do recommend it to all persons who have so highly offended by accepting said department, and have not already publicly resigned their seats in the Council Board, to make public resignation of their places at said Board on or before the twentieth day of this instant September; and that all persons neglecting so to do shall from and after that day be considered by this county as obstinate and incorrigible enemies of this colony.

9. That the fortifications begun and now carrying on upon Boston Neck are justly alarming to this country, and give us reason to apprehend some hostile intention against that town, more especially as the commander-in-chief has in a very extraordinary manner removed the powder from the magazine at Charlestown and has also forbidden the keeper of the magazine at Boston to deliver out to the owners the powder, which they lodged in said magazine.

10. That the late Act of Parliament for establishing the Roman Catholic religion and the French laws in that extensive country now called Canada is dangerous to an extreme degree to the Protestant religion, and to the civil rights and liberties of all America; and therefore as men and Protestant Christians we are

indispensably obliged to take all proper measures for our security.

11. That whereas our enemies have flattered themselves that they shall make an easy prey of this numerous brave and hardy people from an apprehension that they are unacquainted with military discipline, we therefore, for the honor, defence, and security of this country and province, advise, as it has been recommended to take away all commissions from the officers of the militia, that those who now hold commissions, or such other persons, be elected in each town as officers in the militia, as shall be judged of sufficient capacity for that purpose, and who have evidenced themselves the inflexible friends to the rights of the people; and that the inhabitants of those towns and districts who are qualified, do use their utmost diligence to acquaint themselves with the arts of war as soon as possible, and do for that purpose appear under arms at least once every week.

12. That during the present hostile appearances on the part of Great Britain, notwithstanding the many insults and impressions which we must sensibly resent, yet, nevertheless, from an affection to his Majesty, which we have at all times evidenced, we are determined to act merely upon the defensive, so long as such conduct may be vindicated by reason, and the principles of self-preservation, but no longer.

13. That as we understand it has been in contemplation to apprehend sundry persons of this country, who have rendered themselves conspicuous in contending for the violated rights and liberties of their countrymen, we do recommend that should such an audacious measure be put in practice, to seize and keep in safe custody every servant of the present tyrannical and unconstitutional government throughout the country and province, until the persons so apprehended are liberated from the hands of our adversaries, and restored safe and uninjured to their respective friends and families.

14. That until our rights are fully restored to us, we will to the utmost of our power (and recommend the same to the other counties) withhold all commercial intercourse with Great Britain, Ireland, and the West Indies, and abstain from the consumption of British merchandise and manufacture, and especially of East India teas and piece goods, with such additions, alternations and

exceptions only as the Grand Congress of the colonies may agree to.

15. That under our present circumstances it is incumbent on us to encourage arts and manufactures amongst us by all means in our power; and that Joseph Palmer Esq of Braintree, Mr Ebenezer Dorr of Roxbury; Mr. James Bois and Mr. Edward Preston of Milton; and Mr. Nathaniel Guild of Walpole,—be and hereby are appointed a committee to consider of the best ways and means to promote and establish the same, and report to this convention as soon as may be.

16. That the exigencies of our public affairs demand that a Provincial Congress be called to concert such measures as may be adopted and vigorously executed by the whole people; and we do recommend it to the several towns in this county to choose members for such a Provincial Congress to be holden in Concord on the second Tuesday of October next ensuing.

17. That this county confiding in the wisdom and integrity of the Continental Congress now sitting at Philadelphia, will pay all due respect and submission to such measures as may be recommended by them to the colonies, for the restoration and establishment of our just rights, civil and religious, and for renewing that harmony and union between Great Britain and the colonies so earnestly wished for by all good men.

18. Whereas the universal uneasiness which prevails among all orders of men, arising from the wicked and oppressive measures of the present Administration, may influence some unthinking persons to commit outrage upon private property, we would heartily recommend to all persons of this community not to engage in any riots, routs or licentious attacks upon the properties of any person whatsoever, as being subversive of all order and government, but, by a steady, manly, uniform and persevering opposition to convince our enemies, that in a contest so important in a cause so solemn, our conduct shall be such as shall merit the approbation of the wise, and the admiration of the brave and free of every age and of every country.

19. That should our enemies by any sudden manoeuvres, render it necessary for us to ask aid and assistance of our brethren in the country, some one of the committee of correspondence

or a select man of such a town, or the town adjoining where such hostilities shall commence, shall despatch couriers with written messages to the select men or committees of correspondence of the several towns in the vicinity, with a written account of such matter, who shall despatch others to committees or select men more remote till proper and sufficient assistance be obtained; and that the expense of said couriers be defrayed by the county until it shall be otherwise ordered by the Provincial Congress.

Voted that Joseph Warren Esq and Dr Benjamin Church of Boston; Deacon Joseph Palmer and Colonel Ebenezer Thayer of Braintree; Captain Lemuel Robinson, William Holden Esq and Captain John Homans of Dorchester; Capt Wm Heath of Roxbury; Colonel William Taylor and Dr. Samuel Gardner of Milton; Isaac Gardner Esq. Capt. Benjamin White and Capt Thomas Aspinwall of Brookline; Nathaniel Sumner Esq and Richard Woodward of Dedham—be a committee to wait on his Excellency the governor, to inform him that this county is alarmed at the fortifications making on Boston Neck, and to remonstrate against the same, and the repeated insults offered by the soldiery to persons passing and repassing into that town; and to confer with him upon those subjects.

Attest:

William Thompson, Clerk.

Paul Revere was selected as the messenger to carry the Resolves to the Continental Congress then in session in Philadelphia. The resolves so inspired the Congress that it passed, on September 17, 1774, the "Declaration of Rights."

The resolves of the convention held in Boston, not to supply the British troops with any articles, except provisions were un-animously approved by the town on September 1, 1774. Authority was given January 2, 1775 to issue certificates to teamsters conveying to Boston such articles as are prohibited to be supplied to the troops. Such certificates were required to be produced and delivered to one or more of the Committee of Correspondence in Boston.

At a Town meeting held December 5, 1774, it was

Voted: that this town do solemnly engage to conform to all the Resolves and Recommendations of the Continental Congress, and that we will do everything in our power to carry this Asso-

ciation Agreement in complete execution.

Voted: that (twelve persons being named) be a committee of Inspection, who are carefully to endeavor to find out whether any of the Inhabitants of the Town presume to violate the foregoing engagement, and if any should discover themselves to be so utterly void of love to their country as in any article to act contrary thereto, the committee are to post up their names in some public place in each parish as enemies to the welfare of America. And that any seven of said Committee be a quorum who sign such notifications.

At a Town meeting held on March 6, 1775, it was voted to raise 60 Minute Men from the several parishes of the town who were to be paid for three half days in the week for one month and one half day in each week for two months, reckoning four hours in each half day. These men were to inform themselves as the records say "in military art." Sixty pounds was appropriated to meet this expense.

May 29, 1775 it was voted to raise one hundred and twenty additional minute men in the several parishes to stand ready to march on an alarm in defense of their country; the pay to be four shillings a day. At the same meeting the great gun of King Philip's day was ordered "to be swung" and Ebenezer Bracket was appointed to take charge of it in the daytime and a guard detailed to protect it by night.

LEXINGTON ALARM. The morning of April 19, 1775 was a bright crisp morning. Cherry trees were in blossom, grass waved in the fields and farmers were busy plowing or sowing grain. Soon after 9 o'clock a messenger arrived from Needham (whose name is unknown) announcing that the British troops had marched on Concord. Six companies of the militia were soon mustered in the several parishes of the town. As soon as enough men were assembled to form a platoon they marched to the scene of action, followed by squads of men as they came in from the remote parts of the town. In addition to the regular companies the gray haired veterans of the French Wars resolved to follow their sons to the battle. Assembled on the Church green, under the lead of Hezekiah Fuller and Nathaniel Sumner, they met the Rev. Mr. Gordon of Roxbury who had just arrived in town. Stand-

ing on the steps of the meeting house Mr. Gordon offered prayer before they marched away. Well may we say in the words of Haven's Centennial address, "that the town was left almost literally without a male inhabitant below the age of 70 and older than the age of 16 on that day." Of the more than three hundred men who marched from Dedham on April 19th they met for the most part the enemy on their retreat at Cambridge and: "gave them ball for ball from behind each fence and farm-yard wall." Elias Haven, the only Dedham man shot down that day, was killed in that part of Cambridge which is now Arlington and his dust lies beneath the monument there erected in memory of the fallen dead.

There was great excitement in Dedham from this time on. On the morning of April 20th, 1775, General Heath ordered Captain Ebenezer (John) Battle of Dedham, with his company of militia, to pass over the ground which had been the scene of action the preceding day, and bury such of the slain as he should find unburied. As the alarm spread Minute Men from more distant parts marched through the town. After a few days, however, the excitement died down, and being in great need of food and ammunition, many of the minute men returned to their homes and in going south many passed through Dedham.

The battle of Bunker Hill* is of peculiar interest to Dedham as seventeen residents of the Springfield Parish took part in the battle under Captain Daniel Whiting as follows:

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Hezekiah Battle | Moses Draper | Peletiah Herring |
| Samuel Chickering | Daniel Fuller | Jesse Knapp |
| Nathan Cook | James Gay | Thomas Morse |
| Luke Dean | Ebenezer Gay | Josiah Richards |
| Joseph Draper | Lemuel Herring | Joseph Smith |
| Aaron Whiting | | Samuel Wilson |

Daniel Fuller, a lad of fifteen years, was a drummer boy; and tradition has it that he was in the battle in Captain Whiting's Company. Captain Whiting's company was a part of Col. Jonathan Brewer's regiment and is known to have taken part in the battle. Brewer's regiment was placed says Frothingham in his

* It is said that Robert Steele of Dedham, enrolled as a drummer June 6, 1775 in Doolittle's regiment, Capt. Abel Wilder's company with ——— Parker of Cambridge as fifer. They played Yankee Doodle on the fortification at Breed's Hill on the morning of June 17, 1775.

"Siege of Boston" on the diagonal line between the breastwork and rail-fence. Seven men of the regiment were killed and eleven men were wounded.

September 25th Nathan Hale, the young patriot who died regretting that he had but one life to give his country, arrived in Dedham at 7 o'clock in the evening at the head of a New London Company and stopped in Dedham over night.

After the evacuation of Boston in March, 1776, the Continental Army was released for service outside of New England. Dr. Ames wrote in his diary April 1, 1776. Soldiers return home and Continental Troops march every day to the southward. On the 5th of April he wrote. General Washington lodged in town. In June, 1781, additional French troops arrived in Boston and marched through Dedham to join their countrymen who had marched from Newport to Providence, in the long march for the Yorktown campaign which virtually ended the war. When on May 27, 1776, it was put to vote, to see if it be the mind of the town, that "if the Honorable Congress shall for the safety of the colonies declair their independence of the Kingdom of Great Britain, they the said inhabitants will solemnly engage with their lives and fortunes to support them in this measure." This vote was unanimously passed in the affirmative. Thus the town of Dedham voted to support the American Revolution.*

In connection with the Revolution, we need to appreciate the spirit of "76" and of the seven years of war for American Independence. Had it not been for the almost miraculous devotion to independence of the brave men and women of those seven years there would be no American Republic and without the example of this Government there would not be today a republic on the Globe. "We should glorify the unparalleled heroism, marvelous intelligence, and sublime wisdom of those who won the war that made possible the greatest nation of the world today." Out of a population of less than two thousand, six hundred and seventy-eight Dedham men, whose names are recorded, took part in the Revolution.

CONVENTIONS. Richard Woodward and Nathaniel Sumner were chosen delegates to attend a convention in Faneuil

* For Dedham's part in furnishing of supplies for the Continental Army, see Mann's Annals of Dedham, page 58.

Hall to consider the critical state of public officers. Samuel Dexter and Abner Ellis were chosen delegates January 2, 1775 to attend the Provincial Congress at Cambridge. At that time a subscription was raised for relieving the distressed poor of Boston now cruelly suppressed in the cause of America. January 1778 the articles of confederation of the colonies were adopted by the town. Dedham instructed her representative in the General Court in 1779 to vote in favor of calling a state convention for the purpose of forming a state constitution. The convention was called and on July 29, 1779, the Rev. Jason Haven and Dr. John Sprague were chosen to represent the town in the convention to be held in Cambridge in September for the purpose of forming a constitution. The Rev. Thomas Thacher and Fisher Ames, Esq., were chosen delegates December 10, 1787 to the convention to be held in Boston, for the purpose of adopting the constitution, or form of government for the United States. Both delegates took an active part in the deliberations of the convention and from that time Fisher Ames was prominently before the public.

REVOLUTIONARY MUSTER ROLLS

A List of the Officers and Men who marched from Dedham first Parish on the 19th day of April. 1775. on the Alarm then made, with the No of Miles and days in Service

| Mens Names | No Miles | Days in Service | Total |
|---|----------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Aaron Fuller Cap ^t | 28 | 9 | £2. 0.10 ³ / ₄ |
| Joseph Lewis L ^t | 28 | 4 | 0.13. 9 |
| [] ^a Avery Ens ⁿ | 28 | 9 | 1. 4.10 |
| John Gay Serj ^t | 28 | 8 | 0.16. |
| Eliph ^a Fuller | 28 | 9 | 0.17. 8 ¹ / ₂ |
| Will ^m Whiting | 28 | 7 | 0.14. 4 |
| Nath ^l Kingsbury | 28 | 8 | 0.14.10 ³ / ₄ |
| Sam ^l Fales | 28 | 6 | 0.11. 9 ¹ / ₂ |
| William Richards | 28 | 6 | 0.11. 9 ¹ / ₂ |
| Nehemiah Fales | 28 | 7 | 0.13. 1 |
| John Wilson | 28 | 5 | 0. 9. 8 |
| Eben ^r Hunting | 28 | 3 | 0. 6. 7 |
| Benj ^a Davenport | 28 | 6 | 0.10.10 |

10. 6. 2

REVOLUTION AND LATER WARS

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| | | | |
|--|----|---|---------|
| Joseph Billing | 28 | 7 | 0.12. 4 |
| Thomas Eaton | 28 | 9 | 0.15. 2 |
| Abner Lewis | 28 | 6 | 0.10.10 |
| John Dean | 28 | 6 | 0.10.10 |
| John Crowser | 28 | 6 | 0.10.10 |
| Joshua Whiting jun ^r | 28 | 6 | 0.10.10 |
| Ebenezer Paul | 28 | 6 | 0.10.10 |
| Benj ^a Farrington | 28 | 4 | 0. 8 |
| Moses Davis | 28 | 3 | 0. 6. 7 |
| [Jon] ^a Star jun ^r | 28 | 7 | 0.12. 4 |
| Robert Man jun ^r | 28 | 2 | 0. 5. 2 |
| Joseph Onion | 28 | 9 | 0.15. 2 |

6. 8.11

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|---|---------|
| Aaron Whiting | 28 | 8 | 0.13. 9 |
| Hezekiah Metcalf | 28 | 9 | 0.15. 2 |
| Job Earle | 28 | 4 | 0. 8 |
| [] ⁿ Avery | 28 | 9 | 0.15. 2 |
| Nathan Man | 28 | 9 | 0.15. 2 |
| Nath ^l Bill | 28 | 5 | 0. 9. 5 |
| Moses Whiting | 28 | 6 | 0.10.10 |
| Eben ^r Gay | 28 | 3 | 0. 6. 7 |
| Benj ^a Haws | 28 | 6 | 0.10.10 |
| [] ^m Fleart | 28 | 7 | 0.12. 4 |
| Israel Everet Jun ^r | 28 | 1 | 0. 3. 9 |
| [] ⁿ Sheperd | 28 | 6 | 0.10.10 |

6.11.10

23. 6.11

| | | | |
|--|----|---|---------|
| Calven Dana | 28 | 4 | £0. 8 |
| Will ^m Gay jun ^r | 28 | 3 | 0. 6. 7 |
| John Metcalf | 28 | 6 | 0.10.10 |
| Joshua Fales | 28 | 3 | 0. 6. 7 |
| David Bracket | 18 | 2 | 0. 4. 4 |
| Roswill Woodward | 18 | 4 | 0. 7. 2 |
| Joshua Kingsbery j ^r | 18 | 6 | 0.10. 1 |
| Timothy Gay | 18 | 2 | 0. 4. 4 |
| Abiathar Richards j ^r | 18 | 2 | 0. 4. 4 |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|-----------|
| Henry Wight | 18 | 2 | 0. 4. 4 |
| Joseph Wight | 18 | 2 | 0. 4. 4 |
| Eben ^r Farbanks, j ^r | 18 | 2 | 0. 4. 4 |
| Joseph Dean jun ^r | 18 | 2 | 0. 4. 4 |
| Timothy Richards jr | 18 | 2 | 0. 4. 4 |
| Jon ^a Damon | 18 | 2 | 0. 4. 4 |
| David Smith | 18 | 2 | 0. 4. 4 |
| Isaac Eaton | 18 | 2 | 0. 4. 4 |
| Josiah Fisher | 18 | 2 | 0. 4. 4 |
| Daniel Baker | 18 | 2 | 0. 4. 4 |
| Jesse Brown | 18 | 2 | 0. 4. 4 |
| Tim ^o Whiting jun ^r | 18 | 2 | 0. 4. 4 |
| In y ^e Army | Nath ^l Gay | — | 5 0. 7. 1 |
| | Nath ^l Weatherbe | — | 9 0.12.10 |
| | Sam ^l Dogget jun ^r | — | 4 0. 5. 8 |
| | Nath ^l Everett | — | 7 0.10. 0 |
| | Rich ^d Woodard | — | 4 0. 5. 8 |
| | Israel farbanks j ^r | — | 4 0. 5. 8 |
| | Sam ^l Adams | — | 9 0.12.10 |
| | Sam ^l Lyon | — | 4 0. 5. 8 |
| | Thomas Pery | — | 4 0. 5. 8 |
| | | | 9. 5. 4 |
| Thaddeus Stowel | 28 | 5 | 9. 5 |
| Daniel Smith | 28 | 3 | 6. 7 |
| William Mason | 28 | 7 | 12. 4 |
| Thomas Ocinton | 28 | 4 | 8. |
| Tirburd Gay | 18 | 2 | 4. 4 |
| | | | £2. 0. 8 |
| | | | 23. 6.11 |
| | | | 2. 0. 8 |
| | | | £34.12.11 |

AARON FULLER Cap^t

A List of the men that Marched From Dedham at the Allarm
on the Nineteenth of Last April—Under the Command of Cap^t
George Gould.

| Mens Names | Rank | Distance of Travel to and from home Miles | The amounts at a penny per mile s. d. | Time of Service Days | Whole Amount |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| George Gould | Capt ^t | 22 | 1.10 | 3 | £0.14. 8. 1 |
| Richard Woodward | Lieut ^t | 28 | 2. 4 | 3 | 0.10.10. 3 |
| Israel Everet | Serjeant | 30 | 2. 6 | 3 | 0. 7. 7. 3 |
| Joseph Whiting | Serj ^t | 26 | 2. 2 | 2 | 0. 5. 7. 0 |
| William Gay | Serj ^t | 30 | 2. 6 | 3 | 0. 7. 7. 3 |
| Israel Fairbanks | Corporal | 26 | 2. 2 | 2 | 0. 5. 3. 2 |
| Abel Ellis | Private | 28 | 2. 4 | 2 | 0. 5. 2. 1 |
| Samuel Whiting | " | 33 | 2. 9 | 2 | 0. 5. 7. 1 |
| Stephen Whiting | " | 26 | 2. 2 | 2 | 0. 5. 0. 1 |
| Oliver Smith | " | 26 | 2. 2 | 2 | 0. 5. 0. 1 |
| Daniel Gay Jur ^r | " | 33 | 2. 9 | 2 | 0. 5. 7. 1 |
| Jonas Humphrey | " | 30 | 2. 6 | 2 | 0. 5. 4. 1 |
| Joseph Metcalf | " | 30 | 2. 6 | 2 | 0. 5. 4. 1 |
| Benjamin Wetherby | " | 33 | 2. 9 | 2 | 0. 5. 7. 0 |
| Samuel Bill | " | 28 | 2. 4 | 2 | 5. 2. 1 |
| Isaac Stowel | " | 34 | 2.10 | 3½ | 7.10. 0 |
| Nathaniel Gay | " | 30 | 2. 6 | 2 | 5. 4. 1 |

The above is a true list

5.12.10. 1

GEORGE GOULD Capt

A List of the men that Marched From Dedham at the Allarm on the Nineteenth of April—Under the Command of Capt^t William Bullard.

| Men's Names | No. Miles | Days In Service |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Capt. William Bullard | 30 | 12 |
| 1st Lieut. John Morse | 30 | 10 |
| 2d Lieut. Nathaniel Lewis | 30 | 10 |
| Ensign Ebenezer Everett | 30 | 10 |
| Sergt. Asa Everett | 30 | 10 |
| Sergt. Jeremiah Kingsbury | 30 | 10 |
| Sergt. Ichabod Gay | 30 | 10 |
| Sergt. John Andrews | 30 | 10 |
| Corp. David Andrews | 30 | 10 |
| Corp. Benjamin Dean | 30 | 10 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|
| Fifer Eliphalet Rhoads | 30 | 12 |
| Drummer Benjamin Fisher | 30 | 12 |
| Nathaniel Dean | 30 | 1 |
| Jonathan Dean | 30 | 1 |
| Jacob Penniman | 30 | 1 |
| Seth Fuller | 30 | 5 |
| Robert Little | 30 | 6 |
| Josiah Everett | 30 | 8 |
| Samuel Farrington | 30 | 6 |
| Phillip Cobbet | 30 | 6 |
| William Savel | 30 | 4 |
| Eleazer Rhoades | 30 | 6 |
| Silas Morse | 30 | 10 |
| Jesse Gay | 30 | 7 |
| William Coney | 30 | 10 |
| Daniel Colburn | 30 | 4 |
| Luther Bullard | 30 | 10 |
| Joseph Sumner | 30 | 10 |
| Jabez Holmes | 30 | 4 |
| Moses Guild | 30 | 10 |
| Eliphalet Fisher | 30 | 6 |
| Abel Everett | 30 | 12 |
| Abner Fisher | 30 | 12 |
| Jason Fuller | 30 | 4 |
| Nathaniel Sumner, Jr. | 30 | 10 |
| Daniel Fairbanks | 30 | 12 |
| Nathan Clarke | 30 | 10 |
| Seth Morse | 30 | 10 |
| Enoch Talbot | 30 | 3 |
| Seth Farrington, Jr. | 30 | 10 |
| William Everett | 30 | 8 |
| Moses Fisher | 30 | 6 |
| Benjamin Herring | 30 | 3 |
| William Kendall | 30 | 7 |
| Jacob Cleveland | 30 | 8 |
| John Dean, Jr. | 30 | 6 |
| Timothy Lewis | 30 | 2 |
| Jesse Kingsbury | 30 | 2 |
| Thomas White | | 10 |

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Benjamin Lewis | 10 |
| Archalus Clark | 10 |
| John Smith | 12 |
| Benjamin Felt | 6 |
| Samuel Clark | 6 |
| Edward Bullard, Jr. | 6 |
| Jacob Smith | 6 |
| Ithamer Farrington | 6 |
| William Lewis, Jr. | 10 |
| Robert Little, Jr. | 10 |

(Signed) William Bullard, Captain.

A list of a Company that Marched from the third parish in Dedham in the Alarm occasioned by the Lexington battle on April 19, 1775, under the Command of Capt Daniel Draper in Col. Davis Regiment.

| | Miles distance | days allowed | Total |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Daniel Draper Capt | 24 | 6 | 1. 7. 8. 2 |
| Nathan Ellis Serj. | 24 | 6 | 12. 3. 1 |
| Tim ^o Draper Serj. | 24 | 4 | 8.10. 1 |
| Job Buckminster | 24 | 4 | 7. 8. 2 |
| David Ellis | 24 | 6 | 10. 6. 3 |
| Amasa Farington | 24 | 2 | 4.10. 1 |
| Ezra Gay | 24 | 6 | 10. 6. 3 |
| Jerem Baker | 24 | 2 | 4.10. 1 |
| Enoch Kinsbury | 24 | 4 | 7. 8. 2 |
| Jon ^a Onion | 24 | 2 | 4.10. 1 |
| Aaron Ellis | 24 | 2 | 4.10. 1 |
| Sam ^l Colborn Jr | 24 | 2 | 4.10. 1 |
| William Gay | 24 | 2 | 4.10. 1 |
| Jon ^a Whiting | 24 | 2 | 4.10. 1 |
| Simeon Colburn | 24 | 2 | 4.10. 1 |
| John Colburn | 24 | 6 | 10. 6. 3 |
| Joseph Dean | 24 | 2 | 4.10. 1 |
| And ^w Lewis | 24 | 2 | 4.10. 1 |
| Fisher Whiting | 24 | 2 | 4.10. 1 |
| Daniel Gay | 24 | 2 | 4.10. 1 |
| Seth Gay | 24 | 1 | 3. 5. |
| Jon ^a . Ellis | 24 | 2 | 4.10. 1 |

| | | | |
|---------------|----|---|---------|
| Isaac Whiting | 24 | 2 | 4.10. 1 |
| Nath. Colburn | 24 | 4 | 7. 8. 2 |

£8.15.0 $\frac{1}{4}$

(Signed) Daniel Draper, Captain

A list of a Party of Soldiers in a Militia Company in Dedham, under the command of David Fairbanks, and in Col. Heath's Regt, that was in the Service on the alarm the 19th April, 1775.

| Men's Names | No. Miles | Days In Service | Amount. |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| David Fairbanks, Capt. | | 2 | £0 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Jonathan Colburn, Lieut. | | 2 | 0 7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Joseph Draper, Sergt. | | 2 | 0 5 7 |
| Joseph Dean, Corpl. | | 2 | 0 5 3 |
| Oliver Ellis, Corpl. | | 2 | 0 5 3 |
| Abel Richards, Private. | | 2 | 0 5 |
| Daniel Smith, “ | | 2 | 0 5 |
| Ezra Gay, “ | | 2 | 0 5 |
| Samuel Colburn, “ | | 2 | 0 5 |
| John Farrington, “ | | 2 | 0 5 |
| Timothy Baker, “ | | 2 | 0 5 |
| Samuel Baker, “ | | 2 | 0 5 |
| Abner Smith, “ | | 2 | 0 5 |
| Lemuel Herring, “ | | 2 | 0 5 |

£3 17 6

(Signed) David Fairbanks, Captain.

A Muster Roll of the Company under the command of Capt. William Ellis of Col. Heath's Regiment, 1775.

| Men's Names | Rank. | No. Miles | Days In Service | Amount. |
|------------------|---------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| William Ellis | Capt. | 36 | 9 | £2 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Jonathan Colburn | Lieut. | 36 | 5 | 18 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Joseph Ellis | Sergt. | 36 | 4 | 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Benj. Fairbanks | “ | 36 | 8 | 18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ebenezer Fisher | “ | 36 | 9 | 1 0 1 |
| Eliphalet Baker | Corp. | 36 | 4 | 10 10 |
| Oliver Ellis | “ | 36 | 2 | 7 9 |
| William Gay | “ | 36 | 4 | 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Timothy Baker | Private | 36 | 2 | 7 3 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----|---|----|----|
| Timothy Smith | " | 36 | 9 | 17 | 2 |
| David Smith | " | 36 | 6 | 12 | 11 |
| Abner Smith | " | 36 | 2 | 7 | 3 |
| Jonathan Whiting | " | 36 | 9 | 17 | 2 |
| Ebenezer Herring | " | 36 | 8 | 15 | 9 |
| Ichabod Colburn | " | 36 | 9 | 17 | 2 |
| Simeon Colburn | " | 36 | 9 | 17 | 2 |
| Abel Richards | " | 36 | 9 | 11 | 6 |
| John Richards | " | 36 | 9 | 17 | 2 |
| Seth Gay | " | 36 | 4 | 10 | 1 |
| Samuel (?) Baker | " | 36 | 5 | 11 | 6 |
| Ezra Gay | " | 36 | 1 | 5 | 10 |
| John Farrington | " | 36 | 5 | 11 | 6 |
| Nathaniel Whiting | " | 36 | 5 | 11 | 6 |
| Fisher Whiting | " | 36 | 5 | 11 | 6 |
| Isaac Everett | " | 36 | 9 | 17 | 2 |
| Samuel Pettee | " | 36 | 5 | 11 | 6 |
| Samuel Gay | " | 36 | 2 | 7 | 3 |
| David Dean | " | 36 | 3 | 8 | 8 |
| *Nathaniel Baker | " | | 5 | 7 | 1 |
| *Jonathan Onion | " | | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| *Isaac Comecher | " | | 9 | 18 | 9 |

£20 14 1½

Errors excepted, Wm. Ellis

A Muster Roll of the Company under the command of Capt. Ebenezer Battle of Col. Heath's Regiment, April 19, 1775.

| Name. | Dignity. | Days. | Miles. |
|-------------------|------------|-------|--------|
| Ebenezer Battle | Capt. | 13 | 40 |
| Daniel Whiting | 1st Lieut. | 8 | 40 |
| John Battle | 2d " | 6 | 40 |
| James Cheney | Sargent | 3 | 40 |
| Joseph Fisher | " | 8 | 40 |
| Jesse Knap | " | 8 | 40 |
| Jabez Baker | " | 12 | 40 |
| Theodore Newell | Corporal | 8 | 40 |
| John Chickering | " | 6 | 40 |
| Ebenezer Richards | " | 4 | 30 |

* In the Army.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------|----|----|
| Moses Richards | " | 12 | 40 |
| Hezekiah Battle | Fifer | 3 | 40 |
| Samuel Richards | Private | 4 | 40 |
| David Cleveland | " | 4 | 40 |
| Thomas Gardner | " | 10 | 40 |
| Henry Tisdale | " | 4 | 40 |
| Nathan Metcalf | " | 3 | 40 |
| Aaron Fairbanks | " | 8 | 40 |
| Jeremiah Bacon | " | 6 | 40 |
| Asa Mason | " | 13 | 40 |
| William Fisher | " | 4 | 40 |
| James Mann | " | 7 | 40 |
| Elias Haven | " | 1 | 40 |
| Ebenezer Battle, Jr. | " | 8 | 40 |
| John Cheney | " | 11 | 40 |
| Jabez Whiting | " | 8 | 40 |
| Luke Dean | " | 9 | 40 |
| Joseph Chickering | " | 4 | 40 |
| Daniel Chickering | " | 4 | 30 |
| Elias Stimson | " | 6 | 40 |
| Moses Bacon | " | 7 | 40 |
| Josiah Battle | " | 7 | 40 |
| John Ellis | " | 1 | 30 |
| Josiah Bacon, Jr. | " | 12 | 40 |
| Seth Wight, Jr. | " | 5 | 40 |
| Ephraim Bacon, Jr. | " | 4 | 30 |
| Moses Mason | " | 3 | 40 |
| John Mason | " | 8 | 40 |
| William Mansfield | " | 3 | 40 |
| Samuel Fisher | " | 6 | 30 |
| Richard Richards | " | 3 | 40 |
| Thomas Burr ridge | " | 5 | 40 |
| Joseph Draper, Jr. | " | 5 | 40 |
| Timothy Allen | " | 3 | 40 |
| Barach Smith | " | 2 | 40 |
| Thomas Ferrett | " | 2 | 30 |
| David Fuller | " | 2 | 40 |
| Ephraim Wilson | " | 6 | 40 |
| Samuel Wilson | " | 4 | 40 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|----|----|
| Joseph Parker | " | 9 | 40 |
| Silas Taft | " | 3 | 40 |
| Oliver Kenrick | " | 2 | 40 |
| Moses Draper | " | 4 | 30 |
| Aaron Whiting | " | 8 | 40 |
| Ebenezer Allen | " | 6 | 30 |
| Thomas Morse | " | 3 | 40 |
| Hezekiah Allen | " | 1 | 30 |
| Nathaniel Chickering | " | 2 | 30 |
| James Draper | " | 1 | 30 |
| John Fisher | " | 10 | 40 |
| Asa Richards | " | 2 | 30 |
| Solomon Richards | " | 3 | 30 |
| Ralph Day | " | 2 | 40 |
| Daniel Chickering | " | 3 | 40 |
| John Draper | " | 1 | 30 |
| Eben Smith | " | 2 | 30 |

(Signed) Ebenezer Battle, Captain

A true Return of the travel and time of Service of the Minute Company und the Command of Capt Joseph Guild of Dedham in Col Greatons Regt Assembled on the 19th of April 1775.

| Men's Uames | Miles Travil | Expense of Traveling | Time of the Service Days | Amount of the Service £ s d | Total Amount £ s d |
|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Joseph Guild Capt | | | 5 | 1. 1. 4.0 | 1. 1. 4.0 |
| John Ellis Lieut | 30 | 2s. 6 | 5 | 1.14. 4.2 | 1.16.10.2 |
| Eben ^r Newel Ditto | 35 | 2s. 11 | 13 | 1.17. 2.3 | 2. 0. 1.3 |
| John Gay Ditto | | | 13 | 1.17. 2.3 | 1.17. 2.3 |
| Isaac Bullard Serjt | | | 13 | 1. 2. 3.2 | 1. 2. 3.2 |
| Lews Colburn Ditto | | | 13 | 1. 2. 3.2 | 1. 2. 3.2 |
| Nath ^l Chickering Ditto | 35 | 2s. 11 | 13 | 1. 2. 3.2 | 1. 5. 1.2 |
| Eliph ^t Thorp Ditto | | | 13 | 1. 2. 3.2 | 1. 2. 3.2 |
| Amasa Farrington Corp ^l | 30 | 2s. 6 | 13 | 1. 0. 5.0 | 1. 2.11.1 |
| Asa Richards Ditto | 35 | 2s. 11 | 13 | 1. 0. 5.1 | 1. 3. 4.1 |
| Ambrose Davenport Ditto | | | 13 | 1. 0. 5.1 | 1. 0. 5.1 |
| Eben ^r Sumner Ditto | | | 13 | 1. 0. 5.1 | 1. 0. 5.1 |
| John Colburn Drumer | 28 | 2s. 4 | 12 | 0.18.10.2 | 1. 1. 2.2 |
| Sam ^l Adams Private | | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Thomas Akley | | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----|---------|---------|
| Joseph Baker | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Josiah Bullard | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Richard Belcher | | 0 | 0.12.10 | 0.12.10 |
| Nathan Cook | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Sam ^l Chickering | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Oliver Chickering | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| John Carbee | | 12 | 0.17. 2 | 0.17. 2 |
| Thomas Colburn | | 12 | 0.17. 2 | 0.17. 2 |
| John Cardey | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Nathan Colburn | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Will ^m Dean | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Jeremiah Dean | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Andrew Everet | 34 2s. 10 | 12 | 0.17. 7 | 1. |
| Seth Fuller | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Benja ⁿ Fisher | | 12 | 0.17. 2 | 0.17. 2 |
| Lem ^l Fales | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Daniel Fisher | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Hezekiah Farrington | | 12 | 0.17. 2 | 0.17. 2 |
| David Fairbank | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| James Gay | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Eben ^r Gay | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Aaron Guild | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Nath ^l Gay | 26 2s. 2 | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 1. 0. 9 |
| Oliver Guild | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Jonas Humfry | 20 2s. 4 | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 1. 0.11 |
| David Humfry | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Andrew Lewis | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Jonathan Metcalf | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| John Morse | 34 2s. 10 | 14 | 0.18. 7 | 1. 1. 5 |
| Abner Pittee | | 12 | 0.17. 2 | 0.17. 2 |
| Dan ^l Pittee | 34 2s. 10 | 6 | 0. 5. 9 | 0. 8. 7 |
| Josiah Richards | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Thadeus Richards | 35 2s. 11 | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 1. 1. 6 |
| John Ruggles | | 12 | 0.17. 2 | 0.17. 2 |
| Eben ^r Smith | 35 2s. 11 | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 1. 1. 6 |
| Thomas Shepard | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Elijah Seabury | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| James Stevens | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Lemuel Stowel | | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----|---------|---------|
| Timothy Stow | 11 | 0.15. 9 | 0.15. 9 |
| Adam Thorp | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Thomas Wight | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Samuel Wight | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |
| Nath ^l Wight | 13 | 0.18. 7 | 0.18. 7 |

£58.18. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

(Signed) Joseph Guild, Captain

A true muster roll* of Capt. Aaran Guild's Company of Minute Men which was raised by the vote of the Town who marched on the 17th of June Upon the alarm of Bunker Hill Fight with their names, times of service and pay.

| Men's Names | Time of Service | Pay | Men's Names | Time of Service | Pay |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|---------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| Aaron Guild | 2 | 8 | Abner Farrington | 2 | 8 |
| John Gay | 2 | 8 | Abner Lewis | 2 | 8 |
| Ebenezer Shepard | 2 | 8 | Moses Whiting | 2 | 8 |
| William Whiting | 2 | 8 | Ichabod Gay | 2 | 8 |
| Nath ^l . Kingsbury | 2 | 8 | Aaron Whiting | 2 | 8 |
| Isreal Fairbanks | 2 | 8 | John Dean | 2 | 8 |
| Timothy Gay | 2 | 8 | Hezekiah Metcalf | 2 | 8 |
| Nehemiah Fales | 2 | 8 | Joshua Whiting Jr. | 2 | 8 |
| Benj. Devenport | 2 | 8 | Nathan Mann | 2 | 8 |
| Daniel Baker | 2 | 8 | Jonas Humphrey | 2 | 8 |
| Lemuel Bedlam | 2 | 8 | Nathaniel Smith | 2 | 8 |
| Timothy Whiting Jr. | 2 | 8 | William Draper | 2 | 8 |
| Oliver Smith | 2 | 8 | Joseph Onion | 2 | 8 |
| Samuel Whiting | 2 | 8 | Jonathan Damon | 2 | 8 |
| Thomas Eaton | 2 | 8 | John Avery | 2 | 8 |
| Nathaniel Gay Jr. | 2 | 8 | Nathaniel Bill | 2 | 8 |
| Stephen Farrington | 2 | 8 | Robert Woodward | 2 | 8 |
| Robert Man | 2 | 8 | Cato Metcalf | 2 | 8 |
| John Woodward | 2 | 8 | Daniel Gay | 2 | 8 |
| Lemuel Fales | 2 | 8 | Elizer Sebuery | 2 | 8 |
| John Chejer | 2 | 8 | Ebenezer Battle Jr. | 2 | 8 |
| John Wilson Jr. | 2 | 8 | Fisher Ames | 2 | 8 |

* Dedham voted May 29, 1775 to raise 120 men in the several parishes to stand ready to march on an alarm in defense of their country. On the occasion of the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, a company of which this is the muster roll marched from Dedham toward the scene of action and were absent two days. This muster roll is found in the archives of the Dedham Historical Society.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| Joshua Fales | 2 | 8 | Isaac Everett | 2 | 8 |
| Aaron Ellis | 2 | 8 | John Richards Jr. | 2 | 8 |
| Cato Ames | 2 | 8 | Samuel Baker | 2 | 8 |
| William Bullard | 2 | 8 | Timothy Smith | 2 | 8 |
| Ichabod Gay | 2 | 8 | David Smith | 2 | 8 |
| Benjamin Fisher | 2 | 8 | Abner Smith | 2 | 8 |
| David Andres | 2 | 8 | Jonathan Whiting | 2 | 8 |
| Jesse Gay | 2 | 8 | Fisher Whiting | 2 | 8 |
| Eliphalet Fuller | 2 | 8 | Daniel Smith | 2 | 8 |
| Eliphalet Rhodes | 2 | 8 | Amasa Farrington | 2 | 8 |
| Moses Guild Jr. | 2 | 8 | John Colburn Jr. | 2 | 8 |
| Benjamin Wetherby | 2 | 8 | William Pettee | 2 | 8 |
| Nath'l. Sumner Jr. | 2 | 8 | William Ellis | 2 | 8 |
| Andrew Everett | 2 | 8 | Benjamin Fairbanks | 2 | 8 |
| David Fairbanks | 2 | 8 | Ebenezer Battle | 2 | 8 |
| Abel Everett | 2 | 8 | Ebenezer Newell | 2 | 8 |
| Robert Little | 2 | 8 | Asa Mason | 2 | 8 |
| Samuel Farmington | 2 | 8 | John Battle | 2 | 8 |
| Philip Cobet | 2 | 8 | Joseph Fisher | 2 | 8 |
| Luther Bullard | 2 | 8 | Jabez Baker | 2 | 8 |
| Henry Farrington | 2 | 8 | John Mason | 2 | 8 |
| Moses Barber | 2 | 8 | Aaron Fairbanks | 2 | 8 |
| Josiah Everett | 2 | 8 | Moses Richards | 2 | 8 |
| William Coney | 2 | 8 | David Cleveland | 2 | 8 |
| Silas Morse | 2 | 8 | John Chickering | 2 | 8 |
| John Andres | 2 | 8 | Thaddeus Richards | 2 | 8 |
| Timothy Lewis | 2 | 8 | Jeremiah Bacon | 2 | 8 |
| Aaron Fisher | 2 | 8 | Joseph Fisher | 2 | 8 |
| Benjamin Fisher Jr. | 2 | 8 | Ebenezer Richards | 2 | 8 |
| Asa Everett | 2 | 8 | Thomas Gardner | 2 | 8 |
| David Fairbanks | 2 | 8 | Nathaniel Metcalf | 2 | 8 |
| Jonathan Colburn | 2 | 8 | James Man | 2 | 8 |
| Nathan Ellis | 2 | 8 | Ebenezer Battle | 2 | 8 |
| Oliver Ellis | 2 | 8 | Jabez Whiting | 2 | 8 |
| Eliphalet Baker | 2 | 8 | Josiah Battle | 2 | 8 |
| Ezra Gay | 2 | 8 | Daniel Chickering Jr. | 2 | 8 |
| Ebenezer Herring | 2 | 8 | Elias Stimson | 2 | 8 |
| Ichabod Colburn | 2 | 8 | Moses Bacon | 2 | 8 |

NAMES OF OFFICERS AND MEN WHO REPRESENTED
DEDHAM IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR 1775-1783.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ackley, Thomas | Bill, Ebenezer | Chickering, Nathaniel |
| Adams, Samuel | Bill, Nathaniel | Chickering, Oliver |
| Allen, Eleazer | Bill, Richard | Chickering, Samuel |
| Allen, Eleazer, Jr. | Bill, Samuel | Clarke, Archelaus |
| Allen, Hezekiah | Billings, Joseph | Clarke, Daniel |
| Allen, Hezekiah Peters | Bowen, Nathaniel | Clark, Samuel |
| Allen, Timothy | Boyden, Isaac | Cleveland, David |
| Ames, Seth | Bracket, David | Corbett, Philip |
| Amis, Cato | Brown, James | Colburn, Abner |
| Andrews, Andrew | Brown, Jesse | Colburn, David |
| Andrews, Benjamin | Brown, John | Colburn, Ichabad |
| Andrews, Benj. | Brown, Nathaniel | Colburn, Isaac |
| Andrews, David | Brown, Robert | Colburn, John |
| Andrews, John | Brown, William | Colburn, John, Jr. |
| Andrews, William | Buckmaster, John | Colburn, Jonathan |
| Arnold, Stephen | Buckmaster, Job | Colburn, Lewis |
| Avery, C. | Buckmaster, Thomas | Colburn, Nath |
| Avery, Jonathan | Bullard, Benjamin | Colburn, Nathan |
| Ayers, John | Bullard, David | Colburn, Nathaniel |
| Bacon, Abner | Bullard, Ebenezer | Colburn, Phineas |
| Bacon, Ephriam, Jr. | Bullard, Edward | Colburn, Samuel |
| Bacon, Jeremiah | Bullard, Edward, Jr. | Colburn, Samuel, Jr. |
| Bacon, Jeremiah, Jr. | Bullard, Isaac | Colburn, Simeon |
| Bacon, Jesse | Bullard, John | Colburn, Solomon |
| Bacon, John | Bullard, Josiah | Colburn, Thomas |
| Bacon, Josiah | Bullard, Luther | Colburn, Timothy |
| Bacon, Josiah, Jr. | Bullard, Timothy | Comecher, Isaac |
| Bacon, Michael | Bullard, William | Coney, William |
| Bacon, Moses | Bundy, Moses | Cook, Nathan |
| Bacon, Silas | Burrage, Thomas | Cooler, Thomas |
| Baker, Daniel | Burt, John | Cowin, Patrick |
| Baker, Eliphalet | Bussey, Benjamin | Crane, Abijah |
| Baker, Jabez | Cabel, Phelen | Crane, Elijah |
| Baker, Jeremiah | Calley, William | Crane, Jephthan |
| Baker, Joseph | Capron, Oliver J. | Crowley, Abraham |
| Baker, Nathaniel | Capron, Thaddeus | Cregier, John |
| Baker, Samuel | Carbe, John | Crocker, Jeremiah |
| Baker, Timothy | Carbee, John | Crosner, John |
| Baker, Timothy | Cardy, John | Crosier, John |
| Balch, Thomas | Carey, Joel | Crowser, John |
| Bancroft, Samuel | Carroll, Lawrence | Curtis, Edward |
| Barker, Moses | Coswell, Elijah | Dagget, Samuel |
| Barrows, David | Chap, Antony (Antoine) | Damon, Jonathan |
| Batel, Ebenezer | Chapman, Peter | Damon, Samuel |
| Battle, Ebenezer | Cheney, Ebenezer, Jr. | Dana, Calvin |
| Battle, Ebenezer, Jr. | Cheney, James | Dana, David |
| Battle, Ebenezer | Cheney, John | Davenport, Ambrose |
| Battle, Hezekiah | Cheney, Joseph | Davenport, Benjamin |
| Battle, John | Chickering, Daniel | Davis, Moses |
| Battle, Jonah (Jonathan) | Chickering, Daniel | Day, John |
| Battle, Josiah | Chickering, Daniel, Jr. | Day, Ralph |
| Bedlam, Lemuel | Chickering, John | Dean, Benjamin |
| Belcher, Richard | Chickering, Joseph | Dean, David |
| Bill, Abner | Chickering, Nathaniel | Dean, Eliphalet |

Dean, Jeremiah
 Dean, John
 Dean, John, Jr.
 Dean, Jonathan
 Dean, Joseph
 Dean, Joseph
 Dean, Joseph, Jr.
 Dean, Luke
 Dean, Nathaniel
 Dean, William
 Dewing, Elijah
 Dewing, Jabez
 Dick, Richard
 Doan, Benjamin
 Doggett, Isaac
 Doggett, Samuel
 Draper, Daniel
 Draper, James
 Draper, John
 Draper, Joseph
 Draper, Joseph, Jr.
 Draper, Josiah
 Draper, Moses
 Draper, Nathan
 Draper, Nathaniel
 Draper, Thomas
 Draper, Timothy
 Draper, William
 Easte, Jacob
 Eaton, Isaac
 Eaton, Thomas
 Ellis, Aaron
 Ellis, Abel
 Ellis, Abner
 Ellis, David
 Ellis, Ephraim
 Ellis, Ickabad
 Ellis, Jesse
 Ellis, John
 Ellis, Jonathan
 Ellis, Joseph
 Ellis, Joseph
 Ellis, Lemuel
 Ellis, Nathan
 Ellis, Nathan, Jr.
 Ellis, Oliver
 Ellis, Oliver
 Ellis, William
 Everett, Abel
 Everett, Andrew
 Everett, Asa
 Everett, David
 Everett, Ebenezer
 Everett, Ebenezer, Jr.
 Everett, Eleazer
 Everett, Eleazer, Jr.
 Everett, Ichabad

Everett, Isaac
 Everett, Israel
 Everett, Israel, Jr.
 Everett, Josiah
 Everett, Josiah, Jr.
 Everett, Joseph
 Everett, Nathaniel
 Everett, William
 Everett, William, Jr.
 Fairbanks, Aaron
 Fairbanks, Benjamin
 Fairbanks, Daniel
 Fairbanks, David
 Fairbanks, David
 Fairbanks, David
 Fairbanks, Ebenezer
 Fairbanks, Elias
 Fairbanks, Israel
 Fairbanks, Israel
 Fairbanks, Samuel
 Fairbanks, Samuel J.
 Fairbanks, William
 Fales, David
 Fales, Ebenezer
 Fales, Eliphalet
 Fales, Eliphalet, Jr.
 Fales, Lemuel
 Fales, Nathaniel
 Fales, Nehemiah
 Fales, Samuel
 Farrington, Abner
 Farrington, Amasa
 Farrington, Benjamin
 Farrington, Ebenezer
 Farrington, Eli
 Farrington, Henry
 Farrington, Hezekiah
 Farrington, Ichabad
 Farrington, Ichabad
 Farrington, Ithama
 Farrington, John
 Farrington, Samuel
 Farrington, Seth
 Farrington, Seth, Jr.
 Farrington, Stephen
 Farrow, Thomas
 Felt, Abner
 Felt, Benjamin
 Felt, Moses
 Felt, Oliver
 Ferret, Thomas
 Fisher, Aaron
 Fisher, Abner
 Fisher, Benjamin
 Fisher, Benjamin
 Fisher, Benjamin, Jr.

Fisher, Daniel
 Fisher, David
 Fisher, Ebenezer
 Fisher, Ebenezer
 Fisher, Eliphalet
 Fisher, Jeremiah
 Fisher, Jesse
 Fisher, John
 Fisher, Joseph
 Fisher, Joseph, Jr.
 Fisher, Josiah
 Fisher, Moses
 Fisher, Nathaniel
 Fisher, Nathaniel
 Fisher, Oliver
 Fisher, Samuel
 Fisher, William
 Fleart, William
 Francis, Joseph
 Franksfort, Christian
 French, Benjamin
 French, Stephen
 Fuller, Aaron
 Fuller, Benjamin
 Fuller, Daniel
 Fuller, David
 Fuller, Eliphalet
 Fuller, Eliphalet
 Fuller, Jason
 Fuller, Rufus
 Fuller, Seth
 Fuller, Seth, Jr.
 Fuller, Thaddeus
 Galley, John
 Gardner, Thomas
 Gay, Daniel
 Gay, Daniel, Jr.
 Gay, Ebenezer
 Gay, Ebenezer
 Gay, Ezra
 Gay, Ezra
 Gay, Ezra
 Gay, Ichabad
 Gay, Ichabad
 Gay, James
 Gay, Jesse
 Gay, John
 Gay, John
 Gay, Joseph
 Gay, Josiah
 Gay, Luther
 Gay, Moses
 Gay, Nathaniel
 Gay, Nathaniel
 Gay, Nathaniel
 Gay, Samuel
 Gay, Seth

Gay, Seth
 Gay, Stephen
 Gay, Theodore
 Gay, Timothy
 Gay, William
 Gay, William
 Gay, William
 Gay, William, Jr.
 Ghent, George
 Gibbins, John
 Glover, Henry
 Goodenow, Phineas
 Gookin, Daniel
 Gould, Ebenezer
 Gould, George
 Gould, Oliver
 Gould, Samuel
 Gould, Seth
 Gould, Simeon
 Graham, William
 Graves, Ebenezer
 Guild, Aaron
 Guild, Aaron, Jr.
 Guild, Jacob
 Guild, Joseph
 Guild, Moses, Jr.
 Guild, Oliver
 Guild, Samuel
 Hamilton, Thomas
 Hastings, John
 Haven, Elias
 Hawes, Benjamin
 Hawes, Caleb
 Hawes, Zaechen
 Hayden, Isaac
 Hayes, John
 Herring, Benjamin
 Herring, Ebenezer
 Herring, Ebenezer
 Herring, Lemuel
 Herring, Pelatiah
 Herring, Pelatiah, Jr.
 Herring, Thomas
 Hewins, William
 Hyde, John
 Hyde, Philip
 Hill, Richard, Jr.
 Holmes, Jabez
 Holmes, Oliver
 Horton, William
 Howard, Obadiah
 Howe, Thomas, Jr.
 Humphrey, David
 Humphrey, Jonas
 Hunting, Amos
 Hunting, Ebenezer
 Jackson, Jacob

Jackson, Nathan
 Johnson, Jacob
 Johnson, John
 Jones, Adam
 Kelley, William
 Kench, Thomas
 Kendall, William
 Kendrick, Oliver
 Keyes, Jamson
 King, William
 Kingsbury, Aaron
 Kingsbury, James
 Kingsbury, Jeremiah, Jr.
 Kingsbury, Jesse
 Kingsbury, Joshua, Jr.
 Kingsbury, Moses
 Kingsbury, Nathaniel
 Knapp, Jesse
 Larrabee, Thomas
 Lewis, Abner
 Lewis, Andrew
 Lewis, Andrew, Jr.
 Lewis, Benjamin
 Lewis, Joseph
 Lewis, Nathan
 Lewis, Nathaniel
 Lewis, Paul
 Lewis, Thomas
 Lewis, Timothy
 Lewis, William, Jr.
 Little, Robert
 Little, Robert, Jr.
 Loomis, Nathaniel
 Lyon, Samuel
 Magraw, James
 Mann, James
 Mann, Nathan
 Mann, Robert
 Mann, Robert, Jr.
 Mansell, William
 Mansfield, William
 Mason, Asa
 Mason, John
 Mason, Moses
 Mason, William
 Mason, William, Jr.
 McClain, Oliver
 McDaniel, Richard
 McIntosh, Daniel
 McMullen, Archibald
 Mellon, Nathan
 Metcalf, Cato
 Metcalf, Hezekiah
 Metcalf, John
 Metcalf, Jonathan
 Metcalf, Jonathan, Jr.
 Metcalf, Joseph

Metcalf, Nathan
 Mills, Samuel
 Moore, Bartholomew
 Moore, Daniel
 Morse, Daniel
 Morse, David
 Morse, John
 Morse, John
 Morse, John
 Morse, Obadiah
 Morse, Paul
 Morse, Seth
 Morse, Silas
 Morse, Thomas
 Morse, Timothy
 Murphy, Thomas
 Newell, Ebenezer
 Newell, Theodore
 Newen, Abner
 Nigus, Samuel
 Obrian, Matthew
 Ockinton, Thomas
 Oliver, Peter
 Onion, Elihu
 Onion, Elnathan
 Onion, Jonathan
 Onion, Jonathan
 Onion, Joseph
 Onion, Peter
 Owen, Patrick
 Parker, Joseph
 Parks, John
 Paul, Ebenezer
 Payson, Asa
 Peniman, Jacob
 Perry, Thomas
 Peter (Servant of
 John Legard)
 Pettee, Abiel
 Pettee, Abner
 Pettee, Daniel
 Pettee, Ebenezer
 Pettee, Samuel
 Pettee, William
 Pond, Eliphalet
 Pond, Jonas
 Pond, Moses
 Pratt, William
 Quapish, Alexander
 Reed, "Elisas"
 Reed, John
 Rhoads, Adam
 Rhoads, Eleazer, Jr.
 Rhoads, Eliphalet
 Rhoads, Simeon
 Richards, Abel
 Richards, Abel
 Richards, Abiather

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Richards, Abiather, Jr. | Smith, Samuel | White, Joseph |
| Richards, Abijah | Smith, Timothy | White, Moses |
| Richards, Asa | Smith, William | White, Thomas |
| Richards, Asa | Smith, William, Jr. | Whiting, Aaron |
| Richards, David | Snelling, John | Whiting, Aaron |
| Richards, David | Snider, John | Whiting, Abner |
| Richards, Ebenezer | Sprague, Cuff | Whiting, Calvin |
| Richards, Eleakem | Sprague, John | Whiting, Daniel |
| Richards, Enoch | Starr, Daniel | Whiting, Ellis |
| Richards, Jesse | Starr, William | Whiting, Fisher |
| Richards, John | Stevens, James | Whiting, Fisher |
| Richards, John, Jr. | Stimson, Elias | Whiting, Isaac |
| Richards, Jonathan | Stowe, Timothy | Whiting, Jabez |
| Richards, Josiah | Stowell, Ebenezer | Whiting, Jonathan |
| Richards, Lemuel | Stowel, Isaac | Whiting, Jonathan |
| Richards, Moses | Stowel, Isaac, Jr. | Whiting, Joseph |
| Richards, Reuben | Stowel, Lemuel | Whiting, Joseph, Jr. |
| Richards, Richard | Stowel, Thaddeus | Whiting, Joshua |
| Richards, Samuel | Stowell, David | Whiting, Joshua, Jr. |
| Richards, Solomon | Sumner, Ebenezer | Whiting, Moses |
| Richards, Thaddeus | Sumner, Eli | Whiting, Nathaniel |
| Richards, Timothy, Jr. | Sumner, Ezra | Whiting, Paul |
| Richards, William | Sumner, George | Whiting, Rufus |
| Richardson, Abijah | Sumner, Joseph | Whiting, Samuel |
| Ruggles, John | Sumner, Nathaniel | Whiting, Solomon |
| Samson, Seth | Sumner, Nathaniel, Jr. | Whiting, Stephen |
| Savel, William | Swan, Joseph | Whiting, Timothy |
| Seabury, Elijah | Taft, Silas | Whiting, Timothy, Jr. |
| Sever, William | Talbot, Ebenezer | Whiting, William |
| Shepard, Ebenezer | Talbot, Enoch | Wight, Henry |
| Shepard, John | Thorp, Adam | Wight, John |
| Shepard, Thomas | Thorp, Eliphalet | Wight, Joseph |
| Shuttleworth, Jeremiah | Tilden, Elijah | Wight, Nathaniel |
| Silk, Petterson | Tisdale, Billings | Wight, Samuel |
| Slater, Bat | Tisdale, Henry | Wight, Seth |
| Smith, Abner | Tolman, Elman | Wight, Seth, Jr. |
| Smith, Abner | Trow, Richard | Wight, Thomas |
| Smith, Barak | Turner, Hezekiah | Wilkinson, Joseph |
| Smith, Daniel | Turner, Joseph | Williams, Isaac |
| Smith, Daniel | Warner, Andrew | Wilson, Ephraim |
| Smith, David | Weatherbee, Benjamin | Wilson, James |
| Smith, David | Weatherbee, Joseph | Wilson, John |
| Smith, Ebenezer | Weatherbee, Nathaniel | Wilson, John, Jr. |
| Smith, Ebenezer, Jr. | Weatherbee, Thomas | Wilson, Samuel |
| Smith, Jacob | Weatherbee, Thomas, Jr. | Woodward, John |
| Smith, John | Webb, Perez | Woodward, Richard |
| Smith, Joseph | Wheeler, Daniel | Woodward, Richard, Jr. |
| Smith, Lemuel | Whin, Solomon | Woodward, Robert |
| Smith, Nathaniel | White, George | Woodward, Roswell |
| Smith, Oliver | White, John | Young, Nathaniel |

SHAYS' REBELLION. The attainment of independence, for which Dedham farmers fought and died, did not bring immediate freedom from annoying problems. The years between the close of the Revolution and the coming in of the new government were bad years for New England farmers. To what extent the farmers

of Dedham sympathized with Shays we do not know, but there is no occasion for surprise that the town of Dedham felt the pressure of the times and in 1786 appointed a committee of the town to report a list of grievances.

Dr. Ames records January 21, 1787.—Many oppressions having been practised, Extortion and usury at 12, 20, 30, 40 & sometimes 50 p^rCent but most common 25, now prevailing taxes called for that bear very unequally upon the people and all property accumulating with greater rapidity than ever known into a few people's hands, has occasioned great Tumults, County Conventions & Petitions to the Legislature of Massachusetts for redress, the People unsatisfied take to arms, stop the Courts of Law and under several Leaders the chief of whom is Dan^l Shays of Pelham greatly alarm Government which sends out a party of Horseman. In September, 1786, the town received a communication from Boston promising strenuous exertions to support government. Dedham thanks Boston for its resolutions and promises similar exertions. The town's Committee protested against all the 'treasonable and riotous proceedings then in operation to overhaul the government. In the month of December, 1786, the Executive Government of Massachusetts made a requisition on the town of Dedham for a quota of men to march to the westerly part of the State, to sustain the supremacy of the laws, and suppress an Insurrection instigated by Daniel Shays. The requisition was promptly complied with, by a company made up of volunteers, who in the midst of winter, marched to the Connecticut River and Vermont. The names of the volunteers are as follows:

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Heman Bostwick | Aaron Fuller | Jesse Richards |
| Edward Buckminster | Lemuel Gay | Joel Richards |
| David Bullard | Amasa Guild | Samuel Robinson |
| John Baker | Joel Guild | Ebenezer Shepard |
| Thadeus Carby | Ebenezer Guild | William Shepard |
| Joseph Conner | Enoch Harris | David Smith |
| Lt. Lewis Colburn | Benjamin Herring | Isaac Smith |
| David Ellis | Joseph Howe | William Symms |
| Nathan Ellis, Jr. | Nathaniel Lewis | Lewis Thorp |
| Thomas Farrington | Jesse Lyon | John Whitaker |
| Capt. Daniel Fisher | William Maxfield | Josiah White |
| William Fisher | Nathan Metcalf | Comfort Weatherbee |
| Jeremiah Fisher | Timothy Morse | Jabez Wight |
| Seth Farrington | Silas Morse | William Wight |
| Ithamer Farrington | Jacob Penniman | Ebenezer Wilkinson |

WAR OF 1812. The War of 1812 although a sequence to the Revolution was unpopular in Massachusetts because it interfered

with the shipping interests of New England. The war begun in 1775 was really only the first great step towards independence; the war begun in 1812 first thoroughly accomplished the independence of the United States. Franklin once heard a person speak of the Revolution as the war of independence, and reproved him, saying "Sir, you mean the 'Revolution' the war of 'independence' is yet to come." Dedham with other towns in Norfolk County, was heartily in favor of the war, but Massachusetts from the moment of the declaration of war steadily threw obstacles in the way of its successful prosecution. On July 20, 1812 a town meeting was held in Dedham to act on a communication from Boston requesting the inhabitants to unite in measures to approve the war. On the question Dedham voted:

"As the resolve of Boston bearing date of the fifteenth day of June last communicated by their selectmen, requesting our cooperation in the measure therein proposed, without disguise, recommend a general combination to resist the war which is just and necessary. As they contain statements erroneous in point of fact, disgraceful to freemen when viewed as an exhibition of their spirit, incorrect as opinions of public measures, hostile in their design to the national union and highly disorganizing in their tendency. The town therefore rejects with indignation the proposed contention and resolve to support the government in prosecuting the war."

Resolved that since Congress has thought it necessary to declare war for the protection of commerce, for the liberties of our citizens, for our national sovereignty and independence for a republic form of government itself, we hesitate not to declare our firm resolution, to prosecute it with all our energy. In August 1812 five hundred delegates assembled in Dedham, from the towns of Norfolk County, and expressed their approbation of the war. Dedham voted that every drafted man should receive from the treasury a sum sufficient to make his wages fifteen dollars a month while in active service. A meeting held in Dedham in January 1813 was very successful in enlisting soldiers for the army. The shiretown was made a recruiting and drilling place for soldiers for the army.* When the Hartford Convention was

* Decided resolutions were passed by the town July 20, 1812, supporting the government in the existing war with Great Britain. Such additional sums were voted to the militia men, who may be drafted into the service, as will make their monthly pay amount to fifteen dollars, a most liberal grant for the times.

proposed by the General Court, one of the town's representatives denounced it as a revolutionary proceeding and when the legislature "highly approved" of the proceedings of the Convention the Dedham representatives voted against the resolve in favor of amendments to the Constitution.

Caleb Strong, Governor of Massachusetts, was intensely opposed to the war and it was not until after all her territory east of the Penobscot, in the district of Maine, was in the possession of the enemy, that any measures were taken for her defence. At the request of citizens, led by Harrison Gray Otis, the Governor instituted measures for the protection of the coast line of Massachusetts. A heavy fort was immediately commenced at East Boston and a call was made for volunteers to work at the foundation. A large number of citizens of all classes and trades volunteered as common laborers and might be seen day after day toiling with pickaxe, shovel, crowbar, hoe and wheelbarrows. A work in which it is believed citizens of Dedham engaged. When in 1814 Congress authorized a loan of \$25,000 to promote the war, it met with great opposition from the Federalists who "declared that those who subscribed were participators in and accessories to, all the murders that might take place in the unholy, unrighteous, wicked, abomable and accursed war". As far as recorded only four persons bought bonds in Massachusetts.* On September 6, 1814, Governor Strong issued an order for the whole of the state militia to be ready to march to Boston on a moment's notice. Captain Guild's Company** of detached soldiers of Dedham and vicinity was called out to help suppress a threatened invasion in 1814. The Company served in Boston from September 10 to October 30.

* While the coast was blockaded in the War of 1812 James Pettee, Samuel French, Colburn Ellis drove ox-teams to New York and Philadelphia. The trip to New York occupied three weeks and to Philadelphia six weeks.

** Prof. William H. Clarke in his "Memories of Dedham" says: Edward B. Holmes' father (Christian name not given), as well as a number of Dedham volunteers, was killed at the battle of Lunday's Lane under Gen. Scott in the war of 1812. Edward B. Holmes was associated in business with Mr. Clark's father for many years on Federal Hill.

The proclamation of President Madison of the treaty of peace, which was concluded December 24, 1814, was made February 18, 1815.

In the words of a writer of the times, peace, joy, tranquility and prosperity came with the birds and blossoms in the spring of 1815, because the war of Independence had been won.

The following served in the War of 1812 in Captain Abner Guild's Company raised in Dedham and vicinity.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Abner Guild, Captain | Jesse Farrington, Sergeant |
| Joshua Fales, Lieutenant | Samuel Lewis, Sergeant |
| Pliny Bingham, Ensign | Noah Hersey, Sergeant |
| Jabez Weatherbee, Sergeant | |
| Joel Richards, Musician | |
| James Fales, Musician | |

PRIVATES

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Chester Bullard | Russell Gouch | Samuel Noyes |
| Joseph Cobbett | Moses Gragg | Mosan Richards |
| Elisha Crehane, Jr. | Robert Hansel | William Richards |
| Joel Everett | Ebenezer Leland | Samuel Sherman |
| Leonard Everett | Joseph Mann | Oliver Smith |
| Nathan Everett | John C. Marston | Jonathan Tilden |
| Stephen Fales | Cyrus Mason | Isaac Whiting |
| Nehemiah Fales | Elias McIntosh | John Whiting |
| Calvin Fuller | Nathaniel Noyes | Jason Wright |

NOTE. Fearing on account of its age, that some accident might result from firing salutes from the old town cannon of King Philip's day, which was ordered swung in the Revolution, some years after the war of 1812 Thomas Cobbett was employed by the town to burst it. It was taken to the meadows away from the town, given an unusual charge of powder, the muzzle filled with gravel and lighted by a slow match with the result that the explosion utterly destroyed it.

WAR WITH MEXICO. When in 1846 President Polk declared war with Mexico and called for fifty thousand troops Massachusetts was represented but it is not known that any resident of Dedham took part in the War.

MILITIA.* With the establishment of the new government the militia of the state was organized. Dedham was included in the First Division and a militia company was kept up until 1841. The several militia companies of the town not only met for training but joined with the First Division in parades for review and inspection. On October 20, 1806 the Union Light Infantry of Dedham, commanded by Capt. Jacob Clarke, was presented with a military standard by the citizens of the town. The standard was presented to the company by the Hon. Fisher Ames.

On the same day the company was joined with a troop of

* Previous to the abolishment of military training in 1840, Dedham had three standing companies of infantry—one uniform volunteer company of infantry and (with neighboring towns) a company of cavalry.

cavalry under Capt. Baker, and the three militia companies of the town in a parade under Major Ellis. In October 1815 the First Division of the Massachusetts militia under command of Major General Crane mustered at Dedham, Low Plain for review and inspection.

The Light Infantry Company having been detached for a tour of military drill at South Boston the pay of each man was increased one dollar to pay "for wear and damage to their uniforms." On August 17, 1821 the United States Cadets from West Point to the number of two hundred and thirty, under command of Major Worth, visited Dedham on their homeward march from a military tour of Boston. On August 25, 1823 the Boston "City Guards" pitched their tents, for a few days near Wigwam Pond on a tour of camp duty. On October 12, 1826, the troops comprising the First Division, Massachusetts Militia, under command of Major General Crane held a muster on Low Plain.

PAUL REVERE BELL. The Dedham Historical Society is the custodian of the bell cast by Paul Revere of Revolutionary fame, which was located in the cupola designed by Charles Bulfinch on the first Court House finished in 1796. The bell bears the inscription "revere, Boston, 1796." When the stone Court House was built in 1827, the bell was again hung. It was rung by means of a rope attached to the tongue, just before the coming in of the Court for the morning and afternoon sessions. When the new north wing was built in 1862 the bell was placed over the new portico and rung by the old janitor. Later the practise of ringing the bell was discontinued and this, the only relic of the first wooden Court House and the stone Court House, was deposited by the County Commissioner with the Dedham Historical Society, where it can be seen by coming generations.

DEDICATION OF TABLET TO FRENCH SOLDIERS. The dedication of the boulder on Court Street erected by the Dedham Historical Society in honor of the French Army which made its 54th encampment in Dedham, December 2-5, 1782 on its march from Yorktown to Boston was held on June 16, 1926. The boulder marks the site where 1800 French soldiers under commander-in-chief Viomevil encamped, a site which extends from School to Marsh Streets and a little beyond including several estates on Court Street. The exercises of dedication were attended by more

than a hundred and fifty persons including representatives of the French Government. Julius H. Tuttle, president of the Dedham Historical Society, presided. "The event we have met to commemorate today," Mr. Tuttle said, "is of international importance, another link in the chain of brotherly love that links up the long enduring friendship between two great nations, France and America."

The Hon. Winslow Warren, President General of the Society of the Cincinnati, made the dedicatory address. It was eminently fitting that Mr. Warren should have a part in the dedication of the tablet because nearly all of the officers of the French Army, including Lafayette, were members of the Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Warren said, "Today we dedicate this tablet to the brave Frenchmen who, inspired by the spirit of Liberty, left their native soil to aid in the preserving of the Independence of America, and without whose aid it is doubtful if it would have been secured." Mr. Warren was followed by an address by the Hon. J. C. J. Flammant, French Consul. Lieutenant Governor Frank G. Allen brought the greetings of the Commonwealth.

The Dedham Historical Society, through Mr. Tuttle, presented the tablet and boulder, generously furnished by Mr. Allan Forbes, the stone from his farm in Westwood, to the town of Dedham, which was accepted by John K. Burgess, chairman of the Board of Selectmen. The tablet bears the following inscription:

Nearby
Was the 54th encampment
of the French Army
December 2-5, 1782
On its march from Yorktown
Where its generous aid
Helped to achieve
American Independence

The following extract is from the diary of a French Officer presumed to be that of Baron Cromat du Bourq, Aide to Count de Rochambeau, taken from an unpublished manuscript.

June 14, 1781. I left Boston in the evening for Providence, and slept at Dedham, where I found the reinforcements of seven hundred men which came to convoy and were on their way to

join the army; for want of a bed I settled myself on a chair.

The soldiers mentioned as being in Dedham were those which came in the "Sagittaire," a ship of 50 guns, which arrived in Boston after a passage of eighty days, in June 1781. See Dedham Historical Register, Vol. XIII, No. 3.

PATRIOTS DAY. A legal holiday in Massachusetts which takes the place of the old-time Fast Day which it superceded in 1895. The anniversary of the Battle of Lexington was selected as Patriots Day because it marked the beginning and end of the Revolution. General Washington disbanded his army on April 19, 1783, exactly 8 years to a day after the Battle of Lexington. The first blood of the Civil War was shed on April 19th as well as in the revolution. As the Massachusetts troops marched through Baltimore on that fateful anniversary of the battle of Lexington, they were fired on by a mob. Exchange of shots followed which resulted in the first deaths in the War between the States. Fast Day was originally a day of fasting and prayer. It was so observed among the Pilgrims and the Puritans with two long church services and sometimes three. But in the generation following the Civil War, the day came to be an occasion of festivity rather than of fasting. Therefore the Legislature abolished Fast Day and legalized Patriots Day as the spring holiday in its stead. The one thing which, more than any other, brought about the change was the bicycle. The holiday was the opening of the bicycling season. Tens of thousands of men and women—"wheelmen" was the general term, sometimes traveling in "club" groups of scores of members and usually led by tandem pace-makers—took possession of the roads, instead of obeying the Governor's proclamation calling them to attend church. There were loud denunciations of these cyclists for wheeling at the mad speed of ten or twelve miles an hour along the highways, frightening horses and filling the air with dust. The cyclists refused to stay at home or go to church on Fast Day, so in order to prevent the violation of the reverent spirit of Fast Day it was changed to Patriots Day.

CHAPTER XXVI

CIVIL WAR AND SPANISH WAR

THE firing on Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861 aroused the North to the danger of war. Dedham* was fired with patriotism. The sound of the fife and drum was soon heard in the streets. Men saw that they must soon go into the stern business of war. A call was issued on Friday, April 19th, for a meeting of citizens that evening in Temperance Hall to discuss the duty of the hour. The bringing of an American Flag into the hall was the occasion of an outburst of enthusiasm never before heard in Dedham. A roll was opened for volunteers to form a military company and forty-seven names were signed in a very short time. It was the first company raised in Dedham since 1842. The name of Warren B. Galucia was the first on the roll and that of Henry G. Gerritsen was the second. These are hardly the names of Dedham's first settlers, yet it is a pleasure to record that in every war, those of foreign lineage have stood side by side with the natives of old Dedham. At the Temperance Hall Meeting, the first "war meeting" of the town, a committee of twelve prominent citizens was appointed to take into consideration the means necessary to be taken in the present crisis. This committee voted to issue a call to the Selectmen for a town meeting to be held forthwith, and also asked that a suitable place for drilling be provided. The volunteers organized the first** of the three companies furnished by Dedham during the war. On Saturday, May 4th, Henry Onion was made captain and Charles Whiting Carroll, first lieutenant. Captain Onion was a man in the prime of life, a skillful engineer, with the advantage of a West Point education. Lieut. Carroll was born in Dedham and educated in Dedham schools. He entered Dartmouth

* At the outbreak of the Civil War Dedham comprised in addition to its present territory the towns of Norwood, Westwood, and the Readville section of Hyde Park, having a population of about 5,500. At the close of the war in 1865 the population had increased to 6,500. During the war Dedham furnished 636 men in defense of the Union, more than ten per cent of the total population, a record of which every citizen should be proud. This quota was widely distributed in the infantry, artillery, and cavalry branches of the service with quite a contingent in the Navy and the signal corps of the United States Army.

** The first company became "Company F" of the Eighteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. They camped at Readville and left for the seat of war on August 26, 1861.

College at the age of nineteen, from which he was graduated with honors. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in March 1861. He was among the first to enlist in the Dedham Company, although he had entered only a few weeks before on his chosen profession. Early in October 1861, Capt. Onion resigned, and on October 29, 1861, Lieut. Carroll was made captain of Company F, 18th Mass. Volunteers, and Fisher A. Baker was elected 1st lieutenant. Capt. Carroll was a gallant soldier and ever mindful of his men. He remained in command of his company until mortally wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862 and died three days later. The Dedham Company suffered severely in this engagement; seven men were killed and many severely wounded of whom several died. Of the forty men from Dedham who took part in the battle only fourteen came out unhurt.

The town in May 1861 authorized the Treasurer to borrow \$8,000 under the direction of the Selectmen; a portion to be used, by a committee of one from each school district, in furnishing an equipment of clothing to the Dedham Company of Volunteers, and also in payment for their time and expenses in drilling; the balance to be used in aiding the families of the volunteers.

Dedham provided the volunteers with a neat uniform of gray with blue trimmings, made by the women of the town. The company was armed with altered flint lock muskets borrowed from the town of Canton. The company at first drilled in the streets to the delight of the boys but during the latter part of May took up their abode in the large building of the Norfolk Agricultural Society. Here they had comfortable quarters and on pleasant days the old training field was again the scene of uniformed soldiers.

The members of the Company and the townspeople were very much interested in its success. Nothing was countenanced that was not for the best interests of the Country and the military discipline of the new recruits. The following incident related by Lieutenant Amasa Guild occurred before the company was actually organized. While the men were drilling one day it began to sprinkle and one of the men, quite a slick looking chap, put up his umbrella, which he happened to have with him. A murmur of disapproval ran through the ranks, and he was ordered by Captain

Onion to put it down or leave; he chose the alternative and dropped out amid the jeers of the men. The story went about town creating much comment and he was "hung in effigy" on one of the button-wood trees on the Shuttleworth estate (where the Historical Society Building now stands) with a large placard attached, reading: "The man with the umbrella." Occasionally the Company marched through the streets of the town attracting much attention, especially from the small boys, who had their own company and would try to hitch on behind. To entertain the Company a grand ball was given one evening in the upper hall of the Agricultural building and most of the townspeople were present. The company gave an exhibition drill and then came dancing and refreshments. Many of the Company were from the South Parish, so they were invited by the people of South Dedham to come up and have a good time. A day was set apart and the Company was met at the outskirts of the village by a procession of firemen and citizens with a band to escort them into the village where they had a rousing reception with booming of cannon, etc. While the men were marching through the streets a gun prematurely exploded, blowing off a man's hands. This most unfortunate accident added a tone of sadness to the festivities of the day. A patriotic meeting, however, was held and a contribution was taken up for the injured man's family.

As in all preceding and succeeding wars, the women of Dedham were not idle. In accordance with a notice given in the churches the preceding day, a large company of women gathered in the vestry of the First Church on Monday, April 22, 1861, for the purpose of preparing clothing for the troops. So earnest were they in their work, that before 12 o'clock the next day nearly a hundred flannel shirts had been made, sixty of which were immediately sent to Governor Andrew and the balance kept for the Dedham company. The women continued their work with enthusiasm, which kindled the interest of others. A report of their work says that the young did cheerfully what at other times might have been distasteful; the aged and infirm lent their aid; the children made pincushions and bags, and even the sick asked for something to do and gladly hemmed a handkerchief or towel while lying on their beds. Mrs. Guild, who was ninety years old on July 4, 1861, when a girl of five or six years, knitted

stockings for the soldiers of the Revolution; in October 1861, she finished knitting seven pair of stockings which she sent to her two grandsons in the service in Virginia. Early in the Civil War the military spirit invaded the schools of Dedham. Most of the men teachers joined drill clubs or companies and the boys of the High School, for a year or two, spent most of their recesses in the company drill, the master acting as captain as far as he was capable. The lower hall of the school house, and the ample playground, served as a training field.

All through the war Dedham kept "the home fires burning," and on holidays and birthdays the men in the field were remembered with gifts and dainties. In December 1861, it was proposed to send a New Year's dinner to Company F. Two boxes were sent on the morning of December 28, containing 30 turkeys, 100 pounds of plum pudding, 100 mince pies, crackers, cranberry sauce, pickles, and so forth. But the war, itself, went on. Sunday, August 30, 1862, was a lovely, cool summer day; the largely attended services of the several churches were hardly half through when messages arrived bringing news of the great battle of Bull Run with calls for surgeons and hospital supplies, as the wounded were being brought from the front in overwhelming numbers. The announcement was made by the ministers in the several churches in the village; the services were abruptly brought to a close and the congregations dispersed to their homes; and men, women and children vied with each other in this Christian work of furnishing and forwarding supplies. No services were held that afternoon in any of the churches. The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society promptly assembled and all through the afternoon, assisted by willing volunteers, these women were busy in this God-like work. The scene is sympathetically described by Joseph H. Lathrop in "Dedham in the Rebellion." "Who can speak of the feelings of those ladies who on that Sabbath afternoon, while picking lint or rolling bandages or packing delicacies for hospital use, each realizing that perhaps her bandage and lint might be used on her own loved one or that her jellies might cool the fevered lips of some wounded friend!" The time for preparation was short, for a special train loaded with hospital supplies was to leave Boston at 5 o'clock that

afternoon, and Dedham's contribution must be aboard. No time was lost; many hands made labor light, and before 4 o'clock two teams loaded with 26 cases filled with underclothing of all kinds, bandages, lint, jellies, cordials and other supplies, under the charge of George F. Fisher, were on the way for the waiting train. No such day had ever before been seen in Dedham. Dr. Henry F. Aten of Dedham left that night for Washington, and three days later Dr. John P. Maynard started for the front to meet the demand for surgeons.

A second company was raised in Dedham, which went into the 35th Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry. In its second engagement at Antillam Creek, September 17, 1862, five of the Dedham Company were killed and six badly wounded. A third company* raised in Dedham saw service in the 43rd Regiment Massachusetts Infantry. In the terrible assault on Fort Wayne, South Carolina, July 18, 1863, led by Colonel Robert G. Shaw, one Dedham man in the ranks, John H. Bancroft, gave up his life. Dedham had thirty commissioned officers in the Civil War. Thomas Sherwin went out in the 15th Regiment and later became adjutant of the 22nd Massachusetts Infantry. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gaines Mills and was promoted to major for gallant action on the field. Subsequently he became lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the regiment and when mustered out of service was brevetted brigadier-general. His brothers, Henry and Edward Sherwin, served in the Navy. In the Lathrop family three brothers were in the service. John Lathrop was the captain of the Dedham company in the 35th regiment; Julius M. Lathrop, a captain in the 38th Massachusetts regiment, was killed at the battle of Cane River. Joseph H. Lathrop served in the 43rd Massachusetts Infantry, and afterwards became adjutant and captain in the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry. In 1890 he contributed to the Dedham Historical Register a history of "Dedham in the Rebellion," which ran through many numbers. No fuller history of Dedham's part in the war will ever be written. The Damrell family, with the Sherwins and Lathrops, had three brothers in the service. William S. Damrell served through

* Dedham was also represented in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 28th, 39th, 42nd, 44th, 54th, 57th, 58th and 59th Massachusetts Volunteers.

the war as a captain in the 13th Massachusetts Infantry. Horace S. Damrell, who was a sergeant in Company H of the 18th Massachusetts regiment, lost his life March 7, 1862 at the age of nineteen years. Andrew N. Damrell, a graduate of West Point served in the engineers corp during the war. He was advanced to the grade of Colonel on the retired list April 23, 1904. Prominent among the men of Dedham who held various positions in the navy was Gersham J. Van Brunt, who made Dedham his home for many years. He was a native of New Jersey and entered the service from that state. When the Civil War broke out he was in command of the United States steam frigate "Minnesota", the flagship of the fleet that reduced the forts off Hatteras and later took part in the blockade at Hampton Roads. It was while the "Minnesota" was at Hampton Roads that the Confederate ram "Merrimac" created consternation by attacking the fleet. The "Congress" and "Cumberland" had already been sunk and the "Merrimac" was headed for the "Minnesota" when the much-heralded "Monitor" put in an appearance and in a few minutes had disabled the "Merrimac" and revolutionized the naval architecture of the world. Capt. Van Brunt was promoted to Commodore—the highest rank it was then possible to reach in the service.

The women of the town had organized on October 21, 1861, the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society which had monthly meetings until the close of the war. They received more than \$3,000.00 in contributions and furnished, as far as information can be had, 7,967 articles largely of apparel during the war. Norwood (then a part of Dedham) had its Ladies' Soldiers' Auxiliary, which rendered a valuable service. No statistics, however, are preserved.

A great wave of patriotism swept over the North in the early years of the Civil War which found a curious expression in "war envelopes" which were intended to voice the sentiments of the people and for a brief time illustrated the history of the war, but as legitimate publications, issues were soon given up. Some shrewd publishers, however, soon commenced the publication of war envelopes in small editions, utilizing old cast-off cuts, anything emblematic of country or patriotism which they expected collectors would buy. Finally the purpose of the publishers dawned upon the collectors and their publication ceased.

The first legal town meeting to act upon matters relating to the war was held in the Town House on the evening of May 6, 1861. The meeting was literally packed. The Hon. Waldo Colburn was chosen moderator. At this meeting it was voted "that the families of citizens who have enlisted, or shall enter for service under the United States, shall not want during their absence; that every volunteer for each day spent in elementary drill be paid one dollar and fifty cents from the 26th day of April until the company is accepted by the State; that each man be furnished with a good serviceable and substantial outfit; that the town treasurer be authorized to borrow for the above purpose \$10,000." A committee of eleven was chosen to carry the above vote into effect. It was also voted that each volunteer be paid \$10 per month in addition to the pay from the Government for three months from the time of the companies' acceptance by the State. It was further resolved that "the town of Dedham is fully sensible of the momentous issue in our National affairs and by her appropriations today has evinced her patriotism and loyalty to the constitution; she pledges herself to stand by the volunteers and protect them and their families during the war." Residents of Dedham made a voluntary War Loan to the town in 1864 of \$1,170.50 which was collected by John Cox, Jr. Later this sum was reimbursed to the contributors. It was early resolved by the citizens of the town that those that remained at home should furnish "material aid" to those that went forth to defend and protect our interests and institutions. The town faithfully carried out this resolution. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town* on account of the war (exclusive of state aid) was not less than \$81,000. The amount of money raised and expended by the town during the war for state aid was \$38,326.38. Besides this amount \$16,200.00 of "town aid" was distributed, no part of which was reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

A detail from the Dedham camp on July 6, 1861, went to Readville and pitched the tents to be occupied by the forthcoming soldiers on this great training field. This detail of Dedham

* The Selectmen stated February 1, 1866 that there had been paid from the town treasury, since April 1861, for liabilities incurred on account of the war a sum not less than \$81,000.

men has the honor of being the first to occupy tents on the Readville camp grounds, soon to be known as "Camp Brigham." On Monday July 8th, the several companies went into camp at Readville. The soldiers were escorted from Agricultural Hall by a procession composed of the several fire companies and citizens of the town headed by the Dedham Brass Band. Other companies met at Readville in September, 1861, at Camp Massasoit. Later the camps at Readville were united under the name of Camp Meigs which became the principal camp of assembly and instruction in Massachusetts. The grounds were flat and well adapted to drilling but in wet weather were muddy and in the winter season bleak and cheerless. The barracks were great barn-like structures of wood with sleeping bunks on either side. The field staff and company officers were quartered in small buildings. The camp had a chapel for religious services and a hospital for the sick. Camp Meigs was a place of great interest to visitors, especially for dress parade which was held every afternoon. At times visitors were counted by the thousands, and on special occasions extra trains were run from Boston. The most memorable event in connection with this camp was the leaving on the afternoon of May 28, 1861, of the 54th Regiment of colored soldiers, under the command of Col. Robert Gould Shaw for Hilton Head, N. C.

Governor Andrew had long cherished the idea of forming a negro regiment in Massachusetts but received little sympathy from the military authorities in Washington or Massachusetts. The proclamation of emancipation January 1, 1863 opened the way for the organization of such a company. The military rendezvous was at Readville. Here was assembled two negro regiments, the fifty-fourth and the fifty-fifth. The Confederates had publicly proclaimed that no quarter would be shown to the officers or men in such a regiment. So in the selection of officers, who were all white, Governor Andrew was careful to select those who had a good record of previous military service. In selecting Colonel Robert G. Shaw he took a man who had seen arduous service as a captain in the Second Regiment. He was a man of the highest character and descended from a well-known Boston family. As it has been truly said, to accept a commission in such

a regiment demanded a degree of moral courage beyond that expected of an officer in any other service. One of the captains in the regiment was William H. Simpkins, whose name is inscribed upon the tablet of the beautiful memorial on Boston Common, as having fallen in the assault upon Fort Wayne July 18, 1863. William H. Simpkins was "a sweet-faced, curly-headed boy" who attended as a pupil the Dedham High School for three years. In addressing the commander, Governor Andrew said, "I know not, Mr. Commander, when in all human history to any given thousand men in arms there has been committed a work at once so proud, so precious, so full of hope and glory as the work committed to you." The raising of the regiment was regarded as a dangerous and doubtful experiment; by some persons as a wicked one. History, however, records their patriotism and valor. Col. Robert Gould Shaw was born and lived in West Roxbury, only a few miles from Dedham Village. He is thus described by Major Higginson at the time he took command of his regiment: "I first saw him one evening in our camp at Brook Farm, a beautiful, sunny haired, blue eyed, gay and droll and winning in his way."

During the Civil War the ball rooms of Dedham hotels were often the scene of military display. After a review by Governor Andrew of Colonel Robert G. Shaw's Fifty-fourth regiment of colored troops at Readville, a grand ball was given in the evening at the Norfolk Hotel by the soldiers of this famous regiment.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has a lot in Dedham Village Cemetery where the soldiers who died in the Readville Camp (sixty-four in number) are buried. The monument bears this inscription:

Erected
By the State of Massachusetts
In memory of Soldiers who died
At Readville during the War
1861-1865

Dedham furnished—as far as records show—six hundred and thirty-six men to the army and navy during the Civil War of whom seventy lost their lives. Of this number twenty-five were killed in action. About one-tenth of those who represented Dedham were killed or died from wounds or disease; forty men re-

ceived wounds which were not fatal and sixteen were taken prisoners. Of the entire number of soldiers from Dedham rather more than one-fifth, as nearly as can be ascertained, held positions, either as commissioned or non-commissioned officers at the time of their leaving the service. Dedham soldiers were engaged in the leading battles of the war as follows: Gaines Mill, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Shepardstown, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Vicksburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Creek, Battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Cane River, La.

In the navy Dedham was represented, among others, by the gallant Commander Gersham J. Van Brunt, who served so valiantly on the frigate "Minnesota," employed in the blockade service of Hampton Roads. Subsequently he was entrusted with the superintendency and equipment of the expedition to New Orleans under General Banks. Commander Van Brunt died in Dedham, December 17, 1863.

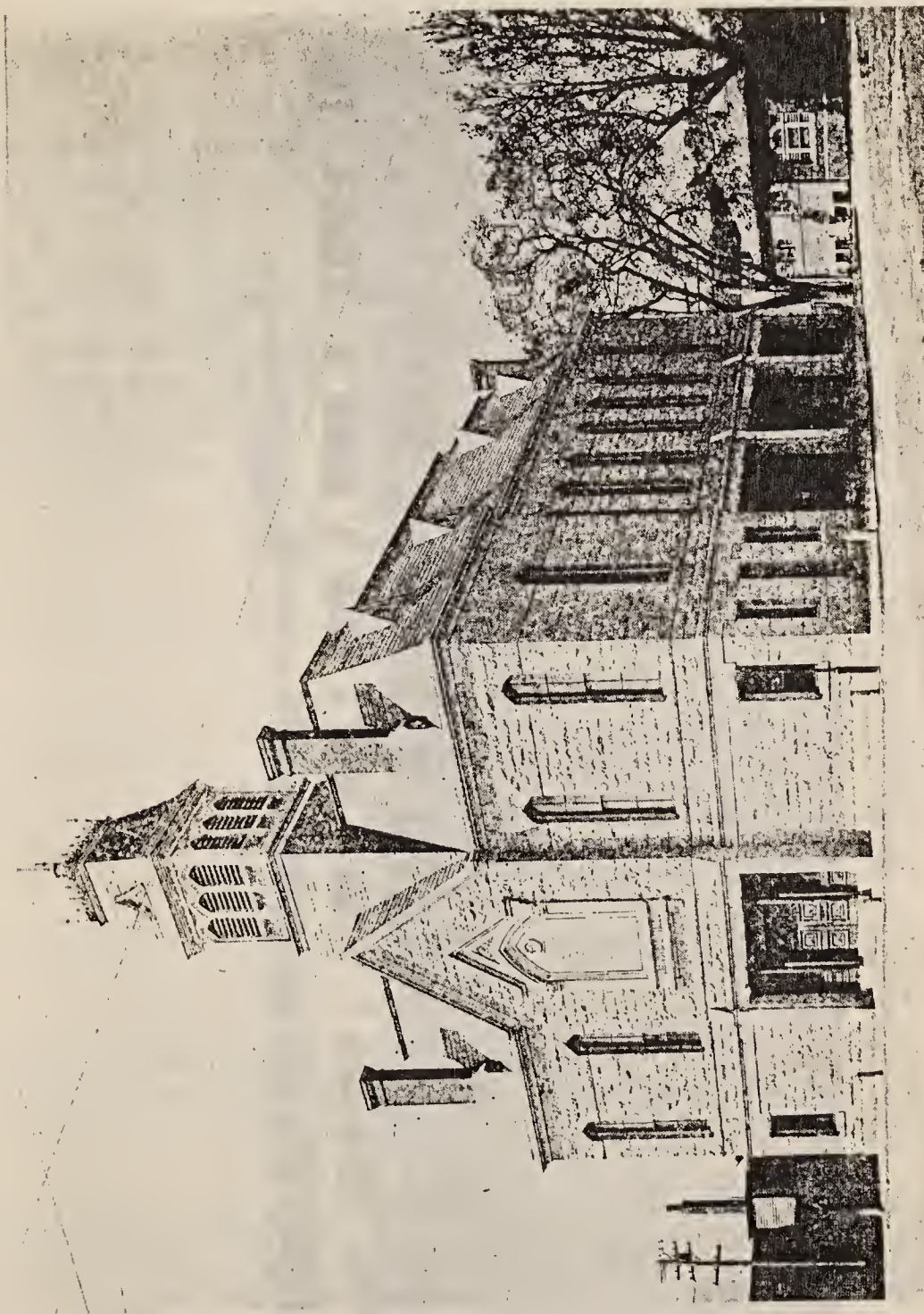
The true spirit of '61 is well illustrated in the related experiences of a youth of ten years. As a boy he used to saddle the old horse and ride over to the village every noon for the only daily paper taken in the hamlet. There were twenty or twenty-five farmers who gathered every day at the "Four Corners," to hear the war news read on his return. One morning, soon after the firing on Fort Sumter, when he went to school he found the schoolhouse closed; the teacher had offered his services to his country. In this small hamlet sixteen enlisted into the service. One farmer with five sons walked fourteen miles to enlist. The father offered himself first, but was rejected on account of age. Four of the sons were immediately accepted. As the fifth was a little under height, his father put high heels on his shoes and fearing he would not get in when he offered himself, shouted "Bennie, stand on your toes." He was taken into the service as a drummer boy and was early wounded in action. On his recovery he was made a nurse in a hospital. He later studied medicine and became a leading army surgeon devoting his entire life to the service of the United States. A majority of those who enlisted from the hamlet were confined in Libby Prison. The teacher who left his school was so weak and emaciated that he was brought home on a

blanket. He survived and became a leading Methodist preacher and educator. The suffering in Libby Prison cannot be described. Prisoners were so hungry that they caught rats as they came out of their holes and ate them. The eye of an ox was cut into quarters that it might be divided among as many as possible.

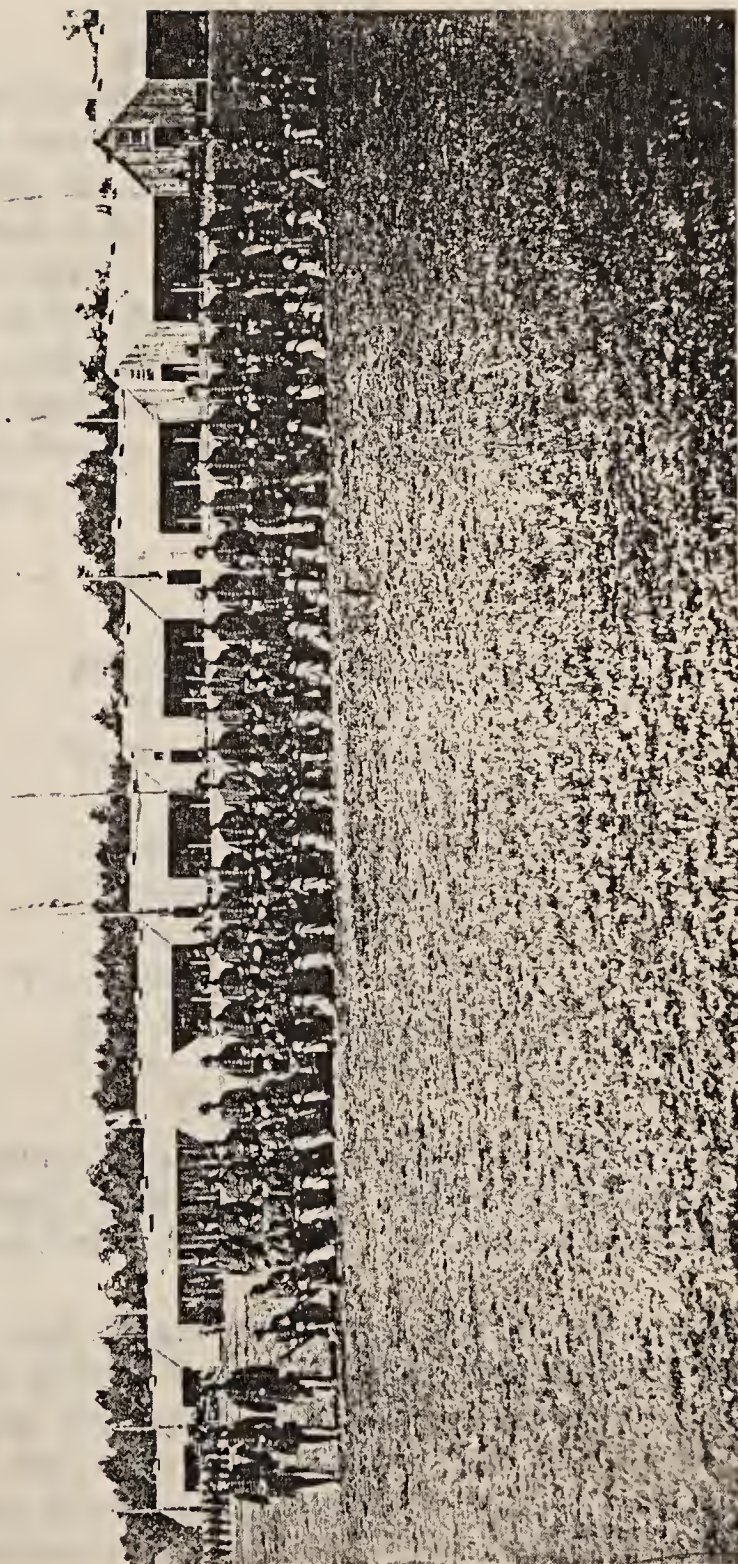
MEMORIAL HALL. In grateful remembrance of the men of Dedham who fell in the great conflict to sustain the Union of the States, the town of Dedham erected in 1867, Memorial Hall at a cost of \$50,000. Waldo Colburn, A. B. Endicott, William Ames 2nd, Addison Boyden and Merrill D. Ellis were the building committee. The committee was unlimited in the amount authorized to be spent, but good judgment and strict economy characterized all their acts. The building was designed by Ware & Van Brunt, architects of Boston, and recalls the provincial town halls of England in outline and general character. In justice to the architects it should be stated, however, that the building committee did not in all particulars follow some parts of the design which the architects considered the most appropriate. The walls are built of stone quarried on land of the First Church in Dedham (which was one of the early grants in the settlement of the town), trimmed with blue Quincy granite. The main exterior dimensions are 104 x 64 feet on the ground with an elevation of 34 feet to the cornice, and 85 feet on the summit of the tower, which surmounts the middle division of the front on Washington Street. The hall is 56 x 70 feet with a gallery and a seating capacity of 1,000 persons. There are five rooms on the first floor designed for offices. The land on which the Hall stands (16,610 feet) was deeded to the town as a gift from sixty-three patriotic citizens and business firms, and it was purchased at a cost of \$2,350.

On the front of the building in the most conspicuous place over the main entrance is inserted a large tablet of Quincy granite, decorated with oak leaves and a crown of laurel bearing this inscription:

To Commemorate
The Patriotism and Fidelity
of her sons
who fell
In Defence of the Union



MEMORIAL HALL



COMPANY I, AT READVILLE, SEPTEMBER, 1862

In the War
of the Rebellion
Dedham
Erects this Hall
MDCCCLXVII

In this building Dedham has done what she could to preserve the memory of her heroic dead, "but stately structures of granite and tablets of marble are only faint and imperfect tributes to the memory of our brave townsmen* who endured all, dared all that this country might live." In a broad niche of the main vestibule, from which stairs to the right and left conduct to the hall above, are five beautiful marble tablets in Gothic framework of black walnut, especially designed by Mr. Van Brunt. The central tablet, which is enriched by a carved canopy supported by columns, bears this inscription:

The
Town of Dedham
Has Caused
To be Inscribed Upon
These Tablets
The Names of her Sons
Who Fell
Representing Her
In Defence of the Union
In the War of
The Rebellion—1861 - 1865
And in whose Honor
She has Erected
This Hall.

The hall is adorned with a copy of Stuart's Equestrian Portrait of Washington, made by Alvan Fisher, a Dedham artist, Stuart's portrait of Fisher Ames, and a portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

The elegant clock placed in Memorial Hall was the gift of John Bullard, Esq., of New York. The clock was made by Howard Company of Boston who were instructed to spare no expense in its manufacture. The clock has a marble face and is inclosed in oak and black walnut suitably ornamented in relief with scroll-

* The memorial tablets bear the names of Dedham residents who died in the service.

work and carving. A tasteful and valuable time piece, it is at once an ornament and a useful appendage to the hall.

On the completion of Memorial Hall the Selectmen congratulated the town "upon the possession of a tasteful, elegant, commodious building, the graceful and pleasing proportions of which are much admired. The beautiful rose granite used in the construction of the walls seems admirably adapted in every respect for public buildings.

"The memorial tablets will quicken our patriotism and prompt to generous deeds. The stranger will here find the names of those we honor and whose memory is to be kept green forever; but there are homes and firesides in the old town where sad recollections blend with patriotic pride, where no memorial structures are needed to deepen the sense of love and honor and gratitude for our fellow townsmen and heroes." The tablets bear the names of forty-six soldiers, with rank, date and place of death, arranged in order of regiments as follows:

MICHAEL HENIHAN

Co. F, 2d Regt.; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, '63, aged 25.

CHARLES W. CARROLL

Capt. Co. F, 18th Regt.; wounded at 2d battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30 '62; died Sept. 2, '62, aged 26.

ROBERT R. COVEY

Co. F, 18th Regt.; killed at 2d battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62, aged 36.

EDWARD G. COX

Co. F, 18th Regt.; wounded at 2d battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62; died Oct. 22, '64, aged 25.

HENRY C. EVERETT

Co. F, 18th Regt.; died Jan. 19, '65, aged 22.

EDWARD HOLMES

Corp. Co. F, 18th Regt.; killed at 2d battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62, aged 26.

JONATHAN H. KEYES

Co. F, 18th Regt.; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62, aged 20.

GEORGE O. KINGSBURY

Co. F, 18th Regt.; killed at 2d battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62, aged 19.

DANIEL LEAHY

Co. F, 18th Regt.; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62, aged 28.

LEONARD W. MINOT

Co. F, 18 Regt.; died April 23, '62, aged 20.

HENRY D. SMITH

Co. F, 18th Regt.; killed at 2d battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62, aged 30.

NELSON R. STEVENS

Co. F, 18th Regt.; died March 1, '62, aged 19.

EDMUND L. THOMAS

Co. F, 18th Regt.; wounded at 2d battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62; died Sept. 16, '62, aged 19.

GEORGE N. WORTHEN

Co. F, 18th Regt.; wounded at 2d battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62; died Sept. 4, '62, aged 24.

HORACE S. DAMRELL

Sergt. Co. H, 18th Regt.; died March 7, '62, aged 19.

OSCAR S. GUILD

Co. H, 18th Regt.; died Feb. 22, '62, aged 17.

JOSEPH M. JORDAN

Co. H, 18th Regt.; killed at Gaines Mills, June 27, '62, aged 18.

CYRUS D. TEWKSBURY

Co. H, 18th Regt.; killed at Petersburg, July 5, '64, aged 24.

ALBERT C. BEAN

Co. I, 20th Regt.; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, '64, died June 8, '64, aged 30.

JOHN FINN, JR.

Sergt. Co. B, 22d Regt.; wounded at North Anna River, May 23, '64, died June 5, '64, aged 23.

WILLIAM HEATH

Co. I, 22d Regt.; accidentally shot at Hall's Hill, Dec. 7, '62, aged 25.

DAVID FLETCHER

Co. I, 23d Regt.; killed at Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 16, '63, aged 42.

CHARLES W. PHIPPS

Co. A, 24th Regt.; killed at Deep Bottom, Aug. 16, '64, aged 27.

EDWARD SHEEHAN

Co. B, 28th Regt.; died Nov. 17, '63, aged 43.

JOHN H. BIRCH

Co. I, 35th Regt.; died Aug. 15, '63, aged 32.

GEORGE C. BUNKER

Co. I, 35th Regt.; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62, aged 21.

MICHAEL COLBERT

Co. I, 35th Regt.; killed at Petersburg, July 31, '64, aged 30.

JOHN G. DYMOND

Corp. Co. I, 35th Regt.; died March 29, '63, aged 28.

CHARLES H. ELLIS

Corp. Co. I, 35th Regt.; died a prisoner of war, Feb. 27, '64, aged 30.

EDWARD E. HATTON

Corp. Co. I, 35th Regt.; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62, aged 22.

WILLIAM HILL

1st Lieut. Co. I, 35th Regt.; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62, aged 30.

DAVID PHALEN

Co. I, 35th Regt.; died July 30, '63, aged 48.

CHARLES H. SULKOSKI

Co. I, 35th Regt.; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62, aged 20.

NATHAN C. TREADWELL

Co. I, 35th Regt.; wounded before Richmond, Sept. 28, '62, died Oct. 26, '62, aged 19.

JOSEPH P. WHITE

Co. I, 35th Regt.; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62, aged 25.

GEORGE F. WHITING

Co. I, 35th Regt.; wounded at South Mountain, Sept. 14, '62, died Oct. 5, '62, aged 27.

JULIUS M. LATHROP

Capt. Co. I, 38th Regt.; wounded at Cane River, April 23, '64, died April 26, '64, aged 23.

CHARLES L. CARTER

Co. E, 39th Regt.; died a prisoner of war, Feb. 8, '65, aged 23.

JAMES J. HAWKINS

Co. D, 43d Regt.; died Nov. 4, '62, aged 25.

JOHN H. BANCROFT

Co. A, 54th Regt.; killed at Fort Wagner, July 18, '63, aged 24.

ANSON F. BARTON

Co. G, 56th Regt.; died Oct. 7, '64, aged 18.

JOHN W. FISKE

1st Lieut. Co. B, 58th Regt.; killed at Poplar Spring Church, Sept. 30, '64, aged 23.

WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST

Co. E, 1st Cavalry; killed at Deep Bottom, Aug. 14, '64, aged 40.

JOSEPH T. STEVENS

Corporal Co. I, 1st Cavalry; died March 31, '62, aged 29.

ALBERT O. HAMMOND

Co. M, 2d Cavalry; died Sept. 12, '62, aged 28.

JOHN E. RICHARDSON

4th Cavalry; died a prisoner of war in '64, aged 19.

EDWARD HUTCHINS

Sergt. Andrew Sharpshooters; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, '63, aged 36.

Memorial Hall was dedicated September 28, 1868 before the largest indoor audience at that time ever gathered in Dedham. The hall was beautifully decorated by Lamprell & Marden of Boston. Appropriate music was furnished by Gilmore's Band. Addison Boyden, Esq. acted as President of the day. The prayer of dedication was offered by the Rev. Jonathan Edwards of Dedham.

Erastus Worthington, Esq. gave the dedicatory address which was an eloquent and able production from which the following paragraph is quoted. "Let this our Memorial Hall receive a benediction from us all today. God keep it ever from the lightning stroke and the consuming fire. Bring hither your choicest gifts, the bust, the portrait, and what ever shall befit its memorial character—then from its walls it shall speak to men of heroic deeds and remind them of what they so often forget—the high responsibilities of the American citizen."

The following distinguished guests had seats upon the platform: Hon. Theron Metcalf, formerly Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court and once a resident of Dedham; Chief Justice Seth Ames of the Superior Court, a native of the town; Judge J. P. Putnam, Gen. A. B. Underwood, the clergymen of the town and the authorities of neighboring towns.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND MEN WHO REPRESENTED DEDHAM IN THE CIVIL WAR. No history of the town of Dedham during the war would be complete without a list of her representatives in the army and navy.* The following names alphabetically arranged, comprises, as far as can be ascertained, all those who were connected with Dedham by birth or residence, or were credited to the town on the quotas required, under the different calls of the President, for troops during the war.

The names of those who died in the service are distinguished by an asterisk.

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Adams, Elias W. | Ballou, William A. | Bestwick, Frederick L. |
| Alexander, Andrew J. | *Bancroft, John H. | *Birch, John H. |
| Alexander, William H. | Barnes, Albert | Blanchard, Benjamin |
| Alger, Edwin H. | Barnett, Richard | Blenus, Charles W. |
| Allen, Thomas R. | Barrows, Charles E. | Bloomer, Theodore |
| Andrews, John D. | Barton, Alfred | Boehme, Julius |
| Anthsis, Philip | *Barton, Anson F. | Bonnemort, Elijah W. |
| Babbitt, Willard | Barton, William A. | Bonney, Henry C. |
| Bagley, Clinton | Bassfield, Gilbert | Boutell, Francis |
| Bailey, Martin Jr. | Bateman, Robert S. | Boyden, Elbridge P. |
| Baker, Addison G. | Bauer, Henry | Boynton, Richard B. |
| Baker, Charles R. | *Bean, Albert C. | Brackett, Warren |
| Baker, Fisher A. | Beard, William | Bradley, Barney |
| Baker, Lewis P. | Bentley, George W. | Brand, David |
| Baker, Sabin R. | Berry, William J. | Brannan, Gerald |
| Ball, James E. | Bestwick, Alfred A. | Brennan, William |

* A perfected roll of the officers and men credited to the Town of Dedham, who served in the Army and Navy of the United States in the Civil War, as given in the Appendix to the proceedings of the Dedham Memorial Hall, Joseph Henry Lathrop's roll published in the Dedham Historical Register, and Massachusetts Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines in the Civil War.

- Briggs, Walter R.
 Brigham, George W.
 Broad, Nathaniel W.
 Broderick, Patrick
 Brown, Joseph
 Bryant, Charles J.
 *Bunker, George C.
 Burgess, Albinah H.
 Burke, Christopher
 Burns, Henry
 Burns, Michael
 Burns, Timothy
 Burris, David
 Butler, Alonzo A.
 Calder, James B.
 Callahan, John
 Cannon, Henry
 *Carroll, Charles W.
 *Carroll, James
 Carroll, William F.
 *Carter, Charles I.
 *Carter, Daniel
 Carter, Frank
 *Caswell, Washington I.
 Chase, Alvan B.
 Cheney, Rufus F.
 Chickering, William, Jr.
 Clark, Edward F.
 Clark, Randolph M.
 Clements, James
 Clements, William H.
 Clifton, John D.
 Cobb, John D.
 Cobb, Samuel D.
 Cobb, William A.
 Cobbett, Seth W.
 Coburn, William C.
 *Colbert, Michael
 Colburn, Augustine A.
 Cole, Charles A.
 Cole, George W., Jr.
 Collins, James
 Collins, John
 Collins, Timothy
 Conley, John
 Connor, William
 Conway, Patrick
 Copeland, Ithamar W.
 *Covey, Robert R.
 *Cox, Edward G.
 Cox, Isaac A.
 Cox, Patrick
 Cox, Samuel H.
 Coy, Albert M.
 Coyne, Patrick
 Crosby, Adin B.
 Crosby, Calvin N.
- Curran, Peter
 Cushing, William G.
 Dale, John
 Dam, Joseph
 Damon, James C.
 *Damrell, Horace S.
 Damrell, William S.
 Danforth, Noble
 Davis, Edmund
 Davis, Lewis F.
 Dean, George W.
 Delaney, Roger
 Dill, William
 Doe, Marcus
 Doherty, Daniel
 Donaldson, Robert
 Donley, Francis
 Donnelly, James
 Dow, Charles
 Dowds, Robert C.
 Downes, Moses W.
 Drayton, J. Spencer
 *Drew, Asa
 Drill, William
 Dubois, Peter
 Duffy, John
 Dunlap, Jerome B.
 Dunlap, Theodore F.
 *Dymond, John G.
 Eagen, Patrick
 Eckenroth, Charles H.
 Edmands, George W. S.
 Edson, Robert S.
 Elliott, James
 Ellis, Albert
 Ellis, Alfred R.
 *Ellis, Charles H.
 Ellis, Henry R.
 Ellis, Joseph
 Ellis, Lewis
 Ellis, Sumner A.
 Ellis, Warren
 Emile, Frank
 *Everett, Charles F.
 Everett Emelius A.
 *Everett, Henry C.
 Everett, Robert F.
 Everson, Eratus W.
 Fahs, William H.
 Fairbanks, Jarvis G.
 Fairbanks, William P.
 Fales, Henry M.
 Fallon, Daniel
 Farley, Frank N.
 *Farrell, Michael
 Feagan, George
 Felton, Daniel C.
- Fessenden, Charles B.
 Filley, George W.
 *Finn, John, Jr.
 Fisher, Franklin
 Fisher, Henry
 Fisher, Henry G. B.
 Fisher, Nathan W.
 *Fiske, John W.
 Fleming, Patrick
 *Fletcher, David
 Fletcher, Isaac
 Flinn, James
 Flood, Henry
 Flynn, John C.
 Flynn, John J.
 Flynn, Patrick H.
 Fogg, Robert
 Foley, Cornelius
 Foley, Patrick
 Fontaine, Stanislas
 Force, Charles D.
 Foye, Charles A.
 Frazer, Robert
 Freeman, Edward H.
 Fresbie, David
 Fuller, Alvin
 Galucia, Melvin A.
 Galucia, Warren B.
 Garvey, William R.
 Gay, William H.
 Gear, Samuel B.
 Gerritzen, Henry G.
 Gilchrist, Benjamin
 Gleimen, Thomas
 Golden, Michael
 Golden, Thomas
 Gonzales, Mortimer
 Good, John
 Goodwin, John A.
 Gowell, Benjamin
 Gowell, Frank B.
 Grady, Peter
 Graham, Ross P.
 Grant, Charles E.
 Grant, Charles H.
 Grant, David F.
 Grant, George W.
 Grant, Isaac N.
 Griggs, James H.
 Grover, Frank D.
 Grymes, George
 Guild, Amasa
 Guild, Charles J.
 Guild, Clarence M.
 Guild, E. Phinean
 Guild, Edward W.
 Guild, Joseph

- *Guild, Oscar S.
- Guild, Otis S.
- Guild, William R.
- Haas, Charles J.
- Hague, Benjamin
- Hahn, John A.
- Hale, William
- Ham, William
- *Hammond, Albert O.
- Hammond, Charles
- Hanks, Henry J.
- Harley, Thomas
- Harriman, George N.
- Harris, George
- Hartnett, William J.
- Hartney, Jeremiah
- Hartshorn, Alfred T.
- Hartshorn, Charles E.
- Hathaway, R. Ellis
- *Hatton, Edward E.
- Hawkins, Charles
- *Hawkins, James J.
- Hayes, Thomas
- Hayford, Harvey L.
- Haynes, Francis W.
- Hays, John
- Hayward, Frank D.
- *Heath, William
- Heckler, William
- *Henihan, Michael
- Hennessey, Edward B.
- Herring, Edward J.
- Hewins, George W.
- *Hill, William
- Hillery, William C.
- Hodge, John
- *Hodge, John H.
- Hodges, Frank F.
- Hogan, Edward
- Hogan, John
- Holland, Patrick
- Hollis, Henry C.
- *Holmes, Edward
- Holmes, James T.
- Homer, William A.
- Hooker, George E.
- Hooker, James B.
- Houghton, Joseph
- Houghton, Lewis J.
- Howard, Martin
- Howard, Patrick
- Howe, William
- Hughes, William H.
- Hunt, Samuel C.
- Hunt, William
- *Hutchins, Edward
- Hutchins, William H.
- *Hyde, John
- Hyde, John, Jr.
- Ide, Francis P.
- Ilsley, Nathaniel M.
- Ingalls, Walter
- Jackson, William
- Johnson, James
- Johnson, Willard L.
- Jones, Asa V.
- Jones, William W.
- Jordan, Dedrick
- Jordan, Hubbard E.
- *Jordan, Joseph M.
- Kaiezowsky, Julius
- *Kaine, Benedict F.
- Kalliher, Frank
- Keating, William
- Kehoe, Mark
- *Keith, John
- Kerrigan, Frank
- Keyes, John H.
- *Keyes, Jonathan H.
- Kiernan, John
- Kilpatrick, David
- Kilpatrick, William
- Kimpton, Lewis
- King, William A.
- Kingsbury, Albert M.
- *Kingsbury, George O.
- Kingsbury, George W.
- Kingston, George
- Kitchin, Walter S.
- Krill, Conrad
- Krill, Henry
- Kuhn, Morris
- Kupfer, Charles
- Lane, John W.
- Lang, John
- Lang, John J.
- Larkin, Thomas
- Lathrop, John
- Lathrop, Joseph H.
- *Lathrop, Julius M.
- Lawton, Chester R.
- *Leahy, Daniel
- Leath, James
- Leonard, John
- Lewis, Charles E.
- Lillis, John
- Lincoln, Herbert R.
- Littlefield, Albert
- Lord, Humphrey
- Lucy, Michael
- Lund, Ferdinand
- Lydon, Daniel
- Lyman, John H.
- Lynch, Charles
- Lynch, James
- Mack, Patrick
- Madden, Thomas
- Maloney, Robert
- Manning, James A.
- Marcy, Charles D. W.
- Marsh, William
- Marsh, William J.
- Marshall, Edward H.
- Martin, John D.
- Martin, Richard F.
- Matz, Florian
- McAllister, John, Jr.
- McAllister, Robert
- McAllister, William F.
- McCaffrey, Joseph
- McCarty, John
- McCormick, William
- McCoy, James L.
- McDonald, John
- McElhinney, James
- McEntee, Thomas
- McGlone, Patrick
- McGrath, Thomas
- McKelvey, Robert
- McLaughlin, Daniel
- McMahon, James
- McMahon, James
- McNamara, Christopher
- McQuestion, Charles A.
- Meagher, Patrick
- Mears, Patrick
- Merrow, John E.
- *Miles, Frank
- *Miller, James
- Minch, James
- *Minot, Leonard
- Mitchell, Terence
- Moore, James M.
- Moran, Edward
- Moriarty, Michael
- Morse, A. Mason
- Morse, Charles H.
- Morse, John C.
- Morse, Joseph H.
- Morse, Josiah E.
- Morse, Mark
- Morse Sanford O.
- Mulligan, James
- Murphy, Dennis
- Murphy, Patrick
- Mussey, George B.
- Mylod, Warren M.
- Nason, Albert D.
- Nauman, John
- Nead, George M.
- Neal, Lucius J.

- Neas, John
 Neas, Joseph
 Neas, Joseph
 Neiss, Frederick J.
 Newman, Patrick
 Nichols, Albert A.
 Nichols, Daniel F.
 Nichols, John H.
 Noble, Joseph A.
 Noonan, Dennis
 Ober, Albert G.
 O'Brien, Cornelius
 O'Brien, James H.
 O'Brien, Jeremiah
 O'Connell, William E.
 O'Connor, Andrew
 O'Hara, Patrick
 O'Keefe, Daniel
 O'Rielly, Charles D.
 Onion, Edward M.
 Onion, Henry
 *Owens, Michael
 Page, Frederick
 Park, Charles E.
 *Park, Henry M.
 Parker, Edwin A.
 Parker, Isaac N.
 Parker, William
 Patterson, Samuel
 Patterson, William C.
 Perkins, Charles M.
 Perkins, Lafayette
 *Persons, Edward H.
 *Phalen, David
 Phillips, Lewis N.
 Phinney, Ezra
 Phipps, Benjamin F.
 *Phipps, Charles W.
 Pierce, William S.
 Pinney, James
 Pond, Charles D.
 Pond, Edward R.
 Pond, George E.
 Pond, James M.
 *Pooler, John M.
 *Postings, George H.
 Powers, John
 Poyen, Louis F.
 Pratt, Austin E.
 Pratt, Charles E.
 Pratt, Edwin
 Pratt, Joseph W.
 *Purdy, John
 Putner, Lerepher
 *Putner, Peter
 Quinlan, Patrick
 Radcliffe, Winslow
 Rafferty, Michael
 Rahlin, Olaf L.
 Rand, Arnold A.
 Randall, William H.
 Rausch, Conrad
 Read, James O.
 Reynolds, Charles
 Reynolds, William
 Rhoades, George A.
 Rhoades, George L.
 *Rhoads, Willard F.
 Richards, Amos J. F.
 Richards, Edward F.
 Richardson, Henry S.
 *Richardson, John E.
 Richardson, Joseph H.
 Rickards, Bennett O.
 Roberts, Ephraim A.
 Robertson, Edwin H.
 Robinson, Nathaniel F.
 Rogers, Charles H.
 Ross, James C.
 Rowley, Thomas
 Ryan, Ralph
 Ryder, Gideon A.
 Schenkl, Anton
 Schneider, Conrad
 Schouler, James
 *Scott, Charles
 Seyfarth, Herman
 Shackley, Charles H.
 Shaffer, Charles
 Shapleigh, James F.
 Shapleigh, Nathan E.
 Shattuck, Edward
 Shaw, Henry A.
 *Sheehan, Edward
 Sheehan, James
 Shepard, James
 Sheridan, James A.
 Sheridan, John
 Sheridan, William H.
 Sherwin, Edward
 Sherwin, Henry
 Sherwin, Thomas, Jr.
 Shufeldt, Hiram W.
 Simpson, William
 Smallwood, George E.
 Smeedy, Thomas
 Smith, Charles P.
 Smith, George H.
 Smith, Henry
 Smith, Henry
 *Smith, Henry D.
 Smith, James B.
 Smith, John
 Smith, John L.
 Smith, Joseph R.
 Smith, Thomas
 Smith, William H.
 Snell, George B.
 Snell, John W.
 Snell, Thomas H.
 Soule, Francis E.
 Stanton, Charles E.
 Staubach, Phillip W.
 Steiner, Ferdinand
 Stevens, Frederick L.
 *Stevens, Joseph T.
 *Stevens, Nelson Roland
 Stoll, Charles
 Stone, George M.
 Strout, Charles W.
 Sulkoski, Charles
 *Sulkoski, Charles H.
 Sullivan, Cornelius D.
 Sullivan, David Jr.
 Sullivan, John A.
 Sumner, Edward A.
 Swett, Alonzo
 Swett, Charles G.
 Swett, Samuel H.
 Taft, Charles O.
 Taft, Cornelius A.
 Talbot, Edwin P.
 Talbot, John D.
 Talbot, Nathaniel H.
 Tangney, Daniel
 Tarbox, George W.
 *Taylor, John E.
 Taylor, William N.
 Teeling, Benjamin
 Teislo, Bruno
 Temperley, Thomas
 Terry, Benjamin
 *Tewksbury, Cyrus D.
 Tewksbury, John N.
 Thackwell, Henry
 *Thomas, Edmund L.
 Thomas, William G.
 Thompson, Andrew
 Thompson, John K.
 Tibbetts, Joseph N.
 Tibbetts, William R.
 Tillinghast, Henry G.
 *Tillinghast, William H.
 Tisdale, Henry W.
 Titcomb, William M.
 Towle, Horace E.
 Towne, John H.
 Tracy, Andrew
 Tracy, Thomas
 *Treadwell, Nathan C.
 Tucker, James H.

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Tucker, Napoleon B. | Walsh, James T. | Whitney, Josiah B. |
| Tully, William | Walter, August | Wight, John K. |
| Turner, Elisha L. | Waters, Charles | Wiley, J. Emery |
| Unglaube, Paul | Weathers, Isaac W. | Willis, Frederick W. |
| Upham, Franklin | Webb, Albert G. | Wilson, Webster |
| *Upham, Josia Virgil | Webster, John E. | Wolley, Frederick J. |
| Urry, James | Weeks, Henry W. | Wood, Charles |
| Urry, Urias | Weeks, Nathan O. | Wood, James H. |
| *Van Brunt, Gershom J. | Welch, Joseph | Wood, James M. |
| Van Brunt, Henry | Welsh, Patrick | Wood, Simon |
| Van Dorin, Lewis | Whitaker, Lewis R. | Woods, Albert |
| Vaughn, John | White, Isaac Wallace | Woods, Henry W. |
| Waite, Henry S. | *White, Joseph P. | Woods, John S. |
| Wales, Sigourney | White, Robert | Woodward, George T. |
| Wallace, William J. | *Whiting, George F. | *Worthen, George N. |
| Walley, Edwin A. | | Wylie, Charles |

The following colored soldiers are credited to the quota of Dedham in the Civil War. These are said to be three year recruits secured at Vicksburg, Mississippi—while the records of John Hildreth, John O'Brien, and John Shepard do not appear in "Massachusetts Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines in the Civil War," the Adjutant General says: "It may be safely assumed that they were credited to Dedham."

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Bassfield, Gilbert | Grier, Stephen | Sims, Anderson |
| Fontain, Moses | Hall, Lewis | Stark, George |
| Gavin, Scipio | Hicks, Reiner | Taylor, Samuel |
| Gerin, Thomas | Higgins, Philip | Thomas, George |
| Gray, Charles | | Ward, Thomas |

MEMORIAL DAY. In accordance with the order of General Logan, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued May 5, 1868, designating May 30th as a Memorial Day, exercises of an appropriate order were held in the Allin Congregational Church on May 30, 1868. "In memory of the soldiers who in the late Rebellion, gave up their lives for their Country." In 1871 Dedham made an appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars for the decoration of soldiers' graves. The members of the newly organized Charles W. Carroll Post 144, of the Grand Army of the Republic, accompanied by a Band, performed the service in the several cemeteries of the town. Since 1872 Memorial Day Services have been in charge of Charles W. Carroll Post, G.A.R., who have annually held public services and decorated all soldiers' graves.

THE NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE. The National Peace Jubilee, the first of its kind to be held in the world, to commem-

* For the service of Dedham men see "Massachusetts Soldiers, Sailors and Marines in the Civil War," published by the Commonwealth.



MONUMENT TO SOLDIERS WHO DIED AT READVILLE



ONE ARCH BRIDGE
Also called '76 Bridge and Lyons Bridge

orate the restoration of peace in the land was held in Boston in June, 1869, in which Dedham, as well as other places from Maine to Illinois, had a part. This musical festival was the child of Patrick S. Gilmore, the first and greatest of American bandmasters. The idea he believed came to him in a vision. He himself said, "A vast structure rose before me, filled with the loyal of the land, through whose lofty arches a chorus of ten thousand voices and the harmony of a thousand instruments rolled their sea of sound, accompanied by the chiming of bells and the booming of cannons—all pouring forth their praise and gratulation in loud hosannas with all the majesty and grandeur of which music seemed capable."

The chorus was made up of ten thousand trained voices, accompanied by the largest organ in the world, a thousand instruments, an anvil chorus with artillery accompaniment stationed outside, with an audience of fifty thousand seated in the building.

In 1865 the Adjutant General of Massachusetts sent the following letter to the Selectmen of every town and the Mayors of the several cities in the state. "As a matter of public interest I am endeavoring to ascertain what proportion, if any, of the returned soldiers belonging to your town have been guilty of any crime since their return home; or whether their habits have been better, or worse, than they were before they entered the army."

To this inquiry the Selectmen of Dedham made the following reply. "We know of but one returned soldier who has been charged with crime in this town. We also believe that the habits of the others, so far as we can judge, are as good as they were before the war. In short it is our belief that the town of Dedham has reason to be proud of her soldiers, and its moral condition is none the worse for them. Their practise and example are worthy of all praise."

SPANISH WAR. The war with Spain was brief but momentous in results, in the control of territory which fell to the United States. When the insurrection broke out in Cuba in 1895, it excited but little interest in the United States; it was regarded as just another Spanish insurrection, but when on the evening of Feb. 15, 1898, the battleship "Maine" was blown up in Havana Harbor the excitement was intense. After due deliberation war with Spain was declared on April 21, 1898. The president issued a

call on April 23 for 125,000 volunteers, and so great was the enthusiasm that a million men afforded themselves where only 125,000 could be taken. On May 25, 1898, a second call was made for 75,000 volunteers and again the government was overwhelmed with offers to meet the demand.

Dedham was represented by twenty soldiers in the army whose names are recorded; five in the navy, and three in the United States Marines. Dedham men served in the navy under the gallant Admiral Dewey. The Dedham boys who served in "The First Heavy Artillery" have the proud distinction of serving in a regiment that has been identified for more than a century with American history. Battery D was chartered in 1784 in Roxbury and first saw active service in Shay's Rebellion in 1786. Battery G dates its origin from 1786 with active service in the War of 1812. Battery K was first enrolled at the time of our brief war with France in 1798 as the Boston Light Infantry.

Complete lists of those who represented Dedham in the Colonial Wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War have been compiled but it has been found impossible to get a complete roster of Dedham soldiers who took part in the war with Spain. It is estimated by competent State authorities that the number did not exceed 40 men serving in Cuba, Puerto Rico, China and the Philippines, covering a period from 1898 to 1902. Several were commissioned officers and one, Percival Gasset, was a sergeant in the First Volunteer Cavalry in Roosevelt's Rough Riders. The war with Spain came to a close, after four months' duration, in August, 1898. President McKinley, addressing the returning army, spoke this truism: The highest tribute that can be paid to a soldier is to say that he did his full duty.

It is to be regretted that so much space has to be given to wars, but it is unavoidable in tracing the history of our country. It should be recorded that it is the women of Dedham who have suffered most in the awful burdens and woes of war which have fallen on the innocent and helpless. "Men go off," says a recent editorial writer, "to the front in gay uniforms, colors flying, crowds cheering, preachers sermonizing, Congress spouting and the newspapers screaming about patriotism. The men come back as worshipped heroes. Or if they don't come back, their sufferings and sacrifices are short, sharp and soon over. Then

the women take up the burden and carry it through the years. Nobody makes a hero out of the soldier's widow, who goes over the top not once but every morning at daylight to fight her way with unaccustomed hands against a ruthless world. Nobody sells Liberty bonds to clothe and feed and equip the fatherless children condemned to help earn bread for the family of the dead soldier hero. With the aid of women war will be brought to an end."

NAMES OF MEN WHO REPRESENTED DEDHAM IN
THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR AND THE PHILIPPINE
INSURRECTION.*

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Bennet, Charles Allen | Heyn, Frank A. | O'Leary, Edward James |
| Chapman, Frank | Hollingsworth, John W. | O'Leary, Peter V. |
| Colbert, Joseph | Hurley, Edward W. | Partridge, Eugene Hale |
| Colburn, Alvin | Hurley, Patrick | Quirk, Patrick A. |
| Crane, John Edward | Keegan, James J. | Reynolds, Edward F. |
| Fairbanks, Eben M. | Krentel, Alois Arno | Rizkalla, Geo. N. |
| Fitzgerald, Wm. Henry | Lawton, John | Smith, Charles S. |
| Fuller, Horace Fisher | Martin, John | Smith, Fred P. |
| Gallagher, Robert L. | Meyer, Oscar | Smith, John Francis |
| Gassett, Percival | Moran, John J. | Weld, Joseph M. |
| Gould, Wm. B. Jr. | Morhoff, Wm. C. | Wells, Jarvis A. |
| Harney, David J. | O'Day, Michael J. | White, Henry Joseph |

* As time goes by from year to year orators on Memorial Day are very apt to slight and quite frequently omit entirely in their patriotic speeches any remarks in reference to the Spanish War. As this nation has always stood for freedom within its own territory so did it stand in behalf of its neighboring friends in Cuba in their trouble with Spain and also in the so-called family troubles with the people in the Philippine Islands. The suffering and disabilities caused our troops in their service in the Philippine Islands were enormous in comparison with previous wars.

CHAPTER XXVII

WORLD WAR

WHEN the great World War broke out in 1914 sympathetic and public spirited citizens of Dedham immediately aided in raising funds for the stricken countries. How much was done for Belgium will never be recorded, nor will the amount of assistance given the French wounded in the early years of the war ever be told.

DEDHAM'S AID FOR FRANCE. The first community work in Dedham for the World War was organized in May, 1915, and was called "Dedham's Aid for France." The call for workers met with immediate response from women eager to help in the great cause and soon the Vestry of the First Church,* where the war work commenced, became the center of untiring activity which was kept up during the entire war. Every day the workers for "Dedham's Aid for France" turned out a large number of surgical dressings which were made under trained directors and sterilized before shipment abroad. Soon the work was enlarged and hospital garments, comforters, useful articles of almost every description, were being sent overseas by this organization. Dedham people will long remember the zeal with which they ransacked their houses for old linen, old cotton, feather beds to be converted into pillows, bits of felt and carpet to be made into slippers, buttons, sewing materials, soap, and games, in fact everything that could add to the comfort of the brave French soldiers. Through this and kindred organizations, from May, 1915, to November, 1918, 1,000,949 surgical dressings and hospital supplies were sent to Europe from Dedham. As the war went on "Comfort Cheer Bags" were made by some of the organizations and later sent to the boys overseas. As the women of Dedham spun and wove and knit for the Continental Army in the Revolution, and the women of Dedham made clothing for the troops in the Civil War, so the women of Dedham united in the World War to meet the needs of the army.

* The vestry of the First Church was the town hospital during the terrible influenza scourge that visited us. The large airy room was filled with cots, the ladies' parlor and stage included, and a number of persons passed their last hours here faithfully attended by unprofessional and volunteer nurses.



ENTRANCE TO DUGOUT IN FRANCE

"Photo by U. S. Signal Corps."



Top, AMERICAN LEGION POST HOUSE; bottom, U. S. S. JACOB JONES POST HOUSE

DEDHAM CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

The American Red Cross, ever active in humanitarian work, especially appealed to the patriotic, public-spirited citizens of Dedham, and at least one citizen (Miss Marie Ells) spent nearly two and a half years as a Red Cross nurse in the French, British and American service. The Red Cross is one of the most beneficent instruments of our American history. As the great war went on citizens of Dedham, hoping to carry on its work more efficiently, organized October 7, 1916, the Dedham Chapter of the American Red Cross, with meetings on Monday and Tuesday mornings, in the Vestry of the First Church. In this way they demonstrated their interest in the prevention of suffering and the ministrations of mercy to those in sickness, peril, and need. In the very efficient work of the Dedham Chapter no one in any department, sewing, knitting, surgical dressing, or for service in Boston, received a salary. The work was wholly voluntary. President Wilson designated the week of June 17, 1917 as Red Cross Week, and asked the people of the Country to raise \$100,000,000 to be used for the needs of the soldiers and sailors on both sides of the water, including the work of the Red Cross. This vast sum was needed for housing and providing for the comfort and amusement of the men. In this drive Dedham raised \$4,487.80. In the 1918 Red Cross Christmas Roll Call, to raise the membership to ten million, Dedham's quota was 2,767; the Town went over the top with 2,796 members. Dedham's Red Cross Day, May 23, 1918, was marked with great enthusiasm. In the early evening a procession marched through the principal streets of the town and a Mass Meeting followed in Memorial Hall with an overflow gathering of a thousand people in the square. Patriotic addresses were given by several service men.

While Dedham's quota was \$16,380, the town made a contribution of \$20,000 as the citizens appreciated the vital work that was being done "over there" in the hospitals and the blood-drenched battlefields. The magnitude of the work of the Dedham Chapter in the war is shown by the annual report of 1918, when the Surgical Dressing Department made 409,391 articles and the Sewing Department, in ten months, furnished 11,157 items. A Junior Red Cross was organized in each Public School. Entertain-

ments were given by the pupils to crowded houses, to raise money for the purchase of materials. Pupils did much knitting and engaged in making games for convalescent soldiers. In less than three months the Junior Red Cross raised more than \$1800 in the Dedham public schools. In the High School more than three hundred, including the entire sophomore class, joined the Junior Red Cross, although forty were already members of the Senior organization.

PREPAREDNESS DAY. All roads led to Boston on May 27, 1916, which was celebrated as Preparedness Day. Forty thousand men and women marched through flag-lined streets. All of Greater Boston joined to make the day a memorable demonstration of patriotism.

SELECTIVE DRAFT. In the first registration under the selective act of 1917, of those who registered in June, 1917, of the ages 21 to 30, eight hundred and seventy-five were residents of Dedham. In the second registration, held in June, 1918, of those who registered as having attained their 21st birthday since June 5, 1917, fifty-two were of Dedham. In the third registration held September 12, 1918, of the ages of 18 to 45, one thousand two hundred and twenty-six were residents of Dedham. On the morning of the first registration in the selective draft, church bells were rung and whistles blown at 7 A. M., the hour for opening the registration booths. James O'Brien was the first man to complete his registration. During the day young ladies from the Dedham High School pinned badges on the lapels of the coats of the young men as they passed down the aisle after registration. In the evening young men from the High School took their places. The badges were in the National colors. Across the center was the word "Registered" and around the outer edge the words "United States Military Service." Francisco Antonio Barbuts was the first person to be drafted and Henry Frank Lehmann has the distinction of being the first man from Dedham to be registered for the call to the colors. It should be noted that in every war in which the country has been engaged, those of foreign birth or descent have stood side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the natives of the town. Of the six hundred and forty-two men who served Dedham in the World War, four hundred and

forty-three were in the Army; one hundred and forty-seven in the Navy, and fifty-two in the Marine Corps. And of this number eighteen died in the service. All branches of the service were represented by Dedham service men.

Henry Weston Farnsworth was the first Dedham boy to make the supreme sacrifice and perhaps the first to enlist in the war. In the early days of the great war he went to France and in January, 1915, enlisted with the French Foreign Legion. In the battle at Tahure, France in October, 1915, between the French and Austro-German forces he was killed, our first to die for World democracy. John Ruddeman, Jr., was the first Dedham soldier to lose his life in the United States service. He died of scarlet fever January 14, 1918 at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C. Robert R. Bayard, Jr., was the first Dedham soldier to die in action. He was in the battle at Chemin des Dames, France and was killed on February 9, 1918. It should be recorded that two Dedham boys, Joseph Leon Fiola and Norman G. Barrett, were among 60 soldiers who braved death in the voluntary inoculation with trench fever germs, to enable Army surgeons to study the cause of the spread of this disease in the army in France. Dedham is proud of the heroism of her sons who went through a long and weakening sickness in order that their comrades might be safeguarded against the bane of the Western front, trench fever.

FLAGS. From April 2, 1917 the National flag was prominently displayed in town during the period of the war on all public buildings and many private houses. In the churches of Dedham for the first time the National flag and the flag of the Commonwealth found a place; the one at the right and the other at the left of the altar. Service flags also adorned the churches.

WAR SAVING STAMPS. A drive for selling War Saving Stamps was carried on. The stamps and instructions were obtainable from the Postmaster. A thrift card with space for sixteen stamps was issued. When the card was filled with twenty-five cent Thrift Stamps, it became exchangeable for a War Saving Stamp for which the United States Government promised to pay five dollars on January 23, 1923. The work was vigorously carried on in the public schools and to their credit a large percentage of all enrolled pupils bought War Saving Stamps.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SERVICE. A committee of Public Service for Dedham and Westwood was organized March 17, 1917, with twelve sub-committees, all of which were organized for efficient work. Many patriotic Mass Meetings were held under the auspices of the Public Service Committee and through its efforts the citizens of the town were held to a high degree of enthusiasm throughout the war period. In July, 1917 the Public Service Committee sent cards through the mail to all women residents, inviting each to sign the card and by so doing become a member of the United States Food Administration in the conduct of her household. All signed cards were sent to Washington where they were held for reference.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION. The United States Food Administration, of which Henry B. Endicott of Dedham was the State Food Administrator, regulated the distribution of food products during the years of the War. In 1918, to meet the shortage of wheat, flour rules limiting jobbers (grocers) to 70 per cent of the amount handled by them the previous year were adopted. Rules were also issued limiting the distribution of flour to twenty-five pounds in cities and fifty pounds in rural districts. The Administration also ruled that all consumers must purchase substitutes with all flour purchases, one pound of corn meal, corn flour, barley meal, or barley flour (33 per cent) for each four pounds of wheat flour purchased. In December, 1917, to prevent hoarding, only a small quantity of flour was sold to each customer, preferably as low as one eighth of a bushel. All were urged to use as much corn meal as possible. This was not a hardship in New England as corn had been used here in making Johnny cake or Indian sponge cake, as it was sometimes called, and other dishes since the settlement of the Colony. The armies and the Allies could not use corn as they had no mills for grinding corn into meal, nor were they familiar with the use of corn in bread-making. The Government issued twenty recipes for the use of corn meal in bread-making, desserts and other uses.

Early in 1918, only a limited amount of sugar (two pounds was allowed each person. On Tuesday, August 6, 1918, under new regulations, sugar cards were issued at the Town Hall allowing two pounds per person each month and limiting the purchase to two pounds at a time. No sugar was sold by the local dealers

without the presentation of the sugar card; later in the year, however, an allowance of four pounds per capita was made. Prices ran very high; corn sold at \$4.00 a bushel, and wheat at \$6.00. Farm help ran from \$70 to \$80 per month or \$5.00 a day. Men looking for jobs asked \$6.50 for farm work. Potatoes (at one time) sold for \$6.00 a bushel, eggs, \$1.20 a dozen, flour \$18.00 a barrel, sugar 28c a pound, milk 18c a quart, and butter 60c a pound. A good average cow cost from \$150 to \$200, while a good pair of farm horses cost \$500. There were five gasless Sundays in 1918. No one was allowed to go out in autos except on errands of mercy or necessity. All were made to feel that gasless Sundays meant gasless Sundays. A Dedham physician whose auto failed him in visiting the sick called home for aid and those members of his family who went to his assistance were hooted, as they rode through the streets, by the bystanders who assumed they were out for pleasure. Those who did business in the city will long remember the five-day closing order, which was made on the evening of Wednesday, January 16, 1918, that for five days beginning the following Friday the consumption of coal in territory east of the Mississippi River would be forbidden to all industries except shipbuilding and food producing plants. This meant that all stores and office buildings were to be closed followed by ten heatless Mondays. For a period of time all office buildings were opened at 9 o'clock in the morning and closed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. There was a Government embargo on the use of paper at this time and full editions of magazines and newspapers were not allowed. No-white-bread-week was put into effect August 6, 1917. Corn meal was re-introduced and rye bread was in greater demand than ever before. The State Food Administrator ordered that for two days each week all citizens eliminate white bread from their tables. A home card issued by the United States Food Administrator stated: "Our problem is to feed the Allies and our soldiers abroad by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritious values in the least shipping space." The following program was offered. Have two wheatless days (Monday and Wednesday) in each week, and one wheatless meal in each day. Have one meatless day (Tuesday) in every week, and a meatless meal in every day. Have two porkless days (Thursday and Saturday) in each week. Saturday, January 4, 1918 was a "porkless day" except for use in baked beans. In the fall of 1917

Mr. Hoover advocated two fish days in each week, estimating that in this way two billion pounds of meat would be released for the armies. War-time restrictions were placed on all eating places, which remained in force until January 1919, when patrons were allowed to eat as much bread, meat, butter, cheese, and other foods as they desired. The Food Administration furnished home cards to hang in kitchens, and use as a chart by which to solve the problem of how to serve the country in its "time of trial." Thus the war diet of the American people was made up.

FUEL COMMISSION. In the spring of 1918 James J. Storrow, of the Fuel Commission of Massachusetts, issued the following: "The people of New England should realize that there is going to be a shortage of coal as long as the war lasts. If we expect to get through next winter without individual suffering and without the closing of many war industries, it will be necessary for every one to cut down the use of coal. Stock up the woodshed instead of the coal bin." All householders were requested not to use coal for heating before the first day of November or, after the first of May, unless the temperature in their homes was below 60 degrees. In July 1918 householders were notified that they might be put on a ration as in England and France. On July 19, 1918 the Fuel Commission gave notice that no house should be heated with coal before December 1, and only as much coal was allowed as was necessary to heat a house to 68 degrees. To conserve coal the Dedham Public Library was closed two days in the week and semi-public buildings were not opened at all. Dealers in coal had to file weekly reports, stating the name and addresses of all customers to whom deliveries had been made the previous week, with the quantity delivered to each. Any violation of this regulation was subject to a severe penalty.

WOOD CUTTING. Following the suggestion of Commissioner Storrow residents of Dedham engaged in wood cutting in 1918. Business men took advantage of Sundays and holidays to chop wood which was either used at home or sold to relieve the shortage of coal. Men of the First Parish cut wood on the Church wood lot, with which to heat the Meeting House for the Union religious services held during the winter of 1918.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. In 1915 members of the Dedham Grange became convinced that as an organization they ought

to do something for the welfare of the community. As the basic principle of the order is the promotion of agriculture, it was conceived that no better work could be undertaken than engaging school children in War Gardens: the interesting of them in raising flowers and vegetables and in keeping home premises in good condition. The work met with the hearty approval of the School Committee and through the cooperation of teachers the school children were informed that the Grange would give cash prizes, gold and silver medals, and ribbons, for the best-kept vegetable and flower gardens and the most tidy premises in each school district. One hundred and fifty Grammar School pupils enrolled in the work. A Committee of the Grange examined each proposed garden plot and inspected home premises. In the fall the Grange gave an appropriate entertainment and in the presence of a large audience presented the prizes to the proud winners.

LIBERTY DAY. On April 26, 1918, Dedham observed "Liberty Day," dedicated to sixty-nine young men then at the front blazing the way for patriots at home. A parade was held in the early afternoon through the principal streets of the town; the dedication of a tablet in front of the Dedham Historical Building, bearing the names of the three hundred and eighty-two of the town's sons in the army and navy; the delivering of addresses and a band concert. At the dedication of the Tablet an address was given by the Reverend Francis Lee Whittemore, followed by an address by Lieutenant Richard R. Murray, a member of the first contingent, Canadian Engineers, at home because of wounds received at the front. There were two thousand persons present in Memorial Square and each event of the day was marked by great enthusiasm.

DEDHAM SUBURBAN RELIEF WORKERS. At the suggestion of the Knights of Columbus, who financed the work, more than 200 Christmas boxes were sent to Dedham boys in the service in 1918. As a part of the contribution, the Relief Workers added to each kit an extra heavy sweater. Henry B. Endicott donated to the Association his extensive lawn, prepared and provided with seeds for a War Garden: with the cooperation of interested friends the garden was such a success that from the proceeds, the work of the Association was carried on during the entire winter of 1918. The Dedham Suburban Relief established a can-

nery in the kitchen of the Oakdale School. The work was under the direction of two supervisors, assisted by thirty-eight Dedham girls who worked all summer most earnestly and willingly for this patriotic cause. The cannery served two hundred and twelve families and put up five thousand two hundred and thirty-six jars of food. Two thrift stamps a week were given the workers for neatness and general efficiency, with three prizes awarded at the end of the year. Canning was also carried on in the Ames School and in all Public Schools of Dedham. At the close of the war the Dedham Suburban Relief Workers gave an American Flag, a Navy Flag, and a Post Flag to the newly founded Dedham Post of the American Legion. It should be remembered that the Dedham Post has the distinction of having had Major-General Edwards as a member. During the years 1917-1918 the Dedham Relief Workers made 6,732 articles and raised \$5,241.98 in carrying on their war work.

LIBERTY LOANS. The residents of Dedham entered with enthusiasm into the work of raising money for the prosecution of the war. In the first Liberty Loan drive a window card, seven by fourteen inches, bearing a reproduction of the Honor Flag and a target at the bottom, was given to each subscriber to a bond. As other bonds were subscribed for in the same house the purchaser was entitled to a red disk to be attached to the window card. With each bond purchased in a house a new disk was attached to the target and when all residents in the house had subscribed, the head of the house was entitled to a large disk which read: "We are one hundred percent subscribers."

The Second Liberty Loan was ushered in on "Liberty Sunday," October 21, 1917, the day set apart by the Liberty Loan Council of New England. All persons were urged to attend the morning services in their various places of worship and to join in singing the "Star Spangled Banner" at exactly 11 o'clock. In this drive, as in all other drives, the town had the cooperation of the Dedham National Bank and the Dedham Institution for Savings in handling subscriptions. Dedham heartily responded, as did the Nation, and the amount subscribed was far in excess of the demands of the Government.

The Third Liberty Loan campaign was inaugurated on April 6, 1918, the first anniversary of the entrance of the country into

the World War. A "Liberty Day" parade was held in Boston in which Dedham participated. The town's quota in this loan was \$527,500 and she went over the top with a subscription of \$700,000. The success of this drive was announced on the evening of May 4 by blowing of the fire, locomotive and factory whistles for several minutes. An enthusiastic meeting was held in Memorial Hall and an "Honor Flag" was raised and floated just below "Old Glory" which waved in the breeze during the entire period of the war.

The Fourth Liberty Loan, sometimes called the "Fighting Fourth" because our army in France was beginning to win and showed to a marked degree its true fighting spirit. This loan was put on sale September 28 and closed in three weeks. Dedham's quota was \$1,155,000; the sum of \$1,313,650 was subscribed by approximately 2,500 citizens. In this drive the Dedham Women's Council of War Defense worked in fullest accord with the men and their efforts added much in the success attained.

VICTORY LOAN. The fifth and last loan, called the Victory Loan, commenced on April 21, 1919. Dedham's quota was \$866,200. The interest of citizens was not abated and the town went easily over the top. Mention should be made of the Boy Scouts (ever ready to give their services in every good cause), who did yeomen's work in booming the several Liberty Loans, also in the Food Administration work.

MILITARY DAY. Dedham observed Saturday, June 22, 1918, as "Military Day." A parade started from the historic Common at 2:45 and when it reached Stone Park several thousand persons had assembled; including Company F, 13th Regiment, State Guard; most of the organizations of the town; public school children; a goodly number of soldiers and sailors; prominent citizens and the Selectmen of the town. All along the line from start to finish thousands of men, women and children watched the parade as it moved to Stone Park. At the Park soldiers from Camp Devens gave a drill, showing they were letter-perfect in the tactics. A flag raising followed and as "Old Glory" was pulled to the top of the mast the band played Guardes du Corps March. Addresses were given by Senator John W. Weeks and Congressman Richard Olney. A baseball game followed with a band concert which was greatly appreciated. After the ball game the sol-

diers and sailors re-formed and headed by the band marched to Memorial Square, where a service flag was raised which was allowed to droop and float about the heads of the thousands gathered in the square. A banquet followed in Memorial Hall and the day closed with a band concert on the Common in the evening.

WAR POSTERS. The very appropriate and beautifully colored posters issued by the Government were displayed throughout the town in the several Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives. Store windows, trees and fences in prominent places were utilized. Some of the posters are recalled as follows: "Over the Top for You," "For Home and Country," "And They Thought We Couldn't Fight," "Sure We'll Finish the Job," "Fight or Buy Bonds," "Buy Securities of America," "Have You a Red Cross Flag?" "The Greatest Mother in the World," "Have You Answered the Red Cross Roll Call?"

WAR LIBRARIES. The American Library Association, at the request of the War Department, in the fall of 1917, took up the work of furnishing libraries for the Navy and Army Camps of all descriptions. Dedham was asked to contribute five hundred dollars. The trustees of the Public Library were requested to serve as a local Library War Council to stimulate and direct the work, the emphasis being given to the collection of money rather than books at this particular time. The week beginning September 24 was set apart for the task. Dedham's assessment was raised largely through the efforts of the Boy Scouts, a Grange Fair, and a tag day conducted by High School girls. By this united effort six hundred dollars was collected exceeding the town's quota.

ARMISTICE DAY. The day when the German Army unconditionally surrendered was the greatest day for civilization in the history of the world. The hostilities ended on the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918. The announcement was made to slumbering Dedham, just before four o'clock, by the horn on the police automobile in Memorial Square; at four fifteen by the ringing of the bell of the First Church; and at six o'clock by a cornet salute from the belfry of the Allin Congregational Church. The cornet sent forth in succession the stirring notes of "The Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," and "America." The chimes of St. Paul's Church were played by Arthur W. Thayer. The

program included the Doxology, "Hail Columbia," "America the Beautiful," "Home Sweet Home," and other familiar airs. It was the greatest day of rejoicing and wild hilarity that the town had ever seen. Many residents hastened to Boston, where all business was suspended, and the streets thronged with crowds of happy people.

In the afternoon appropriate exercises were held in the First Church in Dedham conducted by the Rev. William H. Parker, with an eloquent address by the Reverend Francis Lee Whittemore of St. Paul's Church. In the evening there was a parade headed by the Norwood Band of twenty-five pieces, in which many citizens with decorated automobiles, the public school children, and many organizations took part. The line of march was through the principal streets to Stone Park. Here two huge bonfires were lighted and much red fire burned. With short patriotic speeches, and uncovered heads, all joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner." More than five thousand persons were present and cheered lustily when the Kaiser's effigy was burned. Many residents of the town gathered in Memorial Hall, in the early afternoon of November 12, to witness a peace parade by Italian residents who marched through the principal streets of Dedham. It was such a parade as only the Italians can put on. The patriotic attitude of the Italian residents of Dedham was very marked during the war. There was no question where they stood on all patriotic measures. Long before the Public Service Committee sent out its clarion call for "Home Gardens" the Italians of Dedham had planted a hundred such gardens. They had a War Fund Day in Stone Park, a real field day, which was largely attended and greatly enjoyed. On July 4, 1918, they had a Red Cross Drive with a fine parade and a public meeting in Memorial Hall which was a great success.

MEMORIAL BOULDER. The Women's Club of Pine Heights erected in 1921 a memorial boulder on the grounds of the Riverdale School dedicated to the Pine Heights boys who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War. The boulder was dedicated on Sunday afternoon, December 8, 1921, the exercises being conducted by the American Legion. The Rev. Mr. Wheelock of Needham made the dedicatory address. The tablet was unveiled by the Misses Grace and Margaret Brown, assisted by Thomas

Armstrong and William Lynch, representing the Army and the Navy. The Tablet reads as follows:

In Memory of
The Pine Heights Boys
Who Died in the Defense of Their Country
Robert R. Bayard, Charles H. Clough, Stanley H. Luke
"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

Mrs. Victor Heaman, President of the Pine Heights Club, presented the Boulder to the town, which was accepted by William E. Browne, chairman of the Board of Selectmen.

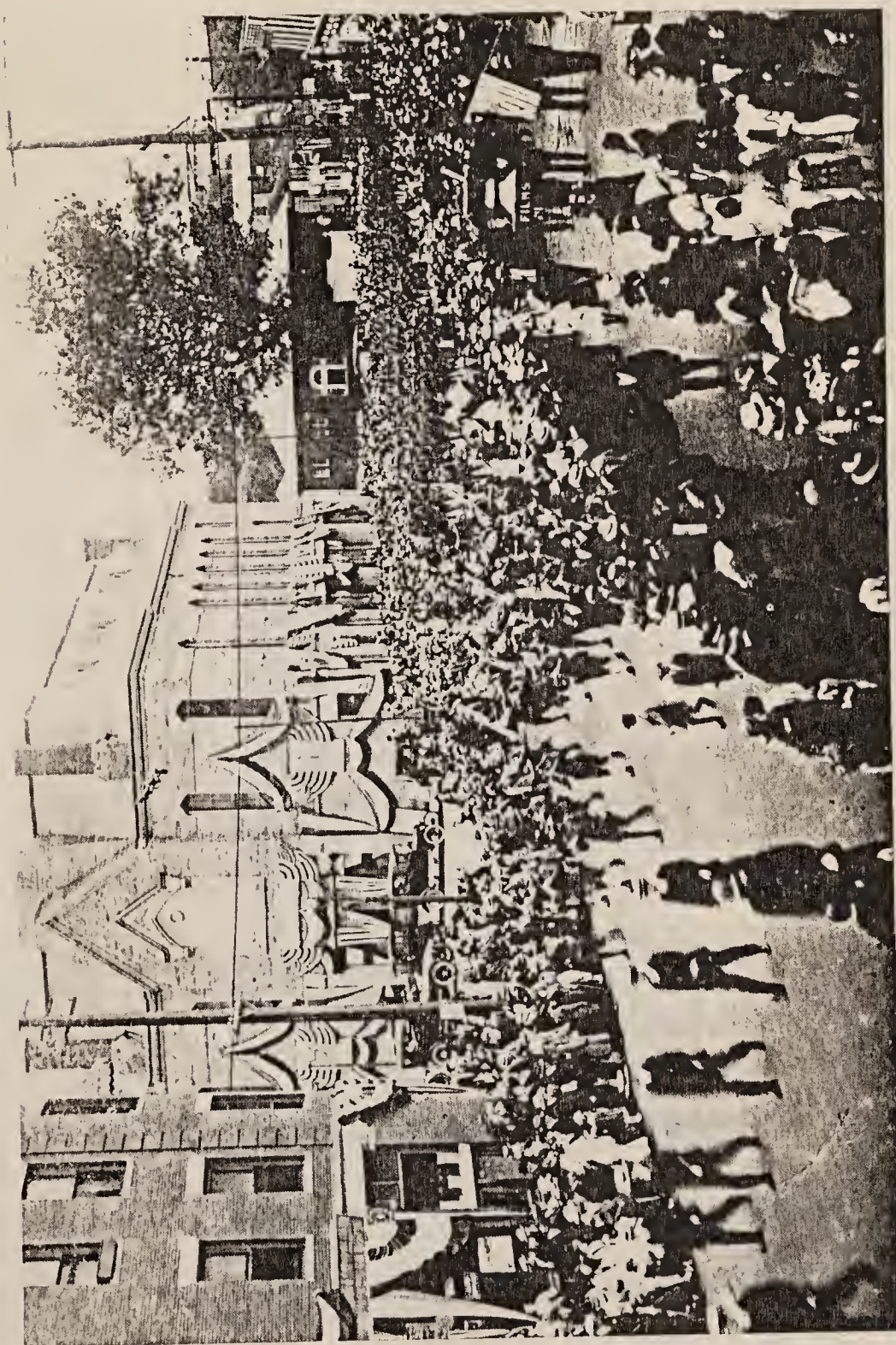
During the World War the churches of the town displayed service flags bearing a star for each member in the service. The flag of St. Mary's Church is especially recalled. It had a red border and on the field of blue, a white star was placed for every boy from St. Mary's Church who was in the war. This flag was the work of many devoted and patriotic women of the parish and was made by willing hands.

WORLD WAR MEMORIAL. A committee consisting of John W. Withington, Ralph Lowell, William F. Clark, H. Wendell Endicott, Francis W. Fay, Mary M. Hansen and Frank W. Kimball were appointed in 1924 to consider an appropriate war memorial for the town of Dedham.

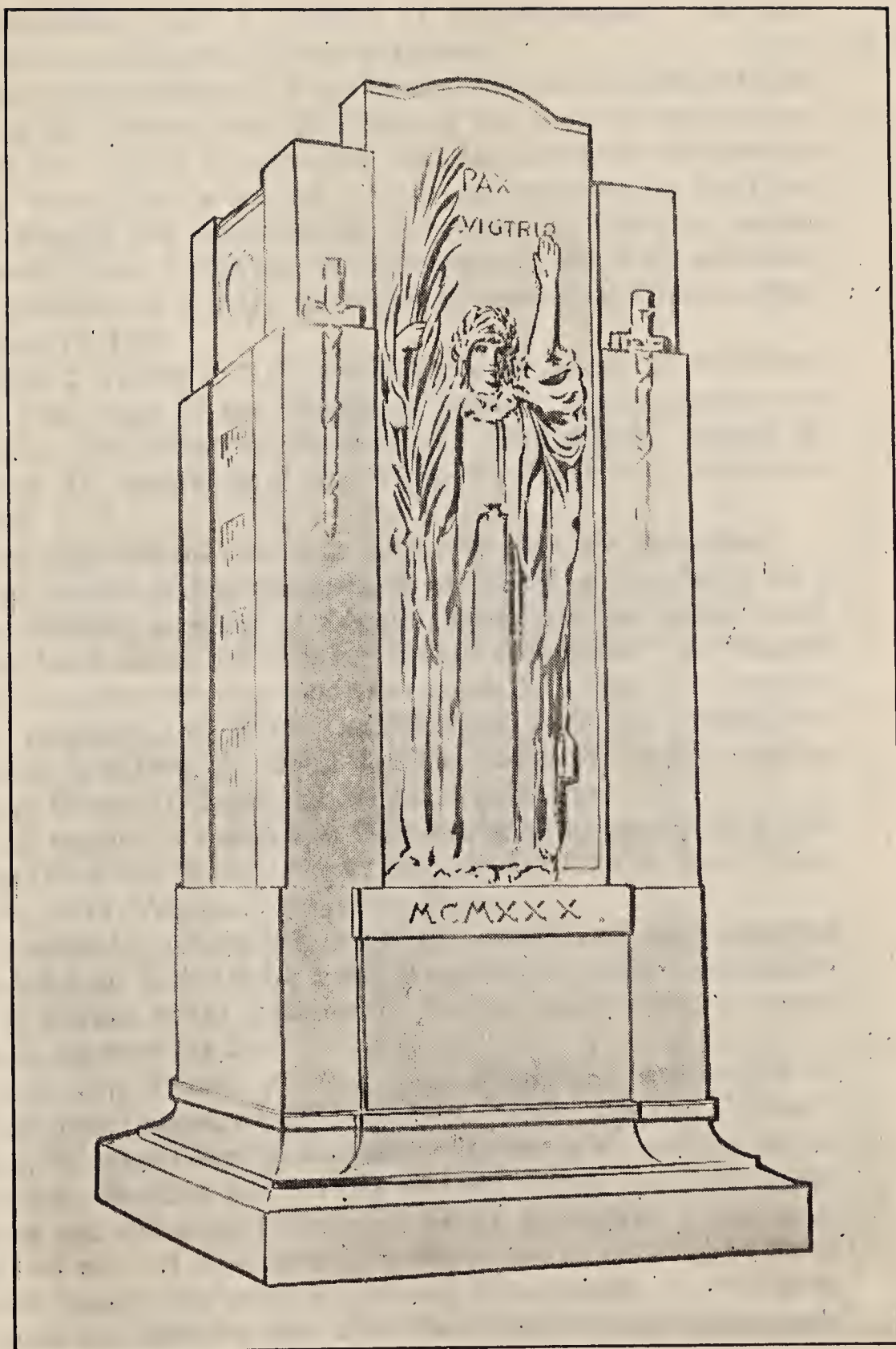
After much investigation the Committee concluded that a park is a natural and imperishable monument. It is a living thing, ever growing more beautiful and useful. It forms the finest setting for special monumental memorials. Its size gives it added nobility and impressiveness. It ministers to the well-being of those for whom our heroes gave their lives, both now and through the future.

It embodies the neighborhood idea of a common meeting place, where all may gather and enjoy civic recreational activities. Like Memorial Hall it will be related to our daily lives, yet free from elements of disrepair, decay or changing fashions.

The Committee recommended as a site the unattractive and waste piece of marsh land, now owned by the town and consisting of about twenty three acres between Eastern Avenue and East Street. It was the plan of the Committee to turn this into a park and beauty spot that would live forever and grow more beautiful



MILITARY PARADE, WORLD WAR, 1916



WORLD WAR MEMORIAL

each succeeding year—a "Garden of Remembrance." The estimated cost of the memorial was \$114,500.

The recommendation of the Committee was submitted to the voters of the town on May 25, 1926 and was rejected by a vote of 1981 to 584. Later a committee was appointed by the town to erect a World War memorial. After due deliberation the Committee erected the memorial at the corner of Whiting Avenue and Avery Street, which was dedicated with appropriate exercises, in the presence of a large concourse of people, on Sunday afternoon May 17, 1931.

From 2 o'clock to 2:30 selections were played by the Weymouth Post Band of the American Legion. An invocation was offered by the Reverend Francis Lee Whittemore. Daniel R. Beckford, Jr., chairman of the World War Memorial Committee presided.

The High School Glee Club sang "America the Beautiful."

The design of the memorial is composed of the figure of a woman holding a sprig of a palm branch in her right hand, the left hand raised proclaiming "Peace Victorious." E. Howard Walker was the architect and Frederick W. Allen the sculptor of the memorial, of which the following were the Committee: Daniel R. Beckford, Jr., John J. Shea, Julius H. Tuttle, Charles E. Mills, Robert H. Luke and James F. McGowan.

The service of dedication was conducted by members of the Dedham Post No. 18, American Legion and the U.S.S. Jacob Jones Post No. 2017, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Commander Albert Werner of the American Legion unveiled the monument and Robert Luke presented it; while Commander John F. Dervan of the Veterans of Foreign Wars placed a wreath of laurel leaves at its foot.

Honorable Francis J. Good, past department commander of the American Legion, made the address. "This memorial of stone," he said, "is placed here in the public square as a reminder of the patriotism, devotion and service of these brave men. It is impressive and will serve to make us better Americans, better men, better women. It will serve as a lesson to the children of today who will become the adult Americans of tomorrow. It will serve as a constant reminder that there have been men since the early days up to this very moment who have been willing to give their

life blood to the end that liberty may be enjoyed by all Americans.

"Our forefathers, who loved liberty banded together and gave their blood for the preservation of this great union. It is our duty to so live our national lives that we shall make certain the continuance of the enjoyment of this same liberty and justice."

The presentation of the monument was made by Daniel R. Beckford, Jr., and accepted in behalf of the town of Dedham by Selectman Anson H. Smith, past commander of Dedham Post 18, A.L. Taps were sounded and a volley fired. The exercises closed with the singing of "America" and the benediction by the Reverend Father, George P. O'Connor, of the U.S.S. Jacob Jones Post No. 2017, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

ROSTER* OF OFFICERS AND MEN AND WOMEN WHO REPRESENTED DEDHAM IN THE WORLD WAR 1917-1918

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Steward J. Aldous | Roger E. Bonney | Theophilus P. Chandler |
| Charles Edgar Ames | Charles W. Bosselman | George S. Chapman |
| George Bertram Ames | William Bosselman | Frank C. Cheever |
| Oakes I. Ames | Paul W. Bowers | Charles E. Clapp |
| Theron William Ames | Edmond W. Bowler | Arthur F. Clark |
| Harold Amory | Robert St. Barbe Boyd | Joseph E. Clark |
| Thomas F. Armstrong | Richard C. Boynton | William F. Clark |
| Frederic Axall | Clarence W. Brown | Edward F. Cleary |
| Frederick I. Ayers | Hans Bruneck | Joseph B. Cleary |
| George Percy Ayers | Roccki Bruno | Charles H. Clough* |
| Harold L. Babcock | Ren H. Buckman | John Colbi* |
| Norman G. Barrett | Nazzareno Bugli | Alvin Colburn |
| Hollis G. Batchelder | Paul Burdett | Reuben P. Collins |
| Sidney S. Batchelder | David Burke | David W. Collins |
| George C. Bauman* | George L. Burke | Frank Colombo |
| Archer C. Bayard | William E. Burke | Nicola Comito |
| Donald T. Bayard | William J. Burke | Harry J. Condon |
| Robert R. Bayard, Jr.* | William Burns | Alfred Conin |
| James E. Beagan | Michael C. Butler | Harry J. Conlon |
| Louis H. Becherer | Charles R. Caffray | Charles F. Cook |
| Harry William Bedard | Gerald C. Calello | Peter Coppuccio |
| Joseph V. Bedard | Gilbert A. Campbell | Francis U. Cotter |
| William V. Begley | Hector D. Campbell | James W. Cotter |
| Edward H. Bell | Robert G. Campbell | Walter S. Crane, Jr. |
| Albert F. Benkart | Emile J. Canning | William T. Crawford |
| Robert S. Benson | Thos. F. Canning, Jr. | Francis D. Cronin |
| George A. Berube | Harold T. Capen | William J. Crossen |
| Robert V. Berube | Antonio Carpenito | Henry F. Cummings |
| George H. Blakeney | William G. Carrigan | Lucius Cummings, Jr. |
| Joseph F. Blatz | James Cerello | James Cunningham |
| Ernest E. Boettcher | Francis L. Chamberlain | Thomas F. Cunningham |
| Thomas F. Boland | Phoebe A. Chamberlain | Thomas V. Curley |
| Charles W. Bond | Walter R. Chamberlain | Frederick G. Currie |

* This roster was taken from the United States records in the Massachusetts Adjutant General's Office, by Max G. Seaver, Historian, U.S.S. Jacob Jones Post No. 2017, V.F.W.

* The names of those who died in the service are distinguished by the asterisk.

Abbott S. Cutter
 Ernest B. Daniels
 Raimando Dantes
 George P. Dateo
 Jesse H. Davenport
 George H. Davies
 Edward G. Delaney
 Rosario Delapa
 Vito Delapa
 Guy De Miglio
 Joseph Demingo
 Edward Dervan
 John F. Dervan
 John J. Dervin
 Leopold DeSalvo
 Michael Edward Devery
 John F. De Young
 Frederick A. Dickinson
 William H. Doggett
 Michael Donofrio
 Joseph F. Doyle
 Irving N. Drake
 Frederick A. Drumm
 Joseph Michael Dugan
 Lemuel Dunbar
 Andrew Duncan
 Samuel Dunn
 Albert F. Dwyer
 Richard J. Egan
 Harry S. Emerton
 Frank H. Emery
 George L. Emery
 Francis W. Fahey
 Peter Falcone
 Luigi Fallavollita
 Henry J. Farrell
 John L. Feeney
 George M. Fell
 Stephen S. Ferris
 Michael J. Finley
 Joseph L. Fiola
 Benjamin F. Fisher, Jr.
 Edward J. Flanagan
 Joseph A. Flynn
 John P. Fogerty
 Clarence J. Forbes, Jr.
 Horace Fortnam
 William Fortnam
 Walter H. Foss
 Louis F. Fowler
 Austin B. Fox
 Lester D. Fox
 Francis J. Frazier
 William O. Frazier
 William B. Freier
 William M. Fyffe
 Grimoaldo Gaetano

Albert E. Gallagher
 Thomas W. Gallivan
 Benjamin Gannett
 Edward Gantt
 Grenville G. Garceau
 Frank Garofano
 Daniel E. Gass
 Joseph L. Gaynor
 Edgar H. George
 George Wakefield Gibb
 Joseph F. Glancy
 Joseph Glaser
 Edward F. Glavin
 John D. Glavin
 Joseph Gleason
 Thomas G. Gleason
 Everett B. Glendenning
 Howard M. Goding
 Charles J. Golden
 Harold F. Golden
 Ernest Moore Gould
 Herbert R. Gould
 James Edward Gould
 Darby Greaney
 Alfred R. Green
 Roger F. Greenlaw
 Bror Mauritz Gumson
 Edward D. Haley
 John A. Haley
 John J. Haley
 John J. Hammel
 Jens C. Hansen
 Frank Lawrence Harney
 Louis Medrick Harney
 Albert H. Harris
 Frank S. Harris
 Nathaniel L. Harris
 William F. Hartnett*
 Richard W. Hartshorn
 Frederick W. Haserick
 Reed H. Haslam*
 John Haug
 James A. Hayes
 Patrick J. Hayes
 Edwin P. Helmer
 Richard W. Henderson
 George T. Heschum
 Harry W. Hewins
 Charles W. Higgins
 William Hills, 3rd
 Andrew Yates Hodgdon
 Howard W. Hodgdon
 Waldo Colburn Hodgdon
 George Cutler Hoffman
 John F. Hogan
 William F. Holland*
 William A. Howard

Charles J. Hurley
 William E. Hurley
 Constantine Hutchins
 Frank W. Hutchinson
 Filippo Isabella
 Hester Adelaide Ivers
 Arthur O. Jacobson
 Edward R. Jenkins
 James H. Johnston
 Alexander James Jones
 Anthony Kalinoski
 Julian J. Kaminski
 Charles V. Kappaun
 Francis E. Keegan
 Frank E. Keegan
 John J. Keegan
 Richard F. Keelan
 James J. Kelly
 Edward V. Kern
 Fred C. Kiessling
 Fred Klotzer
 Peter Koshivos
 Walter Krueger
 George Kukutz
 George H. Kuntzmann
 Antonio Lancione
 Charles Lanzetto
 John M. Laurie
 William A. Laurie
 Charles W. Leavitt
 Oliver W. LeBlanc
 Henry F. Lehman
 Edward J. Leonard
 Frank G. Leonard
 George W. Levangie
 Joseph D. Levangie
 Stephen A. Levangie
 William G. Levangie
 Edward C. Lipps
 Harry M. Lord
 Raymond E. Lowe
 Robert H. Luke
 Stanley H. Luke*
 Harvey H. Lunsman
 John J. Lyons
 Alfred Victor Maas
 Henry A. MacDonald
 Geo. W. T. Macfarlane
 Wesley U. MacKeage
 Leslie A. MacLeod
 John J. Magee
 Michael H. Maguire
 Jenaco Manganello
 Charles W. Mann
 James H. Manning
 John P. Manning
 Alex D. Marenakes

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Celestino Marinaro | Joseph O'Brien | Edward Francis Shine |
| Giuseppe Marinaro | Frank V. O'Connor | James A. Shine |
| Harold A. Marsh | William J. O'Hara | Thomas Siacotos |
| Joseph Martin | Francis M. O'Neil | Nicholas Siakotos |
| John Masone | John H. O'Neil | Felix Sikora |
| John W. Matheson | Joseph M. O'Neil | Manfred E. Simmons |
| Martin J. May | William H. O'Neil | Willis A. Simmons |
| Lenuel A. McAlpine | John B. O'Reilly | Nicola Simone |
| Frederick R. McDonald | J. K. Pappakonstantinou | Anson H. Smith |
| William H. McDonough | Ely Arthur Parent | Ellis Smith |
| Joseph Andrew McEntee | Walter B. Parker | Webb G. Smith |
| Thomas F. McEntee | Frank J. Payne | Giosi Spinello |
| John J. McGee* | John Pellegrino | Louis Staula |
| William R. McGillis | Gardner Perry, Jr. | Harold C. Stetson |
| Edward J. McGrath | George B. Perry | Arthur G. Stewart |
| William McGrory | Generoso Petrillo | John J. Stewart |
| David P. McHugh | Ralph D. Pettingell | Albert E. Stockham |
| John McLeish | Edwin S. Pierce | Otto R. Sukowske |
| William S. McMaster | Donnie H. Pineault | Richard C. Sukowske |
| George G. McMillan | George H. Pipping | Walter L. Swank |
| Samuel J. McNeilly | Antonio Pisano | Edward L. Swett |
| Nick Melio | James H. Powers | John G. Sword |
| Branch A. Miller | Guiseppe Principato | Michael N. Tate |
| Frank L. Miller | Richard J. Provenchia | Joseph Thibault |
| Otto H. Miller | James Purdon | Daniel Thiry |
| Michael J. Mitchell | Milo Amasa Putnam | Denis Joseph Tims |
| George E. Moffette | John M. Quinn | William H. Tobin |
| James C. Molloy | William J. Quinn | Arthur Topf |
| Paul Mondello | Walter D. Radcliffe | Thorborn E. Towle |
| John Montague | William Wason Redman | Paul W. Trundy |
| Arthur B. Montgomery | Willard G. Rhodes | Ralph H. Tully |
| Francis Montisano | Alex L. Robertson | Michelo Verrillo |
| Charles E. Moon | William A. Robinson | Henry W. Vogel, Jr. |
| John R. Moore* | Dudley T. Rogers | George K. Wakefield |
| George W. Moreshead | Gordon F. L. Rogers | Edward J. Walley |
| Edward J. Morgan | Milton A. Rogers* | Clifford Ward |
| William J. Morrell | William B. Rogers | Arthur F. Weber |
| Thomas L. Morrissey | Thomas P. Rohan | John H. Weber |
| Arthur L. Moseley | William Rohan | Philip H. Wenz |
| Franklin L. Moseley | Goss Romeno | Charles A. Weschrob |
| Arthur T. Mott | Ernest L. Ross | John G. West |
| Stephen S. Muirhead | Clarence A. Rowe | Albert L. Westhaver |
| Henry Muntener | Jesse G. Rowe | Harold O. Westhaver |
| Edward Murdy | John E. Ruddiman* | Edmund M. Wheelwright |
| Cornelius Murphy | Joseph B. Russell, Jr. | Walter R. Whiting, Jr. |
| Mortimer V. Murphy | Pasquale Russo | Kent Whitman |
| Daniel G. Murray | John J. Scarry | Holyoke L. Whitney* |
| John F. Murray | Paul G. Schreiter | Richard S. Whitney, Jr. |
| Harmanus Fenno Neff | Robert W. S. Schulz | Merton W. Willmore |
| Sidney C. Neff | Frederick P. Schulze | Robert S. Wilson |
| Henry Nemet | Walter H. Schutze | Arthur M. Worthington |
| Wilfred L. Newman | William Alfred Schutze | George L. Wrenn |
| Frank W. Newton | James Scotti | Edward Wright |
| Percival B. North | Edward J. Sears | Alexander Zaboly |
| George A. Nourse | Warren Sessler* | William A. Zeigler |
| George E. Nye | Edward F. Shea | Henry J. Zimmer |
| Thomas Oakes | John J. Shea, Jr. | Edward L. Zimmerman* |

The following men from the town of Dedham served in the United States Naval Forces, namely, U. S. Navy, U. S. Reserve Force and the U. S. Naval Militia, during the World War 1917-18.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Martin L. Barrett | Dennis Francis Galvin | James Henry O'Brien |
| B. W. Barrowclough | Frank J. Geishecker | Ray Mead Ogden |
| Frederick A. Beake | Charles Bernard Gibbs | Richard E. O'Leary |
| Daniel R. Beckford, Jr. | Frederick E. Glaser | Francis J. O'Neil |
| Joseph F. H. Bedard | Wm. John Gleghorn | James Patrick O'Neil |
| Lewis Adelard Bedard | Anna May Grant | John Parkinson, Jr. |
| George Russel Bennett | John Bernard Grant | Norman Eckler Perry |
| John Giveen Berry | Richard Howard Hager | John Peschier, Jr. |
| Arthur Blake | John Douglass Haggett | Ellery Walcott Pierce |
| Carl Henry Bletzer | Frank Hanlon | John Raymond Pratt |
| Martin H. Brennan | Edmund H. Hannon | Albert Wilson Rafferty |
| Robert M. Brennan | Harold Cobb Harris | Michael Joseph Rafferty |
| Charles E. Brindley | Nat Hartwell, Jr. | Charles V. Reeves |
| Francis Xavier Brindley | Francis Joseph Hassey | William W. Rice |
| Lawrence V. Brindley | John Walter Hoffman | George Emerson Rogers |
| William Brindley | James R. Hooper, Jr. | Alfred Everett Row |
| Edward Brooks | Geo. W. Hunninghacker | Otis Tenney Russell |
| James Eugene Burns | Herbert C. Hutchins | Philip Alden Russell |
| John F. Cahill | Paul Frost Ives | Duncan Scarborough |
| Joseph Carnevale | Wendell F. Jacobs | Francis B. Scarry* |
| Walter James Carney | Claude Millaway Joseph | George F. Schulz |
| Warren Leland Chaffin | Charles Keaney | George Joseph Sears |
| Robert F. Clark* | Edward Joseph Keelan | John Kennedy Shannon |
| William E. Conant | William E. Kennedy | Roger Francis Shine |
| John Crawford | Paul Klose | Albert William Smith |
| William Crawford | Henry Urban Landrie | Edwin T. V. Smith |
| William Joseph Cull | John Lawton | John Ignatius Smith |
| John Cutter | Samuel Webster Libby | William Henry Smith |
| Wilfred Newell Day | Geo. Travis Lowden | James Joseph Spillane |
| Lawrence Guild Dean | Cornelius Lynch | James Spinella |
| Henry R. DeForest | Alex. L. Macfarlane | Charles Stomberg |
| Edward C. Denton | Clarence A. Martin | Frederick E. Taylor |
| Thomas T. Doggett, Jr. | John F. Martin, Jr. | Karl Knox Titus |
| Daniel J. Donovan | Francis J. McDonough | Otto Carl Topf |
| Francis A. Donovan | Thos. E. McDonough | Grace Helen Tucker |
| Patrick J. Donovan | James F. McGowan | Axel Vonschantz |
| Francis Joseph Durkee | Philip James McKenna | Frank Matthew Walley |
| James Percival Emery | Frederick W. McNally | William Heath Wardle |
| Elliot Farley | Joseph M. McNamara | Forrest Russell Webb |
| Henry P. Farrington | Bernard F. Miller | Edward A. Wenz |
| Chester A. Fields | Charles Newell Morrison | Melvin Weschrob |
| Charles Edward Finch | Eleanor E. Nevins | Robert John White, Jr. |
| William J. Fitzhenry | Frank R. Nolan | Benjamin B. Williams |
| James E. Flynn, Jr. | James Bernard Nolan | William L. Williams |
| Clark Rogers Forbes | Thos. Francis Nolan | Dwight W. Willis |
| Bernard Fox | Wm. Michael Noonan | Mildred Winshman |
| Henry Vincent Fox | George Nyros* | Gilbert E. Wishart |
| Horace Fisher Fuller | Henry Walter Nyros | Reginald H. Withington |
| Charles F. Galloupe | Irving Wm. O'Brien | Albert Henry Ziegler |
| John M. Galt | | Edward J. Ziegler |

The following men from the town of Dedham chose the United States Marine Corps as the branch of service in which they

wished to follow in the service of their country in the World War, 1917-18.

Walter Morris Brown
Ernest Bailey Daniels
Leo Albert Flad

Thomas E. MacLeod
Herbert R. McGillis

Walter E. Schreiter
Dennis R. Sullivan
John J. Walsh

NOTE. The manuscript, as originally prepared, contained the names and service of each soldier, sailor, and marine, who had represented Dedham in King Phillips War, the French and Indian Wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Civil War, the Spanish War, and the World War. These records were compiled after many months of labor, but had to be omitted as the chapters constituted a volume in themselves; consequently the names only of those who have taken part in the several wars of the country are given.

CHAPTER XXVIII

MISCELLANEOUS

IT is well to consider the progress that has been made since the settlement of the town in the comfort and convenience of the people as they have advanced from the rude home to the steam heated, electric lighted and water-supplied home of today; from homespun to factory products; from the needle to the sewing machine; from the thong to the safety pin; from the river way and bridle path to the macadam road; from horseback to the automobile; from the wooden plow to the tractor; from the sickle to the reaper; from the flail to the threshing machine; from the match-lock and flint-lock gun to the repeating rifle; from the hand tub to the steam engine; from the post rider to the air mail; from the brick oven to the electric range; from the besom to the vacuum cleaner; from the wash tub to the electric washer; from the settle to the Morris chair; from materia medica to Christian Science; from the barber to the skilled surgeon; from fly infested homes to screened doors and windows; from the mid-wife to the obstetric nurse; from straw filled sacks to spring-beds with hair mattresses; from the native fruits and flowers to the wealth of horticulture; from barnyard manure to commercial fertilizers; from the hour glass to the wrist watch; from the ice-chest to gas or electric refrigeration; from the fireplace to automatic heaters; to say nothing of bath rooms, railroads, bus lines, telegraph, telephones, radio and world encircling Zeppelins with all the wonderful progress that has been made in the arts, in manufacturing, in domestic life, and in general culture, with all the abundance of newspapers, books and magazines which fill our homes today. With all this wealth of invention and discovery we may still say, as did Benjamin Franklin in 1736: "The world is daily increasing in experimental knowledge, and let no man flatter the age with pretending we have arrived at a perfection of our discoveries." We should remember that the pioneer fathers were the first manufacturers in America. They made leather, sugar, malt, potash and soap. They were the first to press oil from seeds, the first to use dye for coloring their some-spun, and the first in the Colony to use the process of salting, smoking, and drying for preserving foods. Our present industries have grown out of these pioneer methods.

LUSTER WARE. Scattered through Dedham houses can still be found good specimens of luster ware of long ago. Luster ware was made in England in the last quarter of the 18th century and was a common sight in homes and taverns in both England and America. A very choice historic piece of copper luster, marked for its noble simplicity, is the Cornwallis jug. On one side is the picture of Cornwallis surrendering at Yorktown with the caption "Cornwallis resigned his sword at Yorktown October 17, 1781." On the reverse side is a portrait of Lafayette being crowned with laurel. It is a jug of fine workmanship.

WHITTILING. A century ago whittling was a universal custom among New England farmers. We are told how Calvin Coolidge, when Vice President of the United States, used to sit and whittle when spending his vacation on the old Vermont farm. Henry Ward Beecher once said "that a Yankee could do more with his jack-knife than some others could do with a kit of tools." Farmers spent much time in whittling out various things with more or less success. When the writer was a boy, his father with his jack-knife made all the windmills, water wheels, "a monkey on a pole," bows and arrows and popguns with which his children played. All axehandles and repairs to wooden implements were shaved down or whittled out. A keen-bladed jack-knife was a boy's most ambitious possession. Under skilled hands large blocks of pine or other soft woods assumed the form of elephants, deer, or cows, or busts of famous men.

HOOKED RUGS. The old time handicraft of "hooked" or "drawn" in rugs so commonly made by the women of New England after the Civil War should not be forgotten. While it is claimed that hooked in rugs were made in some homes before the Revolution there is no evidence that they were so early made in Dedham. These rugs were made to use up bits of woolen material as doormats or coverings for painted floors. Most of the rugs were of the "hit or miss" pattern and showed little originality of design. Sometimes a nosegay of bright colors was pulled in in the center of the rug. Again the head of a dog, horse or other domestic animal was drawn in. We all remember seeing these rugs in Dedham homes but the makers are not especially recalled. In 1885 a handsome indrawn rug, the handy work of Mrs. Charles Gale, was presented to the Charles W. Carroll Post, G. A. R. The

colors red, white, and blue, with numerals 144 (representing the number of the Post) occupy the center, while the corners of the rug are composed of elaborate shields.

Before Van Amburgh's menagerie visited Dedham exhibitions of camels, bears, moose, elephants and other animals were held in sheds and hotel yards for which an admittance fee of nine pence, or twelve and a half cents, was charged. Such an exhibition was held in the Norfolk House May 24, 1822. An elephant was announced "as a natural curiosity who will go through an astonishing performance which has excited the admiration of every beholder."

CONTENTMENT SQUARE. Before the World War, Contentment square at the head of Marsh Street (named by older residents of the town a half century ago), was seldom spoken of lest it should be said one was stretching his imagination, but since the World War now that every place that can be conceived of as a square, bears the name of some war hero, no apology is offered for perpetuating the name first used by the Dedham group at Watertown.

THE PATHETIC ABANDONED HOME. Pictures of some of the houses probably built by the second generation of Dedham settlers have been preserved and show the increased comfort which these houses offered. Perhaps no better example can be given than that of the old Colburn house* in Westwood. In recalling these old houses, one thinks of the kitchen more often than any other room because it was the living room of the family. We have many pictures of colonial kitchens with their big fire places, swinging cranes, furniture of the 17th century, baking ovens and the candle moulds. The pot in which the boiled dinner was cooked, hangs upon the crane in the picture. This was not only a favorite dish with our fathers but at numerous lunches, it is the most popular dish served today. Our fathers had an abundance of nourishing food, although little in way of provisions was bought. In the spring veal was plentiful; in summer sheep and lambs were slaughtered. In the fall came pig sticking, the killing of a beef creature, much of which was eaten fresh, or salted down, during the winter. Sausages were home made and good, with sugar cured ham, smoked with corn cobs on the premises or by

* A picture of this house is given in the Dedham Historical Register, Vol. II, p. 83.

walnut shavings. There was an abundance of domestic poultry, chickens, geese, ducks and turkeys. Before dams were placed on Charles river, shad and alewives, with other fish, were plentiful in the spring of the year. Fruit, vegetables and berries found a place on every table. Milk was an article of every day affair, from which some butter was made. Cheese was an article of large consumption and the cheese press was found on every farm. While the desire for alcoholic drinks is still prevalent, it is not as universal as at the time of the Revolution, when strong drinks were in great demand and sold for four cents a glass in West India Goods stores, and six cents over the bar in county taverns. Cider made from the farmer's apples, or bought for a few shillings a barrel was a universal drink. John Adams, who was among the first to see the need of reform in the drinking habit, always drank a tankard of hard cider as soon as he got up in the morning. Rum was the most popular of the strong drinks and was drunk at home and abroad. Rum punch was used on all occasions of festivity. Flip made of rum in which a red hot iron was inserted was a popular drink at all taverns.

THE EVOLUTION OF DISHES. There still exist wooden plates and bowls which were daily used by the founders of this town. Wooden articles, however, were succeeded in some families by pewter, an alloy of tin and copper, which was used for drinking mugs, and plates, and platters, and all sorts of utensils including tankards. Every well-to-do girl, that was going to be married, had to have with her linen a full equipment of pewter. The use of China and porcelain was just coming into use when the Revolution broke out. John Hancock was proud of his pewter but disliked China. Silver was hardly known except among the wealthy, who had silver drinking cups and larger silver salt-cellars. At an early time the table was most likely to be a board without legs which was brought out at meal time and held up at either end by a support not unlike a saw horse. If a guest was present it was covered with a fine linen cloth, which had been woven by the housewife and would ornament the most elaborate dining room table of today. The cooking of meals was difficult in the colonial home, because everything had to be cooked over the open fire.

EARLY DECORATIVE ART. There is great interest today

in interior decorations. Dedham has some fine specimens of early papered and decorated rooms as they have appeared in the development of interior decorations in America. The first settlers in the decoration of their dwellings used clay paint on the walls and ceilings made black by the big fireplace. This clay paint gave the walls either a grayish or a yellowish tone, according to the kind of clay used. It was prepared by mixing, with water, the clay taken from the nearest clay pit. In Dedham clay was so generally used that a brook, where it was obtained for this and other purposes, was early named "Clay Brook." Clay paint was succeeded by whitewash, which was in general use previous to the introduction of wall paper, which was brought to America about 1735. Those who could not afford to import wall paper, painted their walls either in one color, or stencilled in simple patterns in imitation of French paper, or panelled, each panel having its own picture, large or small. Wall paper to cover all the walls of a room did not come into use until the 18th century. The evolution of the decoration of Dedham houses is as follows: first, clay paint; second, whitewash; third, hand painting and stencilling; fourth, small imported sheets of decorative paper, and fifth, rolls of printed paper.

A room in the Dexter House on High street is of great interest. The decoration shows one continuous narrative, a hand painted Chinese product in color illustrating the cultivation of tea. This paper was imported about 1750, but was not put upon the walls until later. The subject is perhaps the oldest theme used in wall paper decoration in China. The subject is developed on the four walls of the room. The north wall of the assembly room of the Dedham Historical Society has a good specimen of printed wall paper put upon the walls of a room in Dixon House when it was built about 1819. The chariot scene was a favorite design at that time.

In the early years of our country, in recognition of the friendly relation with France, much wall paper with Paris scenes was in vogue. A good specimen of French or Italian wall paper is found in the Martin Marsh house on Court street. The room in question is supposed to have been papered in 1818. It was put on in blocks and represents Italian scenes. Over the mantle piece is the Bay of Naples, with Vesuvius in the distance; another panel rep-

resents a Roman arch, and another a domestic scene, and still another a pastoral scene with sheep and cattle coming down from the mountains. There is an interesting wharf scene and a merry company taking gondolas.

We have a fine specimen of the early American fresco, which more than a century ago, was put upon the walls of a front chamber in a West Dedham House—the William Allen House in Westwood. This is a painted water scene, with elm and locust trees, colored in very brilliant red, blue and green, a continuous scene illustrated on the four walls of the chamber. Mural hall decorations are also found in four old Westwood houses.

POSTER PRINTING. A popular form of printing in the colonies was the broad-side of which we have some fine collections. The broad-side consisted of a single leaf intended to be posted in public places for the information of the public. When the town of Dedham posted a vote in 1774 forbidding all inhabitants to drink any kind of India tea the notices posted were doubtless broad-sides. In America the first printed document is known to be the Freeman Oath, a single page printed in Cambridge in 1639. During the Revolution hundreds of proclamations were posted in public places. This was an official way of spreading news without attaching responsibility to the publisher. The patriotic newspapers were obliged to publish elsewhere during the Revolution. Some interesting broad-sides are still preserved in Dedham.

MIRRORS. Mirrors called "looking-glasses" in Colonial homes were first used as articles of household furniture and later for decorative purposes. The first mirrors, of course, were brought from England and were often chosen to reflect a pretty face. Mirrors ornamented with filigree were fashionable about 1775, of which there were several types. The first was the "Constitutional," popular during the reconstruction period, when the eagle was the favorite emblem and licensed to be used for decorative purposes. The writer has his grand-mother's wedding "looking-glass" in a decorative wooden frame with the eagle in gilt forming the central feature. Stars were often introduced into the frame representing the States of the Union while underneath were clasped hands. Another type, commemorating an appreciation of General Lafayette's help during the Revolutionary War,

consists of a small square looking glass with a hooded top containing a portrait of the general as a central figure.

DIALS. Before clocks were introduced, sun-dials and hour glasses were in use. The sun-dial of the Fairbanks family dating from an early time is still preserved. Windows with a southern exposure in the early homes had a "noon-mark" cut deep on the window sill just where the sun fell at 12 o'clock. The grandfather's wooden clock in the front room was always regulated by the noon mark. Seasons in the early time were reckoned not by months but by certain events as "hayng time" "sweet corn time" "the harvest moon" and "the hunters moon."

AMUSEMENTS. When we see the residents of the town filling the Community Theater evenings and at other times going out in their autos to see the movies in other places, the question naturally arises how did the residents of Dedham, in years long since passed, meet the necessity for entertainment? There were musters and training days to which all able bodied men, from the early settlement of the town, were obliged to attend. The day furnished great sport for the boys and gave an opportunity to purchase sugar ginger-bread and buns, much to their delight. Election day, which came the last Wednesday in May, was always largely attended and the bakers on the spot sold election cake to everybody. Leading a secluded life, our fathers were good story tellers. They read few books but had a much larger stock of oral tales than we have today. So the stories around the tavern fire, in the witcher of those who burned charcoal, and in the several stores of the town, made pleasant many a winter evening. This entertainment never failed to interest and hold the attention of the listener. Kitchen dances were common from the first for dancing was an art which our fathers brought with them. Dancing has been so long enjoyed that it is impossible to trace its origin. With the establishment of modern taverns in Dedham, dance halls were erected. During the winter months frequent balls were held. A very common and popular ball was given the night before Thanksgiving. Turkey suppers were served and there was never a lack of attendance. Residents of Dedham, especially those living in the out-lying parishes, were much on the road, loaded with ship timbers, wood, hay, bark and charcoal, which they sold in the Boston market. As they drove ox-teams, they usually

stopped over night in Boston, and as theater tickets in the upper galleries could be had for 25 cents, they became great patrons of the theater and for many years saw all the leading plays in Boston. Card playing was enjoyed in most families. In the writer's home, carrying out the custom of the early Puritans, no card playing was allowed on Saturday night. It was too near Sunday. In fact, at an earlier time, Sunday had already commenced. All cards were put away on Fast Day, not to be taken out again until fall. Although fox and geese was played at all times, dominoes and checkers were altogether forbidden in many homes. The boys early played "Bat & Ball" which Dr. Ames refers to in his diary. Barn ball, throwing the ball against the side of the barn and catching it as it came down, was a common game. Three-old-cat was another game in which the boys engaged. In this game one pitched and another caught while a third batted and after hitting the ball had to run to a chosen base and back before he was touched with the ball. When foot-ball was introduced the high school boys played the game on the Church green and reluctantly stopped their play when the ringing of the nearby school bell again called them to their studies. In the winter a favorite coast for the boys was down Pearl Street, across High Street, into River Place.

Through the years much amusement was found in Temperance Hall. Here Harrington, the magician and ventriloquist, gave performances for many years. The "Burning of Moscow" came round once a year to amuse the children, preceded by a variety of sleight of hand tricks and wound up with a conflagration and explosion to the noisy accompaniment of snare and bass drums behind the curtain. When the Indian shows came round they paraded the streets, in the afternoon preceding the performance, on hired horses, in full barbaric costumes.

The "Glass Blowers" came to the Hall and blew and spun glass into all manner of shapes to the great delight of all the small boys. They had a stationary engine constructed entirely of glass with a large wheel of glass of many colors which the power generated caused to slowly revolve. "Washburn's Last Sensation" was an exhibition of athletics which set all the boys trying to hold themselves out sideways and rigid from every upright on which they could get a good hold. "Billy" Morris, the survivor of the

Morris Brothers, gave a performance here assisted by one or two others. A panorama was given which closed with an eruption of Vesuvius which threw out hot melted rocks. The "Owl Club" not only gave concerts but dances as well which were very popular and attended by the "best people" of Dedham and surrounding towns. The Hall was a pretty sight with all the gay colors of dresses and the fine music swaying the dancers in rhythm.

Gen. Tom Thumb and his wife (Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Stratton), exhibited in Memorial Hall. General Tom was only two feet high. They rode in a coach built expressly for them. The coach and span were put up at McLane's stable on Washington Street and were objects of great curiosity to the youth of the town who gathered in large numbers around the stable door. Mary Miles Minter laid the scene of "Ann of Green Gables" in Dedham and vicinity in which a goodly number of Dedham young people appeared. Where the Ames School House now stands was the Shuttleworth field, where the boys went to play in summer and fly their kites. Kite flying was a lively sport in the fifties. Boys not only showed their skill in flying kites but their ingenuity as well in designing them. In winter this was a coasting field leading down into the gully.

OLD FAIRBANKS HOUSE. "In some respects the homestead* of the Fairbanks family is entitled to the first place in considering the claims of the numerous old houses in the State to our regard and attention. It is, beyond comparison, more picturesque, and in its primitive simplicity, it brings us nearer to a true understanding of the actual appearance and characteristics of the homes of our forefathers, than any other house we have seen." The entire length of this house, including the wings is 75 feet. The main or middle part has a pitch-roof extending down to within a few feet of the ground, while the two wings have gambrel roofs. Standing before the front door, one can count eight windows, of which no two are alike in size. The boarding of the outside walls also attract attention with an assortment of sizes ranging from a narrow clapboard four inches wide to some heavy boards measuring twenty-one inches. In addition to the main chimney there is a small one in the east wing. The west wing never had a chimney as it was used for sleeping apartments. Although connected with

* From "Under Colonial Roofs".

the main part by a door, it stands as a separate house being built up against the old structure. The doorways throughout the house are so low that a person of medium height can scarcely pass through without bending the head. The front entry measures eight feet in width and three and a half feet in depth, yet has five doors opening from it. The kitchen is about sixteen feet square and is only lighted by two narrow windows. The beams and rafters show as the room has never been plastered. The floor of the kitchen is lower than the room in the lean-to; so a square log was placed in the doorway as a step, now worn by countless footsteps that have passed over it in the years gone by. The parlor with seven windows is somewhat larger than the kitchen. It is plastered and more modern than the kitchen. It is one of the lowest rooms in the house, measuring in the highest point not more than six feet in height. The lean-to contains a room back of the parlor, originally a bedroom with one small window. The long room back of the kitchen and chimney has two small windows and was used as a sitting room and a work room. This low room has an outside door, which, owing to the sinking of the walls, is little more than four feet high. The east wing is quite a cozy tenement having two lower rooms and one upper room. In the northeast corner is a chimney with a fire place in each of the lower rooms. The smaller room in the wing was a chamber. The upper entry is about the same size as the one below and is lighted by one window. The kitchen chamber, like the room between, has never been lathed or plastered. It is a large room, yet has only one window twenty inches high and twenty-eight inches wide. The old well which for so many generations furnished the family with water is opposite the front door and only a few feet away. The homestead has never been deeded. The descendants of Jonathan Fairbanks, who built it, have always owned it. The Tercentenary Commission of the Massachusetts Bay Colony erected in 1930 the following tablet on the Fairbanks estate.

1630 ————— 1930

Fairbanks House

Oldest house in Dedham. A part of it built about 1636. Homestead of Jonathan Fairbanks who with his sons John, George, and Jonathan Junior, signed the Dedham Covenant September

10, 1636.* Ancestral home of the late Vice-President Fairbanks.

BEVERAGES. The early settlers at first obtained water at Dwight's Brook; using the wooden yoke which they found in use among the Indians. Wells were later sunk for household purposes, but little water, however, was drunk as it was deemed unwholesome, and in absence of sanitary conditions it often was so. Many cases of typhoid fever and dysentery were directly traceable to polluted well water. There seems to have been no importation of coffee until about the middle of the 18th century when coffee sold for five shillings a pound, and tea cost from twenty-five to fifty shillings per pound. Roasted cereals were early used in place of coffee. Our ancestors brought over from England the habit of beer drinking which was a universal beverage in the home land. The first beer was brewed in the kitchen, but later, the brew house came into existence. Barley malt, rye malt, and at first, wheat malt, was used in brewing. A peck of malt brewed a half barrel of light beer which was valued at two shillings. The English "bitter" beer with hops was brewed, but later German lager was introduced. It was customary at first to drink the "home brew" at breakfast, dinner and supper from pewter pots. In 1651 Francis Chickering was fined "one quart of saick for late coming" to the town meeting. Hot spiced beer was considered a delicious drink in cold weather. Cider came into general use as soon as orchards were grown. Cider sold in 1669 at ten shillings a barrel. Distilled liquors were not much used before the middle of the 18th century. Wine was in early use for festive occasions. Soft drinks and soda fountains did not come into general use much before the Civil War, but spruce beers brewed in the home had been in use for generations. Chocolate came into general use soon after 1725, but was somewhat used before that time. Judge Sewall records in 1709, "Bait Dedham & go to Mr. Belcher's where I drink warm chockelat and no Beer; find my self much refresh'd by it after great Sweating to day, and yesterday."

AGRICULTURE. For more than two hundred years, Ded-

* It is to be regretted that this serious mistake was made as Jonathan was not admitted townsman until March 20, 1636-7, George, on January 18, 1648-9, and Jonathan, Jr., at a later date.

ham was essentially an agricultural town.* The soil of Dedham was found well adapted to the cultivation of fruit trees. Orchards were early found on Dedham farms. More than a hundred varieties of pears, largely imported from France, once flourished here. The Hon. Fisher Ames was fond of agricultural pursuits and by his example encouraged his fellow townsmen to ornament their estates with fruit trees** rather than shade trees and in caring for them with a more perfect cultivation. Slade's Evolution of Horticulture in New England says: Dedham has had many horticulturists who have been recognized as warm patrons of the art. In former years, the residences of Edward Dowse and Fisher Ames were well known far and near, for their situation, orchards, gardens, and plantations. Later, those of Wight, Richards, and the Rands have been familiar to the public for the cultivation of fruits and for the superior collections of green houses and orchids.

Edward M. Richards of Highland Street had on his estate not only a great variety of fruit trees, but was the discoverer of the Benoni apple still grown in Dedham. This early fall apple was highly esteemed for many years throughout the county and was generally listed by our nurserymen throughout the middle and northern portion of the apple ground region of this continent. This apple was introduced by Mr. Richards shortly before 1832. The Benoni apple was shown a few years since in an exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and enlisted much interest. A tree of the variety is still standing at No. 125 Court Street. Mr. Richards experimented extensively on tree transportation from foreign lands and demonstrated the pre-eminent value of those that are native to the soil and climate.

NEGRO SLAVES. Negro slaves were employed on farms in Dedham. Even ministers in New England owned slaves. Dedham slaves were probably purchased in Boston. In 1736 the "Boston News Letter" carried this advertisement "just imported from Guinea, a parcel of likely young negroes, boys and girls." As described in bequests, most Dedham slaves seem to have been

* In some parts of Nova Scotia, especially in Digby County, cherry trees are planted by the roadside which yield an abundance of delicious fruit in their season.

** Of forest trees the oak perhaps predominated at the time of the settlement of the town and were especially protected by town ordinance. A century ago there were thirty-two varieties of forest trees growing in Dedham soil.

young. A negro maid sold for £25 in 1650, and a negro boy for £20 in 1657.

THE AVERY OAK. The image of the Avery Oak is engraven on the escutcheon of the town seal, because it is believed to be the last survivor of the "forest primeval" which the founders of Dedham looked upon three hundred years ago. That it is older than the settlement of the town cannot be doubted and the present condition of the tree indicates that it has not reached its span of life which for a white oak is a thousand years. The tree stands on the old Avery homestead on East Street, settled by William Avery, who was admitted a townsman in 1650, and whose descendants for many years were prominently connected with the town. The old oak has ever been precious to the Avery family and when "seventy dollars was offered for it, to be used for timber in building the frigate Constitution, which is now dear to the hearts of the American people, the offer was rejected." "The Constitution," or "Old Ironsides" as it has been known for many years, was built at Charlestown under the supervision of Capt. Samuel Nicholson, who during the period of its construction, was a resident of Dedham (1794—1800). The tree and the small plot on which it stands became the property of the Dedham Historical Society in 1886.

QUAKERS IN DEDHAM. By order of the General Court, Quakers were banished from Massachusetts and the constables of the towns through which they passed were required to whip them. With all we know of the fine traits of the Friends of today, with their philanthropy and good will to all men, it is hard to realize that seldom have enthusiasts been more unfriendly and annoying than the early Quakers. "New England Judged by the Spirit of the Lord," published in 1661, gives an account of the treatment in Dedham of a dozen or more Quakers from 1656 to 1665. The following selection illustrates their treatment. Richard Dowdney was apprehended in Dedham and brought to Boston where he was given thirty stripes at one time with a whip made of dried gut, such as is used in a bass viol, with three knots at the end, which the hangman many times laid on with both hands a most violent torture. Dowdney was searched for papers, kept for twenty days a prisoner, and then sent away with the threat of the loss of his ears should he come back again. In March, 1658

John Small, Josiah Southwith, and John Burton traveling from Salem to Rhode Island, arrived in Dedham in the evening and went to Lieut. Fisher's Ordinary to lodge. Capt. Lusher was sent for who examined them about religion and fearing he was attempting to ensnare them, they refused to answer his questions. He then told them he would send them where they would answer questions. In the morning the constable came with aids, and with a helbard and brazen headed staff conveyed them to Boston. They were brought before the Deputy Governor who reviled them, telling them they should go to prison. On their request, they were permitted to go before the Governor, who hearing their case, set them free saying "That they could not hinder men from traveling on their journey." Nevertheless, they were fined twenty shillings to pay the Dedham Constable and his Aids.

Banished Quakers were often tied to the tail of a cart and publicly lashed as they passed through the several towns on the route. The following warrant shows that the constable at Dedham was required to administer this punishment to a banished Quaker who passed through the town going south.

To the Constables of Boston.

You are, by Vertue of an Order of the Court of Assistants, held at Boston, the third Instant, required to repair with the Executioner unto the Prison, and there, forthwith, take the Person of Josiah Southwick, a Banish'd Quaker; and the Executioner is to take him, and to strip him from the Girdle upward, and to tye him to a Cart-tail, and whip him ten Stripes out of Boston, and deliver him to the Constable of Rocksbury, who is also to cause him to be tyed to the Cart's-tail, stripp'd, as aforesaid, and to whip him through Rocksbury, with ten Stripes, as aforesaid, and then deliver him to the Constable of Dedham, who is also required to whip him at the Cart's-tail with ten Stripes, as aforesaid, and so discharge him out of Our Jurisdiction: Make your several returns on the back-side of the Warrant, to the Secretary, forthwith. Dated at Boston, the 9th of September, 1661.

By the Court.

Edward Rawson, Secretary.

TERCENTENARY. At the annual town meeting in April, 1935, it was voted that the moderator shall appoint ten citizens to act in conjunction with the officers and curators of the Dedham Historical Society to arrange and carry on the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the town. The members of the committee, as constituted in April, 1935, were as follows. Dedham Historical Society: Julius H. Tuttle, Frank Smith, Alvan F. Worthington, James P. Roberts, Theodore T. Marsh, Charles Stearns, Dr. Arthur M. Worthington, Earl W. Pilling, Ernest J. Baker, George A. Phillips and Charles E. Mills. Committee of the town: H. Wendell Endicott, Mrs. Frank H. Clarke, John A. Hirsch, Miss Rosanna F. Lynch, James J. Mandeville, Lyman E. Matta, Mrs. Chester M. Pratt, John J. Smith, Boyd G. Whiting, George C. Willard. The committee organized June 11, 1935 with Dr. Arthur M. Worthington as chairman; Mrs. Chester M. Pratt, vice chairman; Mrs. Frank H. Clarke, recording secretary; Miss Rosanna F. Lynch, corresponding secretary; George C. Willard, treasurer. September 20, which marks the signing of the covenant and the incorporation of the town, was set as the focal date of the celebration.

NATIONALITIES. As in the opening chapter, the names of the permanent English settlers are given, so in this closing chapter are recorded, as far as known, the names of other residents, who have the honor of being the first permanent settlers of their respective nationalities in this town.

IRISH. A party from Ireland was hospitably received by the Dedham settlers in May, 1640, when it was voted that the town shall entertain Mr. Samuel Cooke, and Mr. (Benjamin) Smith, and Mr. (Michael) Bacon, all from Ireland, and offer them such accommodations of upland and meadow as their estates shall require. Samuel Cooke was given the twelve acre lot previously granted to Robert Feke with twelve acres of meadow belonging there unto. Samuel Cooke later returned to Dublin, where he died and his estate in Dedham was sold to Lusher and Fisher in 1652. Michael Bacon's descendants removed from Dedham. Benjamin Smith became a freeman in 1641 and continued to live with his family in the town. From the 1830's there was a steady increase in people from Ireland here, of whom the following fami-

lies are recalled as early settled: Riley, Colman, Kearny, Wade, Leonard, Sullivan, Carlan, Darcy, Connors, Gallagher, and Slatery.

HEBREW. There were no Hebrew settlers in Dedham previous to the present century. The following became residents soon after 1900; Wolf Luftman, John Blumenthal, L. J. Brody, and Samuel Rosen.

GERMANS. Of the many German citizens who have carried on their trades and occupations in Dedham, Franz Kiessling, a musician, has the distinction of being the first German to settle here, having taken up his residence in East Dedham in 1853. He was soon joined by others from the Fatherland as follows: John Laninger, George Eichler, Fred Kiesling, Carl Runger, Simon Hersh, Charles Eis, Albert Vogel, Carl Pipping, Fred Hecker, and John Gruener.

ITALIANS. The Italian pioneer settlers were Marco Di Gennaro, Antonio Colombo, Michelangelo Veleno who came to Dedham in 1892. They were joined the next year by Nicola Porazzo, Guiseppe Massarelli, and Giovanni Rinaldi since which time there has been a steady increase in Italian population.

SCOTCH. Of the Scotch-Irish who arrived in Boston early in the 18th Century, none seem to have settled in Dedham. The Rev. William Patterson, as far as known, was the first Scotchman to settle in Dedham. He became pastor of the East Dedham Baptist Church in 1848. He was a real Scotchman to whom his religion meant something. When the present Baptist Church was built, he sold his horse and buggy and with the money bought the brick used in the foundation of the Church. The next resident was an artisan, Richard McClashan, who came to Dedham about 1850. Scotch workers were employed in the Woolen Mill at East Dedham but their names are not recalled.

SCANDINAVIA has never been largely represented in Dedham. Andrew Jacobson is believed to have been the first Swede and Alfred E. Johnson the first Norwegian to settle in the town.

AFRICAN RACE. Some of the African race* colonized here from New Jersey after the Revolutionary War. It was generally supposed that a majority of the men folks had been slaves. In

* See John Cox; Pen-Pictures of Old Times in the Dedham Historical Register, Vol. I, Page 100.

addition to this number there were scattered through the town many single colored individuals in domestic service. Among the families who had a permanent residence here, about 1830, were the Johnsons, the Freemans, the Gerrishes, the Harrisons, the Robinsons, and the Nichols. Of the Nichols family, Caesar Nichols is still recalled. He was born in slavery. His parents were probably natives of Africa. In 1779 while the British held New York he was a servant to Col. Webster of the British Army. In 1802 he came to Dedham bringing with him credentials attesting to his honesty, fidelity, and industry. Here for many years he served in different families. In the church of the New Meeting house Society pews were set apart for members of this race. Of the colored persons seen upon the streets Mott Johnson, who had been a slave, was long remembered. He was a man of patriarchal appearance—tall and straight, and not without a certain dignified bearing when on especial occasion he was arrayed in his holiday apparel. He sometimes lapsed from strict sobriety and on one occasion when arraigned before the local magistrate and sentenced to a few days imprisonment, he rose to full height from his seat and extending his long and sinewy arms protestingly exclaimed, "I tell you I can't go Massie Worthington! I can't go. I've got wood to saw for Mr. Joseph Guild." Joseph Robbins was an occasional performer on the violin and with the coming of Saturday night would take his instrument to the village where he received the attention due to a noted, if not a great, player. He was probably the first to introduce the plantation melodies, pure and simple, in Dedham. Through the years the numbers of the African race have been industrious and respected citizens of the town, although they have not increased in numbers.

A century of progress? With a town debt, at the present time, (1935) of \$516,386.70, it is interesting to note that in 1838 the town was out of debt, and the entire expense of maintenance, with the exception of the highways, was \$7,965. Today the town assessment is \$1,084,305. The property owned by the town is listed at \$2,459,651, while in 1836 it consisted of 9 guns, with cartridge boxes and bayonet belts, 22 knapsacks, 1 atlas, 1 set of money scales and weights, and 1 pair of bullet moulds. Such

has been the growth and development of the town through a century.

DEPRESSION. The financial depression still effects the town. The Board of Public Welfare expended during the year 1935, \$185,736.62. The Public Works Administration, a bureau of Federal Government, expended for labor in Dedham, \$198,000. To the Federal projects the town furnished materials costing \$37,588.54, making a total expenditure of \$421,325.16 during the year.

CHAPTER XXIX

NORFOLK COUNTY

THE General Court of Massachusetts passed on March 26, 1793, an act to take effect June 20, 1793 dividing the County of Suffolk and establishing a new county of 445 square miles, with a population of 23,878, to be known as the County of Norfolk. This act brought to fruition an agitation of three quarters of a century. The earliest attempt to secure legislative action in dividing Suffolk County was made in a Memorial, May 31, 1726. This and many repeated efforts failed, but after many trials and disappointments, Norfolk County was finally founded comprising 21 towns. It was established that the residents of these towns, on account of the poor conditions of the roads, and inadequate means of conveyance, experienced great difficulty in attending Court in Boston. Five or six towns were suggested for the County seat. Although Dedham had an early disrespect for lawyers, she was nevertheless anxious to be made the shire town of the new county. As Dedham was the parent town, which once included all the southerly and westerly towns of the County, and being in the center of the territory she occupied a strategic position. Medfield was soon eliminated by the objection of its own citizens who thought "that the practice of visiting the Court room during the trial of cases would be prejudicial to habits of industry in the citizens." While no town was satisfactory to all, yet the greater number concentrated on Dedham, which was made the "County town" till otherwise ordered by the General Court.

It is believed that the new County derived its name from the fact that the whole territory of the Colony was divided at one time into four counties. The most easterly county was named Essex; the middle county was named Middlesex; the southerly county named Suffolk; and the northerly county, made up largely of the towns of Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter and Hampton which were a part of Massachusetts from 1641, was called Norfolk. In 1680 these towns became a part of the Province of New Hampshire and Norfolk County then ceased to exist. It is, therefore, probable that the new county got its name from the extinct county of Norfolk of former days. The earliest Courts in Norfolk County

were held in the Meeting house of the First Church with later sessions held in the taverns of the town. The County Courts in 1793 were the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Probate Court. The Court of Common Pleas had cognizance of civil cases of the value of more than forty shillings, and its first term for Norfolk County was held in the Meeting house of the First Church, September 24, 1793. The first case committed to a jury was at its April term in 1794. The Court of General Sessions of the Peace, which among other powers, had jurisdiction of criminal offenders, of laying out of highways, of apportioning County taxes, of granting licenses and of erecting County buildings, held its first session on September 24, 1793, with John Jones of Dover presiding. The first session of the Probate Court was held in 1793 with Gen. William Heath as Judge, who allowed wills and appointed guardians. A Court of Insolvency was established by the General Court in 1856 with Francis Willard as Judge. This Court was consolidated, in 1858, with the Probate Court. The first Judge of the Court of Probate and Insolvency was George White of Wellesley. The first Registrar of Probate was Samuel Haven. The first justice of the Court of Common Pleas was Stephen Metcalf of Bellingham, Chief Justice, and James Endicott of Stoughton and Ebenezer Warren of Foxboro, Associate Justices. Dr. Nathaniel Ames of Dedham was its first clerk, also the first clerk of the Court of General Sessions.

In 1828, the Court of Sessions was abolished and the Court of County Commissioners was established. The first board of County Commissioners was Samuel Pierce Loud of Dorchester, William Ellis of Dedham, Nathaniel Tucker of Milton, and Louis Fisher of Franklin. In 1859 the Court of Common Pleas was abolished and the Superior Court was created, a court which now hears the civil and criminal business of the county. The first term of the Supreme Judicial Court held in Dedham came in 1794. Isaac Bullard of Dedham was chosen the first County Treasurer in 1793; Capt. Eliphalet Pond was chosen in 1793 the first Registrar of Deeds; Ebenezer Thayer of Braintree, was the County's first sheriff.

COURT HOUSE. Action was taken by the Court of General Sessions, in reference to the erection of a Court House on January 7, 1794. The necessity of such a building appears in the

records which say "The Court opened in the Meeting-house but by reason of the coldness adjourned "to the Sign of the Law Book" (Woodward's Tavern) and there opened again." A committee consisting of Thomas Crane of Canton, Stephen Penniman of Braintree, and Joseph Guild of Dedham, was appointed "to look out a proper spot of ground and report on what terms the County of Norfolk can be accommodated for their public buildings." On May 16, 1794 the committee made a report stating the offer of the Episcopal Church of Dedham of "the land lying common adjoining" reserving to the proprietors of the church liberty of worship therein on the Sabbath until such time as they can build another church. This report resulted in the appointment of Joseph Guild, Dr. Nathaniel Ames, and Elijah Adams, a committee with power to procure subscriptions for two different objects—one to raise funds to repair the church so as to accommodate the courts; and the other to raise funds to build a court house on land of the First Church. The committee appointed to procure subscriptions evidently found their task a hard one, judging from their report made July 1, 1794 that "They could obtain nothing in that way to repair the Episcopal Church for a Court House, or towards building a new Court House near it." On June 30, 1794 the First Church in Dedham made a voluntary grant to the County of Norfolk of the northeast corner of their lot near the Meeting house and just south of the Church Green, together with as many suitable trees as will be sufficient for making all the joist for the proposed Court House. This offer was accepted and the Court ordered "it to be the ground on which the Court House shall be built." Thomas Crane, Stephen Badlan, Joseph Guild, Stephen Penniman, and James Endicott were appointed a committee to build a Court House. The location was on the westerly side of Court Street opposite the present Court House. August 19, 1794 the Court accepted a plan, or rather a wooden model, of a Court House offered by Samuel and Isaac Doggett, contractors of Dedham.

The first Court House was a wooden building, the exact dimensions of which were 36x50 feet with posts 32 feet in height. The exterior was designed after the colonial style, of good architectural proportions with corner ornaments, with quoins and surmounted by a cupola. The Court was particular about the cupola

and instructed the Committee to apply to Mr. Bulfinch,* architect of Boston, for a plan of a decent cupola, or turret, to the Court House agreeable to the rules of architecture for a building on such a site, use and magnitude. The cupola was furnished with a bell cast by Paul Revere in 1796, which is now in the rooms of the Dedham Historical Society. The ends of the building faced north and south. A hall ran through the lower story with offices on the side for the Clerk of Court, Registrar of Deeds, and Probate Court. In the story above was the Court Room and rooms for the accommodation of the Court. This building after the erection of the Stone Court House in 1827 was sold and moved nearby to a location on the easterly side of Court Street where it was later known as Temperance Hall.

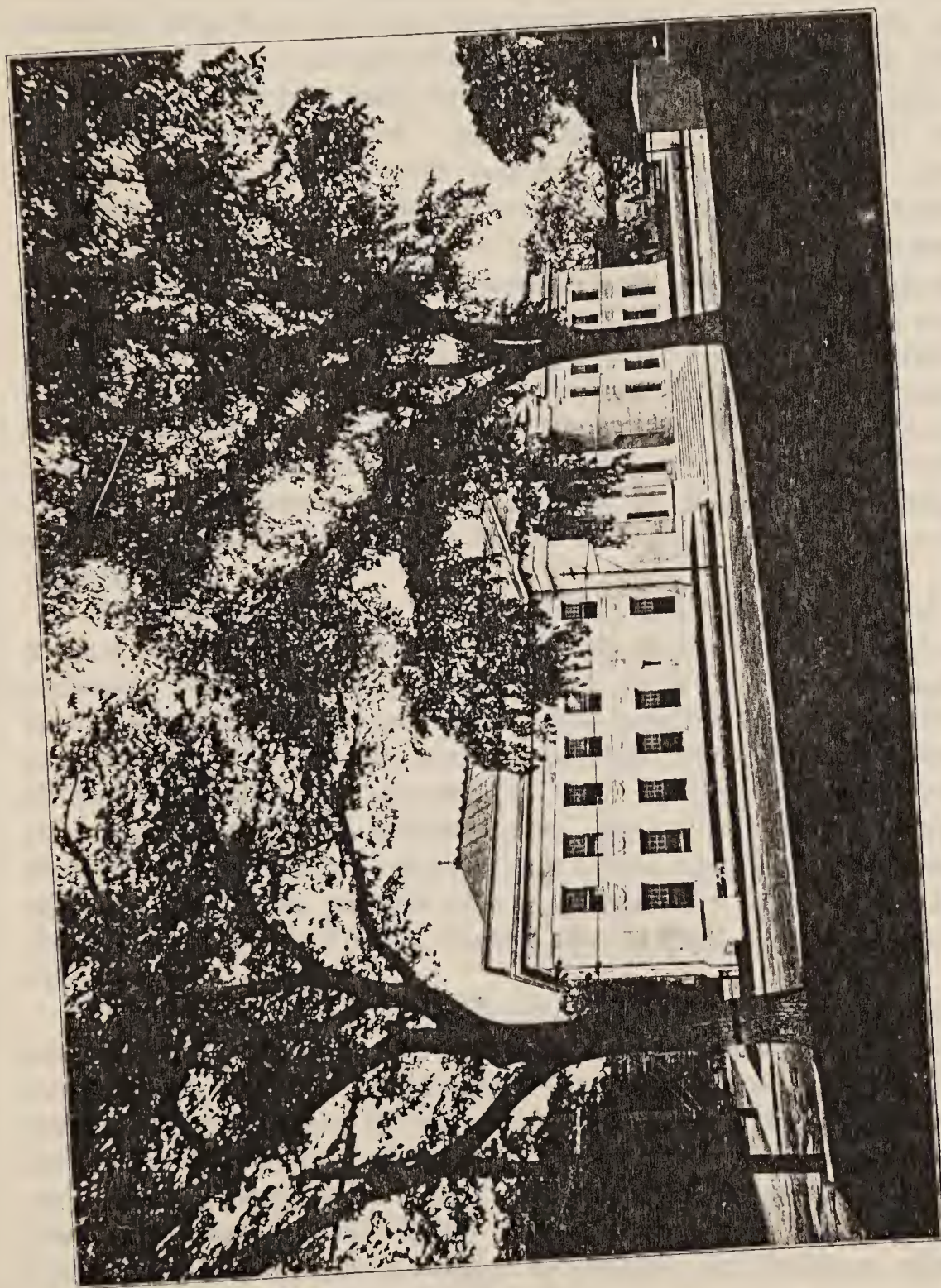
THE STONE COURT HOUSE. After a quarter of a century with an increase in wealth and population, the need of a fireproof Court House, for the keeping of public records, with increased accommodations for the Court, began to be agitated. It was also felt that the Court House was "an undesirable encumbrance upon the church green." After careful consideration the Court of Sessions, in 1821, appointed a committee to take into consideration among other things, the subject of erecting "a fireproof building for the safe keeping of the records of the county." In July, 1822 the committee unanimously reported in favor of erecting a fire-proof building, the same to be made of convenient size and constructed as soon as practicable. For a site for the new Court House the committee presented the claims of two lots, the Ames lot facing High street, and the Bullard lot "bounding on the jail lot." The Ames lot was finally selected and it was agreed "that all the front of said land on the road (High street) shall be kept free from buildings and no buildings shall be erected on any part of the same, except for County purposes, so long as said land may be occupied for County purposes." The committee also reported that "a building 36x18 feet, with side walls 12 feet in height from the underpinning, with a proper pitch for the roof of solid materials, divided by two partition walls, would conveniently accommodate the several departments, and insure the safety of the public records."

Great interest was manifested in the subject as it was be-

* Charles Bulfinch was the architect of the State House, Faneuil Hall, and the original National Capitol at Washington.



NORFOLK COUNTY COURT HOUSE



REGISTRY OF DEEDS

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lieved that the time had come when something more was required in a public building than was barely necessary, that acquiring a taste for fine art was intimately associated with a refinement of manners, that a magnificent temple of justice would inspire an elevation of mind, and contribute to a feeling of reverence for the administration of law, therefore the plans of Mr. Solomon Willard of Quincy were adopted. His design was a model of an ancient Grecian Temple with columns at both ends. The cornerstone of the new Court House was laid on Monday, July 4, 1825, with the ceremony of the order of Free Masons. The morning was ushered in with the firing of cannons and the ringing of bells. The companies of Light Infantry formed at the Court House and marched to Masonic Hall where they were joined by the Grand Lodge, and then the procession "proceeded through a triumphal arch to the site of the new Court House where the cornerstone was laid." Further exercises were held in the church of the New Meeting house Society with an address by Benjamin Huntoon, grand chaplain of the Grand Chapter of Masons of the Commonwealth.

The new Court House was 98x48 feet and had "at each end a projection of 10 feet from the main body of the building, with a pediment resting on four Doric pillars some 20 feet high, and four feet in diameter at their base. The building was constructed of Dover granite quarried near the Medfield line. The new Court House was dedicated February 20, 1827, by Chief Justice Isaac Parker of the Supreme Judicial Court. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Alvan Lamson, after which those taking part in the exercises, with invited guests, partook of a complimentary dinner given by the members of the Norfolk County Bar, at Capt. Francis Alden's tavern.

COURT HOUSE EXTENSIONS. As the years passed, with an increase in population in the County, great inconvenience was experienced for want of adequate Court accommodations. The County Commissioners in 1862 proposed to enlarge the building by advancing the north front and adding wings. This proposition was strongly opposed by many prominent citizens of the County because it would mar the beauty of the building. Nevertheless the County Commissioners proceeded to enlarge the building, after plans of Gridly J. F. Bryant & Co., by taking down a part of the

old building, adding wings, and erecting a transverse front on High street. This was done at a cost of \$75,000. In 1892, plans were adopted by Wait V. Cutter to again modify and enlarge the Court House. The work was completed in 1895 at a cost of \$125,000. The ground plan of the old building controlled the form of the new edifice, but in the interior arrangements, it was made a new building. The best skill of the architect, the builder and decorator are exemplified in its construction. The Court House now stands as a monument to the intelligence, generosity and public spirit of the citizens of Norfolk County.

REGISTRY. With a constant increase in population, it was early seen that one building would not long be adequate for the transaction of the business of Norfolk County. Early in 1860 the land opposite the Court House, which was the historic site of the Ames Tavern and the birth place of Fisher Ames, was acquired but after due deliberation building was deferred. In 1903 the County Commissioners decided to erect a building for the use of the Registry of Deeds and the Registry of Probate. The ground for the new building was broken July 16, 1903; the corner stone was laid October 19, 1903; and the structure was ready for the several departments on September 1, 1905. The Registry has a two story main part 186x52 feet, facing High street; with a one-story projection at the rear 68x80 feet. It is built of Indiana limestone with base stones and trimmings of Deer Isle, Maine, granite; all of which harmonizes with the construction of the Court House. The building is absolutely fire-proof and is furnished with steel furniture. All modern conveniences were introduced and for the time the best approved system of sanitation and ventilation. The entire lower floor is devoted to the use of the Registry of Deeds, and the upper floor for the Registry of Probate and land registration. Peabody & Stearns of Boston were the architects and the building ranks as one of the finest of its kind in New England. It was built at an approximate cost of \$350,000.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS. The Court of Sessions of Norfolk County opened its first session in Dedham on January 7, 1794 and chose a committee "to find a proper spot of ground" for the erection of a Court House and Jail. Timothy Gay offered a piece of land on Highland street near Court street with a frontage of 54 feet to the County. This offer was accepted and a contract or-

dered for building a jail in 1794. The structure was so far completed that an order was published on the first Monday in February 1795, to the effect that all prisoners of Norfolk County be removed to Dedham from the jail in Boston, where by the act of incorporation the County had the right to commit prisoners for two years in common with Suffolk County. The jail was a two-story wooden frame building, with a board fence, of which little is now known. The rooms were made as strong as possible, having walls and doors plated with iron, yet the first prisoners committed easily made their escape. May 11, 1795, three men imprisoned for burglary sawed themselves out and ran away. The jail was heated by stoves on which during the day tared rope was boiled, which the inmates later picked to pieces to make oakum, which was baled and sold in the market. The atmosphere of this room is said to have been almost suffocating. From 8 o'clock in the morning until sunset, with an hour for dinner, all able bodied prisoners were put to hard work. Their food consisted of salt fish, wheat, rice, beans, peas, potatoes and molasses. The keeper lived at some distance, but all meals were prepared at his house and carried to the prison. The punishment for larceny was by whipping, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes, with a fine of treble the value of the article stolen. If unable to pay, the prisoner's services might be sold for a term not exceeding six years. Imprisonment for debt was common and the number confined in the Jail was quite large: creditors were responsible for their board. Prisoners committed for debt were allowed the freedom of certain streets of the town. The insane at this time were committed to the jails, and were treated more like animals than human beings. After the establishment of the Worcester Insane Hospital, many of the inmates were sent there. The jailor locked up the building at night and went home, leaving no guard. Sometimes the key was hung in the bar room of the near-by tavern. For refractory prisoners the Court prescribed hard labor, fetters, shackles and short rations. Many were sent as convicts to Castle Island, Boston Harbor. The constantly increasing number of debtors imprisoned made it necessary from time to time, to propose new rooms for their use, either in the jail or elsewhere. The tavern of Timothy Gay was first used for this purpose, but in 1802 the overflow was housed in William Smith's tavern.

Tradition places a large sycamore tree, which stood at the junction of Church and Court streets as the "Whipping Tree" to which violators of the law were fastened when publicly whipped. Whipping was the penalty for a great many crimes, including the "prophaning" of the Lord's Day, disobedience of children, drunkenness, firing woods, injurious lying, rescue of cattle from pounds, theft by children and servants, also the penalty for the first offense in cases of various crimes. After the building of the County Jail at the corner of Court and Highland streets, a whipping post was set up in St. Paul's square in place of the "Whipping Tree."

The setting up of stocks for the punishment of offenders was required by law. Putting in the stocks was the penalty, among others, visited upon disorderly soldiers, drunkards and tipplers, and persons guilty of profane cursing and several other misdemeanors. "April 1, 1800, two thieves were set on the gallows and whipped."

The gallows stood on the Common and in the early years of Norfolk County hangings were public affairs and spectators by the thousands made a holiday of the occasion. Massachusetts later adopted electrocution as the legal punishment for murder. The privacy which surrounds an electrocution today is in great contrast with former times in Dedham, when the prisoner seated on his coffin rode from the jail to the gallows.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION. In 1818 the old jail was established as the "House of Correction" for Norfolk County and so continued with a master until a new brick building was erected in 1832. The new House of Correction was a two-story brick building with a workshop adjacent. The east end was used for men and the west wing for women. Between them was a room where all met for their meals. The men sat around the stove in their room and whittled skewers. Above the women's end was a sewing room where the clothes for the prisoners were made. The workshop was used for making shoes. This building was removed in 1850. The Court of Sessions decided in 1816 to erect a new stone jail. An acre of land was acquired on Village avenue and in accordance with instructions from the Court a model, or plan of a jail was presented. The accepted plan called for a building 33 feet square and 18 feet high, divided into two stories. The outer walls were

made of split stone 18 inches thick and the floor not less than 15 inches. An entry 6 feet wide extended through the building. On one side of the ground floor were two cells and a room 13 feet wide. On the other side were two rooms 13x10 separated by a 2 foot stone partition. The second story was divided into three rooms, two made very strong to hold criminals, and one 17½x29 for debtors. The two strong rooms were provided with stone floors, while the floor of the debtors room was of wood. The jailor's house was built of stone and appeared as a wing to the building. In 1818 the new jail was formally accepted by the Court. An increased number of prisoners again obliged the County in 1850 to enlarge its prison accommodations. The brick building used as a House of Correction was removed and the stone jail now standing was built upon the site. This consisted of a central building with wings on the north, east and west sides. A hospital and chapel were provided. In the basement was a hot air furnace which was assisted by several stoves in heating the building. A tank under the roof furnished the water supply which had previously been supplied from a well for which privilege the County paid \$2.00 a year. The new jail was erected at a cost of nearly \$100,000. In 1875 important changes were made. The west wing was lengthened into a workshop 100 feet long and 50 feet wide. Below this, in the basement, was placed two boilers which heated the building and supplied the apparatus for cooking. In 1880 the Sheriff's house was erected on the side of the central building, thus completing the original plan. Underground electric wires, with another wire for a telephone, were laid between the Jail and the Court House, and were in operation in the early spring of 1889, thus thoroughly equipping a modern, up-to-date County Jail.

NORFOLK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. This Society was organized February 1849 when the county was essentially agricultural. The Society was conceived and inspired by its first president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, a most efficient agricultural leader. For more than a quarter of a century the Society stood foremost in every endeavor to advocate and elevate the condition of agriculture in the Commonwealth.

The first Cattle Show and Fair was held at Dedham on September 26, 1849. Having no buildings, at the time, the Old Silk Factory and Temperance Hall were used for exhibits. The great

interest in agriculture at the time is attested by the distinguished persons who attended and the great concourse of people who assembled which was estimated to be 10,000, "More people than were in Dedham before at one time." The exhibitions comprised fruit and flowers at Temperance Hall. Vegetables and manufactured articles at the Silk Factory, cattle on the Common and ploughing and drawing matches in the immediate vicinity. At 11:30 A. M. A procession was formed on the Common, and marched to the meeting house of the First Parish where an address was delivered by the President. At the close of the exercises in the meeting house the procession reformed and marched to the Silk Factory where dinner was served. At 5 o'clock the Society re-assembled in the meeting house at which time the premiums were announced. The dinner was served in the Silk Factory and assembled around the festive board was an audience composed of distinguished men who had come to honor and encourage the enterprise. The following responded to toasts: Governor Briggs, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, Levi Lincoln, Horace Mann, Josiah Quincy, Jr., Charles Francis Adams and Rev. Dr. Lamson. Those who were present on this memorable occasion ever delighted in recalling its pleasant memories. The first fair ended with a grand ball in the Phoenix House which continued until 2 o'clock in the morning.

The Agricultural Hall was built in 1853. It was a two-story building 130 feet long, 55 feet wide with a cupola and vane--a cow "with her right foot forward ever facing the wind." A leading feature of the exhibition was the annual dinner, and the tables in the upper hall accommodated a thousand dinner guests. Agricultural Hall was burned March 26, 1874. The Society continued to hold its Cattle Show and Fair in Dedham Village for twenty years, but its narrow restricted grounds at the corner of Common and Dexter streets prevented expansion, so the real estate and buildings were sold in 1869.

What was known as the "Camp Ground" at Readville, comprising twenty-eight and a half acres, and twenty-two barrack buildings offered an ideal location for an agricultural society; so a purchase was made of the property in the early spring of 1869. Immediate steps were taken to develop the grounds which were

first enclosed with a substantial fence nine feet high. Twenty-two buildings were arranged to suit the requirements of exhibition purposes. An egg shaped, half-mile trotting course was constructed, which became a leading feature of the Society. The twenty-first annual Exhibition of the Society was held on the newly purchased grounds September 23 and 24, 1869. The receipts of the Fair were \$4300 being about \$1200 in excess of the receipts of any previous meeting. With a change in population and a decline in interest in the Society, its last exhibition was held on September 27 and 28, 1877. In disbanding the members of the Society had the satisfaction of knowing that the Norfolk Agricultural Society was the first in the Commonwealth to purchase land, erect a hall* and take fees for admission at its gates. It was the first to admit women to the rights of membership and to a participation in the festivities of the annual feast**. From the Norfolk Agricultural Society emanated the idea of establishing the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture; the Massachusetts Agricultural College; The American Pomological Society, and here was conceived the projects of the United States Agricultural Society which has exerted a happy influence on the agricultural interests of the country.

* The Hall which was long used for entertainments was burned in March 1874. Here many grand balls were given.

** Address of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder at the annual meeting of the Society, March 31, 1869.

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